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In the early issues the allocation of space has been influenced by delays in obtaining abstracts. As materials are received from less accessible sources, beginning with July, 1928, they will be published. Preference will be given to abstracts in the order of the date of publication of the original articles. When the flow of material becomes more regular, abstracts will be published in order of receipt.

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The editors welcome constructive criticism for the improvement of this service. Additional information about Social Science Abstracts will be found in the introductory pages of Volume I, Numbers I and 2.

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NUMBER 7

DIVISION I. METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

HISTORICAL METHOD

HISTORICAL METHOD IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entry 5135)

4771. SOMBART, WERNER. Economic theory and economic history. Econ. Hist. Rev. 2(1) Jan. 1929: 1–19.—If the writing of history is to have any lasting value, it must be based on a solid knowledge of theory. Many, perhaps most, historians have lacked a theoretical training. Many works in economic history, however, have been based upon a solid theoretical foundation, but of a political or constitutional or some other kind. A background of legal history or of economic policy is especially common (Von Maurer and Ashley, Cunningham and Levasseur). We learn little from these works about the way in which human beings have actually satisfied their wants, their various systems of production and distribution and conditions and causes of changes in these. The blame for existing conditions rests entirely upon economic theorists, who have failed to provide a body of useful economic theory to guide and advance economic historians. The classical political economy, the "national economy" of the mercantile theorists and the "stage theories" of

economic historians themselves are equally useless. Sombart's work represents an effort to fill the gap which the economic theorists have left. The general conception employed is that of an economic system, derived directly from the notion of "economy." Its constituent elements are (1) the economic outlook or spirit, (2) the method of organizing the actions of people and regulating their relations to each other and (3) the body of technical expedients and contrivances. Regarding each element the conceivable possibilities are explored and actual historical sequences traced. The most interesting regularity of sequence appearing is a rhythmic alternation between economic democracy and economic aristocracy, which in European history has run through three cycles and seems to be swinging again to democracy. The criticism that this work is theory and not history is unfounded. It is both. History cannot be restricted to individual cases but must deal mainly with the typical and recurrent. Sombart's "Modern Capitalism" is a history, not of capitalism in general, which would be impossible, nor of capitalism in any one nation, but of "modern capitalism," that is, the economic life of western Europe.—
F. H. Knight.

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 5768, 5849)

4772. BRUNO, FRANK J. Scientific principles in case work. Rehabilitation Rev. 3 (2) Feb. 1929: 31-40.—Social case work consists of at least three processes: (1) gathering and classifying data, including the interview; (2) the interpretation of data or that which we call social diagnosis; and (3) treatment. A study by Burgess of paroled prisoners did not find any great degree of similarity between what men should have

done according to the psychiatric examination and what they did do, but when a "common sense" basis for action was taken into consideration the performances were quite closely predicted. All data should be taken with regard to their value. The accuracy of statements requires adeptness to ascertain. There is nothing unique in interpreting data once examined, and as for treatment it is not certain that social case work means much more than diagnosis. The value of frequent conferences between staff members is most essential, and at these times repeated discussion of case problems should occur. A second necessity is records. As Osler said, "Write your findings, discuss them, submit them for criticism, test them out again and again."—E. R. Hayhurst.

STATISTICAL METHOD

STATISTICAL METHOD IN HISTORY

4773. PEARSON, KARL. Biometry and chronology. (Trustam, Charles F. Solution of a problem.) Biometrika. 20A (3-4) Dec. 1928: 241-262.—An extension of Newton's and Condorcet's application of the theory of probability to testing the legends of early history. The probability that the seven kings of Rome should have reigned for 257 years or more is tested by two methods: (1) by sampling from a frequency distribution of lengths of reign of sovereigns, (2) by an actuarial method. As the probabilities by the two methods turn out to be .005 and .003, it is concluded that 257 years is an untrustworthy figure. The appli-

cation of these methods to other historical problems is suggested.—J. R. Miner.

4774. TRUSTAM, CHARLES F. The seven kings of Rome. Biometrika. 20A(3-4) Dec. 1928: 424.—An alternative method for solving the problem of Pearson's "Biometry and Chronology" (Biometrika. 20A(Parts 3-4) Dec. 1928: 241-262.).—J. R. Miner.

STATISTICAL METHOD IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 4785, 4794, 4807, 5225, 5447, 5454)

4775. MORGENROTH, WILHELM. Die Grossstadtwirtschaft in der Volkswirtschaft. [Metropolitan economy in a national economy.] Allg. Stat. Arch. 18(4) 1929: 515-546.—One of the tasks of statistics will be the investigation of all the relationships between metropolitan and national economy, as they have been created in the recent growth of large cities. Among the most important of these are the questions concerning: 1. the growth of cities, its magnitude, sources, and causes; 2. the location of the boundaries of cities in its political and economic aspects, the annexation of suburbs, and the industrial expansion policy; 3. the supply of labor as the basic human factor in production; 4. the other economic bases of the big cities; economic and social stratification of the population, trade and transportation, and various sources of income from the classes rendering non-material services. Most of the scientific work on these problems remains to be done, probably by the urban statistical bureaus in cooperation with the national and provincial bureaus.—Conrad Taeuber.

4776. OLIVETTI, GINO. International industrial statistics. World Trade. (1) Jan. 1929: 21-25.—The International Conference on Economic Statistics called by the League of Nations met in Geneva from Nov. 26th to Dec. 14th, 1928, and was attended by 42 states. Delegations from the International Chamber of Commerce, the International Institute of Agriculture and the International Labor Office were present in a consul-tative capacity. The co-ordination and unification of the various statistics existing in the different countries are indispensable to permit their wider and more effi-cient use, especially in international affairs. The adoption of uniform methods for the collection of numerical data and their presentation, even in cases where they are not specifically provided for in the Convention, is the necessary and logical consequence of the undertaking of the states to collaborate in order to attain the aims of the Convention, i.e., to arrive at the compilation of statistics internationally comparable, which would show the economic conditions and development of the various countries individually and of the world considered as a whole.—C. C. Kochenderfer.

STATISTICAL METHOD IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entry 5858)

4777. PEARSON, KARL. The application of the coefficient of racial likeness to test the character of samples. Biometrika. 20B (3-4) Dec. 1928: 294-300.— If two cranial series have a coefficient <3.0 they are probably from the same homogeneous population.—
J. R. Miner.

4778. PEARSON, KARL. Note on standardisation of method of using the coefficient of racial likeness. Biometrika. 20B (3-4) Dec. 1928: 376-378.—Highly correlated characters and those with large errors of measurement should be avoided. A coefficient <3 probably does not mark a real racial difference. A correction for size of population is proposed.—J. R. Miner.

4779. TÖNNIES, FERDINAND. Statistik und Soziographie. [Statistics and "sociography.") Allg. Stat. Arch. 18(4) 1929: 546-558.—This is an attempt to decide the question: Does there exist a science o' statistics, or is statistics simply a method of scienti' research? According to the definition given by president of the German Statistical Society, statistic. is the science of the phenomena of the generic and social life of humanity, a conception which does not differ essentially from that held by Georg von Mayr. Other definitions given by more recent writers, trying to preserve statistics as an independent science, are also quoted. They are all more or less wrong. Statistics has no exclusive field of research; moreover, a science aiming at the description of the phenomena of social life must not be restricted to a single method; it has to employ all the available means of research. If the field of statistics were extended in that way, and the word statistics were replaced by "sociography" we should have a science ranking equally with theoretical sociology. Sociology in the wider sense would thus comprise a theoretical and an empirical branch. The latter, "sociography," would have to trace the facts of social life, to show the connections existing between them, Tönnies proposes the creation of chairs for "sociography" at the universities and of special local institutes of research which could properly be called "sociographical" observatories.— H. Fehlinger.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

RESEARCH METHODS AND STATISTICS

HISTORY OF STATISTICS

(See also Entry 4791)

4780. JACKSON, DUNHAM. The relation of statistics to modern mathematical research. Science. 69 (1777) Jan. 18, 1929: 49-54.—After pointing out the limitations of strict mathematical analysis in the social sciences, the writer cites a number of instances in which the problems of mathematical statistics "fit into the frame of modern mathematical research." The relations of the theory of regression to the function theory for finite sets of points, of simple correlation to n-dimensional geometry, and of the geometry of statistical analysis to the geometry of function space, are among the topics discussed.—E. E. Lewis.

WORK OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 4785, 5321)

4781. PEARSE, ARNO S. International cotton statistics. World Trade. (1) Jan. 1929: 52-58.—The International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Associations, or as it is generally

called The International Cotton Federation, was established in 1904 and is perhaps the oldest international institution of any industry. It comprises 21 national associations of the cotton spinning and weaving industry; its aim is to protect the mutual or common interests of the cotton industry in all countries. The only important cotton-using countries not members are: U. S., Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Poland and Russia. The necessity for organizing on the European plan was felt in 1923–24 in the U. S. when the Cotton Textile Institute of New York was founded. Through the efforts of the International Cotton Federation there has been published twice yearly the activities of the cotton spinning industry of the entire world during the past 20 years. The statistics comprise: (1) number of cotton consuming spindles, divided into mule (self-actor) and ring spindles; (2) the amount of short-time worked by the spindles, expressed in equivalents of 48 hours working weeks; (3) the number of running bales of cotton consumed every half year, regardless of weight, separately for American, East Indian, Egyptian and sundries; (4) the number of running bales of cotton in the warehouses of the mills, regardless of weight, separately for American, East Indian, Egyptian and sundries. The U. S. has adopted the same statistical summaries. The Head Office of the Federation is in Manchester

and it sends out the questionnaires, collects and tabulates them twice yearly; whereas in the U. S., the Department of Commerce (Bureau of Census) undertakes the work monthly. The value of the figures is manifold; they show, jointly with the crop figures, indications of the carry-over at the end of the season, whether there is enough cotton in the world or not, and thus are one of the essential factors which determine the price of the raw material in the long run. The International Cotton Federation possesses the organization by means of which useful and practical facts can be ascertained from the individual cotton spinners throughout the world.—C. C. Kochenderfer.

throughout the world.—C. C. Kochenderfer.

4782. TOLLEY, H. R. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates of agricultural income in the United States. Jour. Farm. Econ. 11(1) Jan. 1929: 46–60.—The Bureau has undertaken to estimate on the basis of all available data, separately for each item for each state for each year, the income from agricultural production. Interest attaches to the development of the detail quite as much as to the totals of gross and net income. The task involves estimating about 15,000 items for each year; extensive computations are required to provide the basis for most of the estimates, and in some cases collection of new data on an extensive scale has been found necessary. Estimates of gross and cash income for five years, 1924–1928, will probably be completed during the summer of 1929.—S. W. Mendum.

4783. UNSIGNED. International economic statistics. Soviet Union Rev. 7(1) Jan. 1929: 7-9.—A statement made by the head of the Soviet delegation at the International Conference on Economic Statistics held in Geneva in Dec. 1928 under the auspices of the League of Nations. The draft convention is criticized because of the failure to include labor statistics as well as data on the manufacture of arms and war materials in its program. Foreign trade statistics are overemphasized; and housing, transportation and agricultural statistics should be extended.—A. Achinstein.

UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

4784. NEYMAN, J., and PEARSON, E. S. On the use and interpretation of certain test criteria for purposes of statistical inference. Part II. Biometrika. 20A (3-4) Dec. 1928: 263-294.—R. A. Fisher's concept of likelihood is extended in this paper by defining the likelihood of the simple hypothesis that a sample, Σ , had been drawn from a population, II, as $\lambda = C/C(\Omega_{max})$, where C is the chance of obtaining Σ from II, and $C(\Omega_{max})$ is the maximum chance of obtaining Σ from any population in the set Ω . The likelihood of the composite hypothesis that Σ has been drawn from one of the populations of the sub-set ω is defined as $\lambda_1 = C(\omega_{max})/C(\Omega_{mox})$. This leads to the χ^2 test of goodness of fit. In testing a function fitted to a sample we may ask two questions: (1) How probable is it that the observed sample would have been drawn from a specified population whose group proportions are actually those of the fitted function? In this case n'=k, the number of classes. (2) How probable is it that the sample would have been drawn from some one of the sub-set of populations whose law of frequency is given by the functional form? In this case n'=k-c, where c is the number of parameters. The correlation of χ^2 , the measure of deviation from the sampled population, with χ_1^2 , the measure of deviation from the fitted function, is derived, and confirmed by a sampling experiment.—J. R. Miner.

COLLECTION OF DATA

(See also Entries 4807, 5447)

4785. KRITZMANN. Zur Wirtschaftsstatistik. [On economic statistics.] Volkswirtsch. Union Sozial.

Sowjet-Republiken. (1) 1929: 14-18.—(This is an address delivered by the leader of the Soviet delegation to the International Statistical Conference, Nov., 1928, at Geneva.) Statistics in the U. S. S. R. are now of much greater importance than in the days of Czarism, a condition which communism has made possible in supplanting business secrecy by unrestricted publicity. The scope of the convention relative to the collection of economic statistics is too limited for the purposes of international economic statistics. Therefore, the delegation of the U. S. S. R. recommends the inclusion of statistics on armaments, labor, housing conditions, transportation, and domestic trade; and the extension and redrafting of those parts of the convention which treat of statistics of industry, agriculture, and occupations.—A. F. Burns.

CLASSIFICATION AND TABULATION

4784. FLACH, H. Uniform customs nomenclature. World Trade. (1) Jan. 1929: 26-29.—As a result of the World Economic Conference of Geneva, the Council of the League of Nations asked a Committee of Experts to prepare a customs nomenclature and a classification of goods, products and articles of trade which would permit the drafting of a standard uniform customs nomenclature including all classes of goods, that could be used as a basis for the simplification of customs tariffs. According to the scheme each commodity will appear in the same position in every tariff in the world. At present, a manufacturer whose products are dispatched all over the world must take the trouble of studying nearly one hundred different tariffs with different systems in order to make up correct customs declarations and to calculate the duties. In the not too distant future, he will need only to study one tariff in order to know where to find his goods in every other tariff. Variety will exist solely in the fact that some tariffs will give the goods in a general group while in others a specific heading will be allotted to them. Besides this direct relief for the trader, the draft nomenclature will also aim at forming a new uniform basis for trade statistics and also possibly for production statistics. Eventually also, should it prove possible to arrive at comprehensive international customs conventions the draft will supply the essential technical ground-work.—C. C. Kochenderfer.

AVERAGES, DISPERSION, AND SKEWNESS

4787. HOLZINGER, K. J., and CHURCH, A. E. R. On the means of samples from a U-shaped population. Biometrika. 20A (3-4) Dec. 1928: 361-388.— For samples <50 the distribution of means is composite in form and cannot be represented satisfactorily by a simple continuous curve. In using Tippett's Random Sampling Numbers it is best to allocate the numbers anew for each set of samples. When a distribution of means is representable by a Pearson curve, the goodness of fit depends more on the grouping than on the number of samples taken.—J. R. Miner.

4788. PEARSE, GERTRUDE E. On corrections

4788. PEARSE, GERTRUDE E. On corrections for the moment-coefficients of frequency distributions when there are infinite ordinates at one or both of the terminals of the range. Biometrika. 20A (3-4) Dec. 1928: 314-355.—In Pairman and Pearson's corrections a better result may be obtained by determining q from the observed data instead of giving it the mean value 1/2. Formulae for doing this are derived and auxiliary tables given.—J. R. Miner.

4789. PEARSON, EGON S., and ADYANTHĀYA,

4789. PEARSON, EGON S., and ADYANTHĀYA, N. K. The distribution of frequency constants in small samples from symmetrical populations. (Preliminary

notice.) Biometrika. 20A (3-4) Dec. 1928: 356-360.—Discusses the distribution of range, center, and median. —J. R. Miner.

4790. WISHART, J. Note on the paper by Dr. J. Wishart in the present volume (XXA). Biometrika. 20A(3-4) Dec. 1928: 424.—Explains the meaning of the moment coefficients derived in the paper.—J. R. Miner.

CORRELATION

4791. PEARSON, KARL. The contribution of Giovanni Plana to the normal bivariate frequency surface. Biometrika. 20A (3-4) Dec. 1928: 295-298.— A note on Helen M. Walker's "The relation of Plana and Bravais to the theory of correlation" (Isis. 10: 466-484. 1928). Plana had "the idea of making two variates inter-related by supposing them linear functions of the same variates," but no single symbol of his notation is equivalent to the coefficient of correlation.—J. R.

4792. P[EARSON], K[ARL], and E[LDERTON], E[THEL] M. Appendix. On the correlation of two first order correlation coefficients. Biometrika. 20A (3-4) Dec. 1928: 310-313.—An appendix to Horace Gray's "The relation of weight to stature, bi-cristal diameter and age" (Biometrika. 20A (3/4): 299-309. 1928). Weight is best predicted from stature and bicristal diameter, next best from stature and age, third best from bicristal and age; but all 3 differ <1% in their probable errors. There is no gain in using all 3 variables. "The clinicians who are seeking the 'normal weight' of an individual are, we believe, following a Will o' the Wisp. They cannot get rid of wide variabilities by any prediction formula."—J. R. Miner.

PROBABILITY

(See also Entries 4777, 4787)

4793. "SOPHISTER." Discussion of small samples drawn from an infinite skew population. Biometrika. 20A(3-4) Dec. 1928: 389-423.—For samples of 5 and 20 the distributions of means are nearly normal; the distributions of variances follow Type VI Pearson curves. For samples of 5 but not of 20 the distribution of ranges is close to that from a normal population. "Student's" z follows a Type IV distribution, differing markedly from that from a normal population. The correlation coefficients of mean with variance and standard deviation are about 0.4, instead of 0, the value for a normal population.—J. R. Miner.

TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

4794. DONNER, OTTO. Die Saisonsschwank-ungen der wichtigsten Wirtschaftsvorgänge in Deutschland seit 1924. Mit einer Zusammenstellung der wichtigsten Wirtschaftszahlen ihrer Saisonnormen und ihrer saisonbereinigten Entwicklung. [The seasonal fluctuations of the most important economic series in Germany since 1924—along with the presentation of the seasonal indexes, and the series in their original form, and adjusted for seasonals.] Vierteljahrshefte zur Konjunkturforschung. Special No. 11, Oct. 1928: 5-45.—A discussion of methodological problems in the construction of seasonal indexes precedes the presentation of the computed indexes. The method of monthly means and Persons' link relative method are described. A variant of the latter for the determination of seasonals in absolute rather than relative form (Saisonveränderungszahlen) is given. The procedure consists of the following steps: obtain first differences; average these for the Januaries, Februaries, etc.; cumulate the averages; distribute the difference between the final cumulation and zero among the

months of the year; and express the corrected monthly cumulatives as absolute deviations from their average. In the present study the link relative method was used, though minor departures from the Persons' schema were found necessary. Seasonal variations are prominent in the series falling in the money and credit, production, employment and unemployment, internal trade, and foreign commerce groups. No seasonal variations were found in the series of prices of stocks or fixed-interest obligations, of price indexes other than the agricultural and all-commodity indexes, and of the output of the iron and steel industry.—A. F. Burns.

FORECASTING TECHNIQUE

(See also Entries 4796, 5321)

4795. STINE, O. C. Progress in price analysis and an appraisal of success in price forecasting. Jour. Farm Econ. 11(1) Jan. 1928: 128-140.—Much of the work in price forecasting is still in the experimental stage, but many of the results already obtained are obviously capable of practical use in planning the production and marketing of farm products. In this field as in any other we can learn to do by doing. A recent check of direct price forecasts by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicates that about 87% have proved correct, ranging from 83% for cattle to 91% for butter. The contribution of price analysts will be in indicating accurately the price significance of any indicated probable change in the quantity to be produced or marketed.—S. W. Mendum.

INDEX NUMBERS

(See also Entry 5331)

4796. BACHI, RICCARDO. Sulla costruzione di barometri economici in Italia. [On the construction of economic barometers in Italy.] Ann. di Economic. 4(2) Oct. 1928: 279–307.—The characteristics of Italian economy make the construction of "economic barometers" more difficult than elsewhere, and their value more uncertain. Owing to the lack of big industries, and to large production of important raw materials in Italy, it is not possible to construct general economic barometers, but only special ones, such as those based on groups of index numbers for various individual industrial productions. At present, in Italy, agrarian production is perhaps the only branch of economic activity for which serious attempts are being made to forecast results. This is done chiefly by estimating the crops at various periods of growth. The construction of special economic barometers could be based on the following groups of indices: (1) Indices of the volume of business; (2) Money rates (discount, interest rates, etc.); (3) General indices of the financial market; (4) Indices of monetary movements; (5) Indices of credit movements; (6) Indices of various economic phenomena (number of bankruptcies, unemployment, emigration, amount of revenues, number of travelers, consumption of important foodstuffs, etc.).—Ottavio Delle-Donne.

4797. BRESCIANI-TURRONI, C. Considerazioni sui "barometri" economici. [Considerations on economic barometers.] Gior. degli Econ. 43 Jul. 1928: 579-620.—"Economic barometers" are generally based on the expectation that certain "symptoms" which in the past predicted a change in the economic situation will preserve their significance with regard to the present situation. Forecastings based on these indices are of necessity uncertain. The perfecting of "economic barometers" depends chiefly on the progress of statistical methods of observation, and of business cycle theory. To obtain a high degree of certainty in

business forecasting it is necessary to take into consideration a large number of economic factors. Important indices for the construction of "economic barometers" are: money rates, bond yields, security prises, number of bankruptcies, wage movements, unemployment, etc. (Analysis of economic movements in various European countries during the last few years, with statistics and diagrams).—Ottavio Delle-Logne.

4798. NEISSER, HANS. Der volkswirtschaftliche Geldwert und die Preisindexziffern. [The & jective value of money and index numbers of prices.] Weltwirtsch. Arch. 29 (1) Jan. 1929: 6**-18**.—Two recent contributions to the theory of price index numbers, G. Haberler's "Der Sinn der Indexzahlen and P. Flaskämper's Theorie der Indexzahlen, are reviewed in this article. In the main, two problems are discussed: (1). The subjective vs. the objective value of money, (2) the antinomy between the Laspeyres and the Paasche forms of the weighted aggregative. Haberler's significant thesis that Laspeyres' formula sets the upper limit and Paasche's the lower limit of changes in "subjective" price levels of individuals is criticized, as is also Flaskämper's favorable verdict on the unweighted geometric mean, as a method of averaging price relatives.—A. F. Burns.

4799. PICARD, ROGER. L'observation des prix de gros et de detail: élaboration des indices: leur valeur. [Discussion of wholesale and retail prices: precision of indexes: their value.] Rev. des Études

Coopératives. 8(29) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 25-46.—Discussing first the different categories of indexes, the author explains in detail the construction of the French Wholesale Price Index, stressing its precision and value. He does the same with the Retail Price Index. Both series of data are compared and their dissimilarities and significance are pointed out.—Leonard Kuvin.

INTERPOLATION

4800. CAMP, KINGSLAND. The use of least squares in interpolation. Trans. Actuarial Soc. Amer. 29-2 (80) Oct. 18-19, 1928: 216-225.—A second degree expression is developed which may be substituted, with minimum squared deviations, for a curve passing through six points. Application to inverse interpolation is pointed out. A new interpolation formula is derived from Everett's, in which terms containing δ_n and δ_{n+2} are replaced by a single term $(\delta_n - ^{11}/\epsilon_0 \delta_{n+2})$, with coefficients satisfying least square conditions. It is suggested that mathematical tables be equipped with adjusted second differences of this type for interpolation purposes. Un-Makehamized joint life tables may be brought within reasonable compass by this device. A method is outlined by which mid-interval bond values correct to a few cents in a million dollars may be obtained by use of a table of empirical factors.—J. A. Christman.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

4801. McMURRY, FRANK M. The selection of subject matter for geography in the elementary school. Jour. of Geog. (4) Apr. 1929: 153-168.—For generations the main unit has been the political division with a fixed list of topics under it. Attempts have been made to remedy defects by abandoning the two-cycle treatment, by stressing functional geography, and by demanding that geography be made one of the social studies. McMurry proposes that the general units for study should be Community Life instead of Political Regions. A study of Village Community Life should be followed with a study of City Community Life. Type studies should be stressed and the physical environment should be introduced as needed. The minimum essentials should be facts of relationships between people and their environment. McMurry illustrates his viewpoint by reference to village life in India, Mexico, and the United States.—M. E. Branom.

4802. PACKARD, LEONARD O. Geography and world citizenship. Jour. of Geog. 28 (4) Apr. 1929: 169-

4802. PACKARD, LEONARD O. Geography and world citizenship. Jour. of Geog. 28 (4) Apr. 1929: 169–178.—To be a good American citizen one must have knowledge of the people of other countries and must present a friendly attitude toward them and their affairs. The teaching of geography throughout its entire range in all the schools lends itself readily to the preparation of young people for world citizenship. In teaching international relationships one of the teacher's aims should be ultimate world peace.—Lynn H. Halverson.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 4896, 4989, 5053)

4803. PROU, MAURICE. Conseils pour la publication des chartes. [Suggestions for the editing of official documents.] Rev. d'Hist. de l'Église de France. 14 (65) Oct.-Dec. 1928. 433-458.—In addition to the instructions there are five examples.—Roland H. Bainton.

4804. VIGNOLS, LÉON. La destruction d'archives coloniales. [The destruction of colonial archives.] Rev. de l'Hist. Colonies Françaises. 16 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 45-52.—The research student in the field of colonial history is seriously handicapped by the lack of documents. Their paucity is due not so much to destruction by fire and warfare, as it is to lack of proper care and a full realization of their value. Officials up to recent times considered papers passing through their hands while in office as private and removed large numbers upon retiring. Periodic weedings out, without rational basis, likewise occurred and resulted in the disappearance of much invaluable material. Such records as were left in colonial archives by chance have generally been improperly housed, and dampness, heat, and insect pests have destroyed most of them. Thus, little source material of an official nature exists in any overseas possession, and investigators must resort to archives in the mother country and private collections to secure the greater part of their subject matter.—

Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entry 5275)

4805. NICKLISCH, H. Die Methoden der betriebswirtschaftlichen Forschung. [The methods of research in business administration.] Zeitschr. f. Handelswissensch. u. Handelspraxis. Jan. 1929: 1-4.
—Analyzes the methods used in education for business administration. The relative importance of the deductive and inductive method, of education and intuition, empirism and rationalism, dogmatism and skepticism is reviewed.—R. M. Weidenhammer.

4806. OBST, GEORGE. Betriebswirtschaftliche

4806. OBST, GEORGE. Betriebswirtschaftliche and volkswirtschaftliche Lehre vom Bankwesen. [Teaching of banking from the points of view of business administrator and economist.] Zeitschr. f. Handelswissensch. u. Handelspraxis. Jan. 1929: 5–8.—A survey of education in banking problems with emphasis on

the point of view of the economist and the business administrator.—Robert M. Weidenhammer.
4807. RICCI, UMBERTO. Rapport sur la statistique des stocks des céréales et particulièrement de froment. [Statistics of stocks of cereals, with special reference to wheat.] Bull. Inst. Internat. de Stat. 23 (2) 1928: 506-547.—The stock of any cereal is, in a general sense, the total quantity in existence at a given time, though there are manifest advantages in excluding from consideration the amount reserved for seed. The stock of any country varies through production, importation, exportation, and consumption. The first three of these are generally well understood, but consumption requires further explanation, comprising productive consumption, final consumption, and destructive (usually accidental) consumption. The stock of wheat, considered as a continuing and changing entity, may be divided into two parts, having radically different economic relations, namely, the carry-over and the stock intermédiare, or the quantity which is produced and consumed during a given crop year. The carry-over is essential (1) because time is required to distribute the wheat and prepare it for consumption, and (2) because uncertainty as to requirements stimulates the keeping of some wheat on hand in excess of immediate demands. Incidentally the carry-over forms a surplus. In the main, though, it remains uniform from one year-end to another, while the stock intermédiare, coming and going, makes up the bulk of the total flow of wheat. International stocks may theoretically be computed, at any given time, either by adding the net stocks of all countries, plus the wheat afloat, or by taking the world stock at some convenient date and adding current production and subtracting current consumption, period by period. The difficulties in obtaining reliable statistics of the stocks of wheat arise from (1) the very large number of persons who hold stocks, small or large, (2) the disinclination of people in general to give information about their business, and (3) the tendency to report more or less than the actual holdings, in order to influence the price. Notable features of the article are a series of diagrams illustrating the relation of the various factors affecting wheat stocks under a variety of conditions; and a comprehensive summary of the available sources of statistics of wheat stocks.—Leon E. Truesdell.

4808. RÜFENACHT, H. Les difficultés dans l'education ouvrière. [Difficulties in workers' education.] Rev. Syndicale Suisse. 20(9) Sep. 1928: 310-317.—R. M. Woodbury.

4809. WÜRZBURGER, EUGEN. Rapport sur l'enseignement de la statistique dans les écoles des hautes études. [Report on the teaching of statistiques in the schools of higher education.] Bull. Inst. Internat. de Stat. 23 (2) 1928: 719-748.—R. M. Woodbury.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entries 5573, 5680)

4810. COATES, ALBERT. Criminal law and crim-North Carolina Law Rev. 7(2) Feb. 1929: 150-161.—Some years ago Roscoe Pound said that we need the recall of law school teachers rather than the recall of judges. This article is an exposition of that text. The new element in the discussion is found in the combination of materials advocated. Criminal law should be wedded to modern criminology. The place for the accomplishment of this feat is in the mind of the professor of criminal law. When this has been effected the results will appear in case books for student use. And when students have become familiar with the facts revealed by the work of sociological investigators

as well as with the laws contained in cases, statutes, and constitutions, our criminal law and procedure will be reconstructed and the administration of criminal justice will be belped immediately.-L. D. Weyand.

4811. SAEMISCH. Staatswissenschaftliche Fort-bildung für Juristen und Verwaltungsbeamte. [Education in ponoical science for jurists and administrative officers.) Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung. 34(1) Jan. 1, 1929: 34-39.—Miriam E. Oatman.

L'EACHING AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entry 5809)

4812. BARD, LEOPOLDO. Subsidio al Museo Social Argentino. [Subsidizing the Argentine Social Museum.] Bol. del Museo Soc. Argentino. 17 (80) Feb. 1929: 81-87.—The Social Museum of Argentina grew out of a plan for popular education and initiative in matters of social welfare set forth by Tomás Amadeo in 1910 and later approved by Max Nordau and Theo-dore Roosevelt and supported by a host of Argentine scholars and professional, public, and private men with sociological interests. The purpose of the Museo Social has been to serve as a clearing house for all sorts of information about the economic and social welfare of the country through the collected materials in its locality, through the publication of its Bulletin and press notices, through local lectures given in its hall, through lecturers it has sent out through the country, having sometimes brought distinguished men from Europe for the purpose (last year it brought Vandervelde and his wife from Belgium), and through assistance to legislative bodies. Recently this work, formerly supported as a private foundation, was taken over by the National University of Buenos Aires to function as its extension division and in December 1928 it added broadcasting by radio to its other lines of activity. Legislation is now pending before the National Congress to erect a special building for the use of the Museo Social costing 300,000 pesos, and to provide an annual budget of 70,000 pesos. (Contains details of the history of Museo Social.)—L. L. Bernard.

4813. VLADESCO-RACOASSA, G. La sociologie en Roumania. [Sociology in Roumania.] Rev. Internat. de Sociol. 37 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 1-22.—A summary of the outstanding contributions to social theory and an enumeration of the principal writings A. D. Xenopol, M. N. Jorga, M. D. Draghicesco, M. G. D. Seraba, D. Gusti, and others. An outline of the organization of the principa institutions and an enumeration of the periodicals completes the survey. L'Institut Social Roumain, a research institution organized after the war to furnish scientific information as a basis for the solution of Roumania's many problems, publishes l'Archiva Pentru Stiinta si Reforma Socialá, as well as annual series on various subjects. The Society of Sociology and Philosophy at the University of Jassy publishes Minerva, which contains articles of diverse types. At Cluj appears Socieiatea de Maine. L'Institut Économique Roumain publishes Buletinul Economic Romanesc; the Societe de Philosophie has as its organ La Recista de Filosofie; an Institut Caritain Paris de Paris stitut de Statistique de l'Etat publishes annually Le Bulletin Statistique. Viata Sindicala, the organ of the ideologists, appears irregularly. Collective research monographs on rural life, the studies of the sections of the Institut Social Roumain, the cooperation of men of science, and the coordination achieved through the central institution are the main tendencies in contemporary Roumanian sociology.-Irene Barnes.

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

4814. KEYSER, CASSIUS J. On the study of legal science. Yale Law Four. 38(4) Feb. 1929: 413-422.—Mathematical method aims to establish hypothetical propositions, logical deduction being the ultimate test in every case. Scientific method aims to establish categorical propositions, observation being the ultimate test in every case. A mathematical proposition has no content, but a scientific proposition always has content. The subject matter of legal science is a certain species of human behavior. It consists of decisions (the distinctive behavior) of judges. This subject matter is part of the natural world and may be observed. At this point the problem of comparative law emerges with the need to determine those propositions common to variations of time, place, and branch in legal science. Law (judicial behavior) is a variant function of variables and this makes exact prediction impossible. Besides the distinctive behavior of judges together with the associated evoking stimuli and conditioning circumstances, does the subject matter of

legal science include statutory law? Since the meaning of a statute may be obscure, a judicial interpretation is often required. In any event, the meaning must be declared. Consequently the statute itself is to be rightly viewed as one, though it is often the controlling one, of the circumstances conditioning judicial behavior. The statement of the judicial decision usually occurs as part of a discourse purporting to set forth the principles and processes by which the decision was arrived at and justified. Study of this literature discloses phenomena of four types: undefined terms; terms defined by help of undefined terms; propositions assumed without proof; and propositions proved by deduction from postulates. These types give rise to eight problems that require statement and solution. How can mathematics help? First, mathematics can deduce the consequences of a postulate system; second, mathematical method applied to any legal branch arranges its component propositions into a logical order of relationships; third, in the process of mathematicization, legal science is subjected to internal criticism that would be beneficial.—F. S. Chapin.

DIVISION II. SYSTEMATIC MATERIALS

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

POPULATION

(See also Entries 5784-5812)

4815. TAYLOR, GRIFFITH. European migrations: past, present and future. Livingstone Lectures. Camden College. Sydney. 1928: 5-16; 17-30; 32-43.—

I. The Peopling of Europea. A consideration of the racial relations of European peoples during the last 15,000 years. We must realise that the climate and hence the environment were profoundly different from those of today; the Mediterranean region was wetter, more wooded and difficult; the African desert almost cerwooded and dimetit, the African desert almost certainly much further south. So we trace successive migrations. (1) South; the Early Mediterranean route. (2) Central; Early Alpine. (3) North; Nordic. These routes are traced by skeletal, cultural and linguistic relics. For instance, racial history and language indicate that the aborigines of Britain spoke a tongue not unlike that of the Pharaohs. Fifty or even one thousand years sufficed to change one branch of dolichocephali into the tall, fair, ("bleached") Nordic type while the other developed into typical Mediterranean. The tracks of the bronze-swordsmen, later displaced by the iron-swordsmen, map the migrations till after 200 s.c. The great period of Volkwanderung (1-1000 A.D.) had small effect on the racial map. We may be optimistic about the future peace of Europe, for most international differences are cultural or manmade, rather than racial or inborn. II. Geographical factors controlling European migration. Of a world population of 1800 million, the increase from 900 million has only taken 100 years, a growth unparalleled in human biology. How do the nations accommodate this increase? We review the effect of the coal belt on industrial crowding, and the Spanish and French claims in and retirement from the New World. Two features in the settling of United States of America have a great bearing on Australian Settlement: the control by aridity, and the merging of diverse peoples. United States of America in 1790, when Australian settlement began, had only a start of 4 millions; the contrast in growth of population is due to the contrast in environment. "Australia has the record for areism and is the only continent traversed centrally by the tropic" (de Martonne). Australia must face facts; only along E. Queensland coast is there a tropical region of uniform rainfall where settlement flourishes. Instead of pride in our 97.7 per cent British stock we must acknowledge indebtedness to Italians, Germans, French, Swedes, Danes and Swiss, and remember our 60,000 aborigines. III. Future white settlement of the world. In Australia from Cooktown (Q) to Geraldton (W. A.) in 300 miles are half a dozen little towns, largely populated by Asiatics. A school of Tropical Medicine at Townsville conducts research on physical changes due to a tropical environment. The deduction is that until more attractive areas are saturated these homoclimes of the Congo and humid India will remain empty.

Economic Australia lies south and camooweal (Q). North and west of this line holds less than and 1 per cent of the total population. Racial mixture is not to be deplored wholesale. Chinese with Hawaiian has been studied from its inception with a favorable result. Spaniard with Araucanian of Chile is successful. The world is classified and graded for habitability by whites, and shown graphically by "econographs." Hence the regions with great habitability are found to cluster round London, Pekin, Chicago, Buenos Aires, Durban and Sydney.—Dorothy R. Taylor.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY

4816. RENNER, GEORGE T. Saxicultural communities. A study in social geography. Bull. Geog. Soc. Philadelphia. 27(2) Apr. 1929: 145-166.—Saxicultural or mineral culturing groups have always been differentiated from other geographic types of society by a particular social atmosphere, a particular public viewpoint and the possession of unique social types within them. Saxicultural communities are often found in climates unsuited for the labor of white men. There the white man usually plays the role of motivator and draws the labor from a population which is acclimated. The use of the large-lunged Indians in the Andean mines and of Hindus and southern Chinese in the tin mines of Malaya are typical. Saxicultural communities, since they are adjusted to mineral resources and not to climate, soil, and relief are often located in regions lacking water or unsuited for the production of food. The coal mines of Spitzbergen or the gold camps of the Lena and Yukon require the transportation of food over long distances. Fresh water must be imported in ships or distilled from sea water at many points in the Chilean nitrate fields or the diamond areas of southwest Africa. Saxicultural communities are of two types. The first results from man's reaction to placer deposits or other easily worked occurrences of the precious and semiprecious metals and gums and to fields of oil and gas. The second is based on deep veins or lodes of the pre-cious or semi-precious minerals and to deposits of the base metals and non-metallic minerals. Populations adjusted to oil or the precious minerals are rarely permanent. Extravagance is the order of the day. Such society has produced striking social types, as the "Forty-niner," the "Wildcatter," and the "Sourdough." The second type of saxicultural community differs greatly from the first. Much engineering skill, a considerable outlay of capital, many workers and a larger organization are necessary. Such communities are capitalistic and permanent and the inhabitants occupy the status of wage-earners, frequently exploited. In their location, climate, accessibility or environmental beauty rarely play any part. Undesirable features, as dust, waste, fumes, and cave-ins, discourage civic feeling and pride in such a society.—C. C. Huntington.

REGIONAL STUDIES

FOLAR REGIONS

ANTARCTIC

4817. AAGAARD, BJARNE. Antarctic whaling and exploration. Scot. Geog. Mag. 45 (2) Mar. 15, 1929. 65–81.—The Norvegia expedition of 1927–1928 had as its primary objective the exploration of Bouvet Island, after which contact was to be made with Enderby Land with the hope of establishing more exactly some of the coast line of Antarctica. Because of damage to the ship the latter part of the mission had to be abandoned, but Bouvet Island was reached, mapped, and annexed to the Kingdom of Norway. The island is plateau-like in form, composed of one solid flow of lava. The sides are cliffed, and are being actively eroded by the waves. No protected anchorage could be found. The whole island is covered with ice and snow down to the top of the coastal cliffs. There is practically no vegetation; but fur seals and penguins are present along the coast in great numbers. The expedition had many interesting experiences with the cyclonic storms of the Anarctic Ocean, which in one instance almost brought disaster to the Norvegia. On the return the ship cruised for some time in the vicinity of the supposed Thompson Island and The Chimneys. No sign of any islands was found. A number of icebergs, so covered with debris as to be almost black in color, were seen which might easily have been mistaken for islands.—Preston E. James.

THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

4818. MACKAY, DONALD. The Mackay exploring expedition, central Australia, 1926. Geog. Jour. 78(3) Mar. 1929: 258-264.—The primary object of the expedition was to fill in a blank which remained in the southwestern corner of the map of Northern Territory, Australia; to visit and verify the positions of ranges and hills which early explorers had seen in the distance and placed on the map by estimate; and to examine the country and form an opinion of the possibilities, if any, which it possessed from a pastoralist's point of view. Maps were made, and the positions of several mountain ranges were corrected. Mount Harris, mapped by Tietkens, and Mount Unapproachable, mapped by Giles, were found to be the same mountain. The country traversed included stretches of sand hills, with here and there hilly or mountainous areas, trenched by deep ravines. The country suffers from protracted droughts, and recently rabbits have invaded the region in such numbers as to destroy whatever pasturage may once have existed. The possibilities of pastoral development are poor.—Preston E. James.

FARTHER INDIA

4819. McCALLUM, D. Impressions of Indo-China. Jour. Central Asian Soc. 16 Part II, 1929: 163-180.—The country of Indo-China consists of five separate administrative units which, however, are controlled collectively by the French Governor-General of Indo-China at Hanoi the capital city. These five units are the Protectorate of Tonking, the protected Empire of Annam, the Colony of Cochin China, the protected Kingdom of Cambodia and the Protectorate of Laos. Tonking is a large plain, forming the basin of the Red and other rivers, walled in on three sides by

mountains. The greater part of this plain is devoted to rice growing. Annam, south of Tonking, is a long series of deltas and coastal strips, immediately backed by mountains. In the north much of the land is in irrigated rice, but the rainy southern portion is still largely undeveloped. South of Annam is the enormous delta plain of Cochin China, which under the care of French colonials has become a tremendous producer of surplus rice. Its port, Saigon, is one of the leading rice export ports of the world. Cambodia consisting largely of the upper delta plain of the Mekong River is notable for three items, its wet rice lands which furnish a surplus for export, its large lake (Tonle Sap) which supplies an annual export of several thousands of tons of dried fish, and the remarkable Khmer ruins at Angkor—impressive indices to its former cultural greatness. Laos comprises the greater portion of the mountainous hinterland of the country and is thinly populated and almost wholly undeveloped. Owing to its interstitial position, the inhabitants of Indo-China are a very mixed race. The paleo-Asiatic aborigines are still to be found in the highlands of southern Annam. They remind one more of the African Negro type than of the Mongol. The mountaineer Laos exhibit certain points of relationship to the aborigines. The Mongoloid Annamites, who are distinctly lowlanders, form the bulk of the popuchina the inhabitants show distinct Malay characteristics. The Cambodians are of Khmer origin and Indian and Javanese civilization. The results of French administration have been exceedingly beneficial. Where formerly no roads existed, (save the Route Mandarine) there are today 10,000 kilometers of excellent first class motor roads upon which one may travel as comfortably as in western Europe. At Hanoi and Saigon are located perhaps the most perfectly equipped garages in Asia.—G. T. Renner.

ASIA

India

4820. RICHARDS, F. J. Cultural regions in India. Geography. 15 Part I. (83) Mar. 1929: 20–29. —The distribution of culture in India bears a close relation to the physical regions. In working out this relationship a rather unique method is employed. Density of population per square mile is used as a "convenient common multiple" of physical and human factors, and the inferences drawn are tested by cultural criteria such as linguistic, political, and religious. A map of arbitrarily selected population densities shows two areas of high density—one in the north and one in the south, an area of medium density adjoining the southern high density, and an area of low density occupying the central regions. These population density areas are used as a base and to them is applied the Natural Regions (J. N. L. Baker, Geography, No. 81, vol. xiv, Part 5, pp. 447–455.). This comparison shows a rather close relationship between the population density areas and the physical regions and from this relationship the following cultural regions are obtained: (1) The Frontier Zone comprising several widely divergent physical regions and having a complex culture, (2) Upper India, mainly the somewhat similar plains regions of the Ganges and Assam, with a relative uniform culture, (3) the Intermediate Zone occupying the physically complex central regions and having a corresponding complex culture, and (4) South India, which, like Upper India, is a fairly uniform physical region and has a relatively uniform culture.—Sam T. Bratton.

Iran

4821. LEADER, CONVOY. Persia's new seaport. Jour. Central Asian Soc. 16 Part II, 1929: 244-246.— For many years all Persian imports have come in through Russia or Turkey from the north or northwest or else have entered through Bushire or Mohammerah in the south. Bushire has no harbor, ships being compelled to anchor in the open roadstead. Mohammerah can be approached only through the Shatt-el-Arab River which is controlled by the authorities in Iraq. As a part of the railway project from Caspian Sea to the Persian Gulf a port is now being built with anchorage, dock and warehouse facilities for ocean ships. An American-Canadian syndicate is constructing this port amid great difficulties, on a mud island in the great tidal inlet, Khor Musa, not far from the mouth of the Shatt-el-Arab.—G. T. Renner.

Arabia and Asia Minor

(See also Entry 5143)

4822. RUTTER, ELDON. The holy cities of Arabia. Jour. Central Asian Soc. 16 Part II, 1929: 196-205.—The part of Arabia containing the two holy cities of Islam lies about half way between the Gulf of Akaba and the Strait of Bab el Mandeb, and a short distance inland from the Red Sea. The entire frontage of Arabia on the Red Sea is a narrow coastal plain called El-Tihâma. At the halfway point is the seaport, Jiddah. Forty miles east of Jiddah lies Mecca, hidden among the detached western foothills of the rocky range of mountains forming the western escarpment of the Arabian Plateau. A rational explanation of Mecca's existence is hard to find. The Valley of Mecca is practically devoid of vegetation, the water of its well—Zemzem—is warm and brackish and its enclosed valley floor blisteringly hot. On the other hand it is at the center of a triangle formed by three considerable wellwatered oases, it is on the caravan route from Arabia Petra to Arabia Felix, and it lies close to the half way port, Jiddah. The immediate causes for Mecca's importance may be attributed to two factors. One, the occurrence there of a large stone (legendarily connected with Abraham) and the other, the establishment of a necessary place of refuge at the Zemzem within easy reach of the quarrel-producing annual fair held at Zayma Oasis. Around this refuge in no-mans-land, the town of Mecca subsequently developed. Dishonored in Mecca Mohammed fled to Medina, the important trading center three hundred miles to the north. Medina, surrounded on all sides save the east by mountains, is situated near the the great water course, Nadi-I Hamdh, over seven hundred miles in length. Another water course flows through the city. The plain about Medina is well supplied by ground water and a large oasis has existed there from time immemorial. The population of Mecca and El Medina are a community of Moslems, but not a community of Arabs, who have been parasites upon the Turks for ruled by force instead of by bribery.—G. T. Renner.
4823. THOMAS, BERTRAM. The south-east-

4823. THOMAS, BERTRAM. The south-eastern borderlands of Rub'Al Kagli. Geog. Jour. 78 (3) Mar. 1929: 193-212.—A detailed account of a 650-mile camel journey from Suwaih to Salala through the southern borderlands of Oman. Extreme aridity characterizes the whole area traversed except on the seaward slopes of the Jabal Qara Mountains and the coastal plain of Dhufar which receive a bountiful three months' summer rainfall from the south-west monsoon. In the arid sections only widely scattered oases or

wells are found and waterless stony plains crossed by deep, wide, and dry wadis predominate. The people are sparse in numbers but very war-like. Few large settlements exist and these only where the water supply is adequate for date cultivation or herding. A few fishing communities, interested chiefly in sharks, qanad, sardines, and herring, exist along the coast. In addition to an increased fund of geological and geographical data the journey resulted in: (1) the discovery of two hitherto unknown tribes, Harasis and Bautahara, (2) the compilation of four new vocabularies, Mahri, Shahari, Bautahari, and Harsusi, the last two new to science, (3) the discovery of early pre-Islamic graves with archaic inscriptions, (4) the conclusion that southern Arabia is peopled by several races and not one, and (5) the suggestion that on the evidence of physical characteristics, tribal traditions, customs and head measurements, the Shahara, Bautahara, and Mahra tribes are of Hamitic and not Semitic origin. (Map and photographphs.)—John B. Appleton.

Northern Asia

4824. I. P. TOLMACHOFF. A note on the geography of Northern Siberia. Arktis. 31 (1) 1929: 19-23.—The Arctic shore of Asia between embouchures of ocean east of the Taimyr Peninsula, on all maps published before 1906 was represented in the form of a triangle with its northern point at the latitude of about 74°40'. A small island Preobrajenie was located north of the peninsula and another larger one, St. Nicholas Island, west of it, within the Khatanga Bay, at the latitude, referred to its northern point, of about 74° 20′. All these data were attributed to the Russian Great Northern Expedition, 1736–1742, with a few alterations of a later time. In 1905, the Khatanga avandition in the charge of the writer found the St. alterations of a later time. In 1905, the Khatanga expedition, in the charge of the writer, found the St. Nicholaus Island connected by a neck with the continent and located about 20' more southwards. The northern section of the peninsula was cut off for about 30', without noticeable alterations in the shape of its remaining part. The Preobrajenie Island was seen by the Khatanga expedition very close to the shore of the continent, although, according to Nordenskiöld's expedition in the Vega, in 1878, it had to be located more than thirty miles north of the shore. A few bearings of the island were also in discord with former data, and some incertitude remained for this part of the map even after the Khatanga expedition. In 1909, a Russian trapper Byegichev sent to the Russian Academy of Sciences fossils collected by him on two islands located north of the peninsula, both drawn by him on a sche-matical map. The southern, larger one, was the Pre-obrajenie Island discovered in 1739. In its size and outlines it closely corresponds to the northern part of the peninsula cut off by the Khatanga expedition, in 1905. The northern, smaller, island was not known to the ancient Russian expedition, but discovered, in 1878, by Nordenskiöld who, however, did not recognize his discovery and erroneously identified it the Preo-brajenie Island of former Russian maps. This island was christened by the writer, in 1910, the Byegichev Island. The name was accepted by cartographers, but erroneously applied to the larger southern island on Russian and English navy maps. Besides that, on the same maps, a few new names were applied to some points with already existing names. The article under consideration tries to clear up the matter and represent the cartography of this region, as it ought to be represented in the opinion of the writer, and in accordance with all present data.—I. P. Tolmachoff.

EUROPE

Italy

4825. MICHIELI, ADRIANO AUGUSTO. La navigazione internaquale retrovia dei porti adriatici. [The inland waterways and the Adriatic ports.] La Geografia. 16(1-4) Dec. 1928: 75-81.—Rivers and canals will always play an important role in the transportation of cheap and bulky materials. Italy, therefore, should improve its system of inland waterways. The waterways in close proximity to railroads or highways should supplement and not supplant transportation along the latter. Navigable rivers and canals should form a network; and, as the economic future of Italy lies on the Adriatic, this network should gravitate toward the important Adriatic ports. Ravenna and Ferrara could serve the Po valley, Venice and Trieste the north eastern provinces, and possibly even Central Europe. Part of the program, drawn up by the Committee Romanin-Jacur and its successors, is going to be realized shortly. Some of the canals have already been completed, others are under construction, as for example the canal Comacchio-Bologna, the Boicelli canal, the canalization of the Mincio, the Litoranea Veneta, and the canal from Chioggia to the Po. The Hydrographic Office of the Po, at Parma, is working on the problem of rendering the Po navigable.—W. Van Royen.

France

4826. BLANCHARD, RAOUL. Le grande industrie chimique dans la France du Sud-Est. [The great chemical industry of South-East France.] Rev. de Géog. Alpine. 16 (3) 1928: 561-624. (See also Les Alpes Économiques. 11 (115) Jan. 1929: 13-31.)—This is a portion of an extended study of the modern industry of the French Alps, though certain industries west of the Rhône are included. Previously the author has treated of waterpower and paper in the same region and recently of lime and cement industries (Rev. de Géog. Alpine. Vol. xvi 1928: 255-374.). The chemical industry is varied and includes fertilizers, glues, caustic potash, nitric acid, super-phosphates, and electro-chemical products. The combined tonnage is great and the factories large. In the group of the Midi Provençal of which Marseilles is the center there are thirty-three factories. The basis of industry here is 1. the salt marshes; 2. deposits of bauxite; 3. local oil and lignite; and 4. access to the sea. The products are mineral acids, fertilizers, products of sea salt, and aluminum. Largely the fuel used is 95,000 tons of coal from the Gard. Lyons and its environs is a second region. The products are as about Marseilles, lacking those of sea salt. The nearness of coal and the situation on lines of transportation are favorable. The Alps proper form a third region. Here the energy used is hydroelectric, which because of its value permits industrial development in a region of difficult transportation. Distance from markets, sparse native population and distance in cases from raw materials are overcome by the advantages of water power. The products are primarily salt derivatives, chemical fertilizers, and aluminum. The North group of industries are little favored geographically. The products are various and are largely fertilizers for local crops. The tonnage is slight. The regions are mentioned in order of decreasing importance. (The article is replete with data and place mans.)—Rederick Peatitie.

sing importance. (The article is replete with data and place maps.)—Roderick Peattie.

4827. BOUCHET, JEANNE. La culture du blé dans les Alpes françaises (1913-1924). [Wheat culture in the French Alps, 1913-1924.] Rev. de Géog. Alpine. 16 (3) 1928: 625-669.—Wheat culture throughout the 59 communes that comprise the French Alpine region occupied, in 1924, 3.66 per cent of the relatively

small amount of land that is arable in this rugged area. Wheat occupies a greater total and a greater proportion of the cultivated area in the southern section of the region than in the northern section. Longitudinally, too, there is a variation, the communes of the midalpine valleys showing the greatest percentage (6.78 per cent in the south), followed by the Pre-Alpine area, the central massifs, and the intra-alpine zone (as low as 0.64 per cent in the north). All parts of the region have shown a marked decrease in the extent of wheat culture from 1913 to 1924 (except for a small increase in the southern intra-alpine zone). The average decrease is about one-third for the entire region but the decrease for the southern section was somewhat less than that for the northern section. In general this trend is toward a better adjustment of occupation to the natural conditions. The sunshine, lack of humidity, and more equable temperatures are more favorable for wheat in the southern section. The north is better fitted for pastoral development. Furthermore, there is a heavier industrial population in the north where three-quarters of the wheat consumed is imported, whereas the southern section has a wheat surplus. (Maps showing the proportion of cultivated wheat lands to arable land in each commune, in 1913 and in 1924; percentage of variation between these two years in the extent of cultivated wheat lands; and the yield of wheat in different parts of the region.)—E. P.

4828. GEX, F. Le climat de 1927 en Savoie. [The climate of Savoy during 1927.] Rev. de Géog. Alpine. 16(3) 1928: 669-680.—A resume of the climatic conditions and of the economic reflections of these conditions for the year 1927 in Savoy. The following topics are treated: the cold winter of 1926-27, the decreased humidity of spring, the rainy summer, the dry autumn, snows and avalanches, rise and fall of the rivers, the agricultural year, the pastoral season, the tourist season. This is a sequel to a summary of the climate for 1926 for the same region (Rev. de Géog. Alpine Vol. XV, 1927, p. 317.) (Table showing recorded monthly rainfall and means for 14 stations throughout the natural districts of the Department of Savoy.)—E. P. Jackson.

British Isles

4829. PRINGLE, JOHN. Geological aspects of the Channel tunnel scheme. Nature. 123 (3103) Apr. 20, 1929: 608-610.—The economic merits of the Channel tunnel have long been recognized, and both French and English parliaments sanctioned the scheme as early as 1875. Geologists have agreed that the excavation is practicable, the chief difficulty anticipated is that of water bearing horizons. Borings show the Upper Chalk, Middle Chalk and perhaps the upper portion of the Lower Chalk to carry considerable water but below this the increased amount of argillaceous sediment makes it practically dry except where fissures occur. These latter trend west-northwest. It would seem to be advantageous to keep the tunnel within this dry formation (Gault Clay) and to run it parallel with the trend of the fissures so as to minimize the water danger. (3 geologic maps.)—W. O. Blanchard.

ENGLAND AND WALES

4830. WILSON, ELLA M. Farmers and farming in Cambridgeshire. Jour. of Geog. 28(3) Mar. 1929: 100-107.—Cambridgeshire is one of the most important agricultural sections of England. Thirty-eight out of each hundred workers are engaged in farming while the average for England is only seven. Diversified agriculture prevails on the rolling upland "down" and on the very flat lowland "fen." Most of the land is owned by the Crown, Church, Gentry, Colleges, or

County Council. In 1925 the County Council either owned or had under lease 19,378 acres in Cambridgeshire. This was rented out in small holdings at a rate of 5 1/2 per cent on the investment, plus a small additional sum to cover losses. Nearness to London market has led to a great increase in the small farm holdings. The fen is characterized by many small holdings, varying from 20 to 40 acres. The rent varies from \$6 to \$15 per acre. Few farmers own their land and the work is done by hired labor. Few care to own their farm because if their earnings are invested in machinery and live stock, these can descend to their children and the inheritance tax be avoided. is grown on both down and fen. Barley, beans and sheep are characteristic of upland down farms, while potatoes, oats, small fruits, cattle and pigs are produced extensively on the lowland fens. Cultivation is far more intensive than in America. Machinery is used extensively and is usually horse-drawn on the fens while there are a number of tractors on the downs. Wages are very low compared with American standards but high compared to those of continental Europe. The greatest benefit derived from the system of small holdings is social rather than economic, as it gives the ambitious agricultural laborer a chance to accumulate funds and become a renter himself and thus rise from the level of an ordinary laborer. Better conditions may be brought about by an increase in size of farms, increase in use of machinery; decrease in the number of farm laborers and corresponding increase in the laborer's efficiency; and the extension of scientific rural education.—George J. Miller.

SCOTLAND

4831. CADELL, H. M. Land reclamation in the Forth Valley. Scot. Geog. Mag. 45 (1) Jan. 1929: 7-22; (2) Mar. 1929: 81-100.—Unsatisfactory economic economic conditions in the United Kingdom have led to a revival of the desire for the better development of natural resources. All waste lands should be utilized. In the Forth Valley are areas of alluvial silts and muds once covered by a dense forest which was ruthlessly destroyed by the Romans. Later, this swampy land became covered with a morass of peat to a depth of 10 or 15 feet. Reclamation of this land was begun about 1766 and consisted principally in stripping off the peat which covered up the good soil and floating the material off into the river. Prior to 1840 about 19,000 acres were reclaimed in the Forth Valley in this manner. There is much more of this peat or moss land that could be developed, but it would probably be better to ditch and drain and then burn the dried-out upper portion. This method could be followed until the entire accumulation is removed down to the soil. The shallow foreshores were reclaimed by using dykes constructed on the Dutch principle which allowed high tides to bring in silt which was deposited behind the barriers. These dykes were of fir, mud, or stone. About 1581 acres were thus reclaimed from the sea before 1840. The older reclamations of land in the Forth valley were all intended to increase the area for agriculture. During the latter half of the nineteenth and in the present century much thought has been given to reclamation of areas along the shore to be used as industrial sites. Low banks of colliery rubbish and other refuse are laid down near lowwater mark. After the areas back of these banks are silted up by the tides a second bank is run out on top of number one and a new lagoon formed at a higher level. This method is continued and the last bank is built with the top above H. W. M. of spring tide. After the material is dried the area may be further raised by the addition of ashes and rubbish. To prevent excessive erosion on the banks dust from the local found-ries is scattered on the slope. This material when acted upon by salt water rusts into a hard fenacious mass and forms an almost indestructible face to the bank. In some areas where the land may be used for agricultural purposes experiments are being conducted with Spartina or Rice grass to aid in the accretion of mud. (Specific areas are described and a map shows areas of proposed and accomplished reclamation.)—

Frank E. Williams.

4832. VEATCH, JETHRO OTTO. Geography of the soils of Scotland. Papers Michigan Acad. Sci. Arts & Letters. 10 1928 (Published in 1929): 179-190.—

A prief and tentative description of the character.

4832. VEATCH, JETHRO OTTO. Geography of the soils of Scotland. Papers Michigan Acad. Sci. Arts & Letters. 10 1928 (Published in 1929): 179–190.— A brief and tentative description of the character and distribution of the Scotlish soils, based on studies conducted in 1925 by the author in cooperation with the three national agricultural colleges of Scotland. The soils are reported to range in character from the tundra-like and barren rock soils of the high mountains, through peaty-moor soils, to something resembling the gray-brown soils of the glaciated northern region of the United States. In general, these soils are podsolic, although no true forest Podsol was noted. The author suggests that they be divided into three broad divisions (families or sub-families) which he has designated Ben Nevis, Grampian and Lothian. A fairly close correlation appeared to exist between the distribution of these soils and that of the climatic, geologic, vegetational and cultural elements. (Sketch map of Scotland showing distribution of these three soils.)—Stanley W. Cosby.

AFRICA

Egypt and the Nile Valley

4833 BEY, H. SIRRY. The Qattara power scheme. Geog. Rev. 19 (2) 1929: 290-292.—A new hydro-electric scheme for generating power by the continuous admission of sea water from the Mediterranean with a considerable fall into a natural depression in the Libyan Desert, called Qattara, is now being carefully investigated by the Survey of Egypt. This depression, but recently discovered, includes some 7000 square miles below sea level, of which 4000 square miles are more than 160 feet below sea level. It has been calculated that the evaporation from the surface of a lake at the latter level would be sufficient to permit passing sea water continuously into the depression at the rate of 40 million tons a day, with a total fall of 160 feet. The depression reaches to within 40 miles of the sea but the intervening plateau would prevent the excavation of open canals, so that the aqueducts would have to be tunneled most of the way. It has been estimated that a net output of some 160,000 horse power could be distributed in Lower Egypt (about 100 miles distant), but a small part of which would be sufficient to equal the present consumption of power for all purposes. The remainder could be used in pumping water to greatly increase the cultivated land area of the Nile Delta, and to supply a source of power for new manufacturing industries. The investigations are expected to be completed in two years. (The author is Surveyor-General of Egypt.)—R. Hartshorne.

Sahara

4834. CILLIS, E. de. Il problema della colonizzazione agraria nella Tripolitania. [The problem of agricultural colonization in Tripoli.] La Geografia. 16 (1-4) Dec. 1928: 44-57.—Using the southern limit of the olive tree as the line of demarcation, we can divide Tripoli from an agricultural point of view into two parts: North and South Tripoli. The former is the only part fit for agriculture, the latter is of the desert and semi-desert type. Out of the 44,586 sq. km. North Tripoli occupies, only 17,600 are potential agricultural land; 360 of these are actually in use, the rest

is uncultivated and supports a wandering, pastoral population of about 40,000. The soil is rather uniform, of the loess type. The hydrographic conditions determine the value of the land for agricultural purposes. The diversity of these conditions leads to different types of agriculture, and thus to different types of colonization, as, for example, permanently irrigated agriculture, agriculture with winter irrigation, agriculture without irrigation. North Tripoli can be divided again into three parts. The western part of the coastal region has sufficient ground water for permanent irrigation and intensive agriculture. This should be an area of small farms. The region of the level steppes would be fit for grain crops and olive trees. Large holdings would be necessary here. The third region, that of the undulating steppes, is too far from the main center to be of any immediate importance. A determined agricultural policy would make the natives sedentary. They would form a source of cheap labor sedentary. They would form a source of cheap labor for the colonists. About 60,000 Italian farmers could make a living in Tripoli. A large outlay of capital would be necessary, probably one billion and a half lira. Farmers with sufficient capital could be induced to settle on the land. It would be better to sell the land to capitalists, who would let it out in small parcels to the farmers on the basis of the "Mgharsa" or the "Engel" contracts long term contracts by written the "Enzel" contracts, long-term contracts by virtue of which the capitalist gives the land and the farmer the labor. At the end of such a contract the farmer may acquire property rights to part of the land. That the State should give the land and furnish or guarantee the capital is a fallacy. The State should give financial aid to the capitalist, and if necessary also to the farmer; it should execute the required public works.-W. Van Royen.

4835. FALOROSI, GIORGIO, ROMAGNOLI MA-RIO. L'oasi di Derna e il suo problema idrico. [The Oasis of Derna and its water problem.] Agric. Coloniale. 22(8) Aug. 1928: 281-298.—The article discusses the water supply of the Oasis of Derna, with reference to potability, irrigation, and other industrial and agricultural uses.—Gior. degli Econ.

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NORTH AMERICA

Canada

4836. DESFOSSES, P. Le port de Montreal. [The port of Montreal.] La Nature. (2805) Mar. 15, 1929: 241-244.—Montreal, by virtue of its position on the St. Lawrence River, is a much frequented port of call, is the logical junction between lake and river of call, is the logical junction between take and river traffic of North America, and serves as a port to the greatest wheat lands of the world. Because of its modern equipment including large warehouses, grain elevators, and refrigerating plant, the port can efficiently handle an enormous quantity of merchandise. The large floating dry dock with its two sections for taking care of two small vessels at one time and the permanent first aid hospital are indispensable features of the port. The growth of the port is probably due more to the centralization of control than to any other single factor. The commissioners of the port act independently of either municipal or federal authority and because of their efficient management the port has never been a burden on the public treasury. (Statistical tables included.)—Elizabeth Erb Ward.

United States

4837. FENNEMAN, NEVIN M. Physiographic divisions of the United States. Ann. Assn. Amer.

Geographers 18 (4) Dec. 1928: 261-353.—Revised edition of the basic subdivision of the United States into natural units. [Among subdivisions of the United States into natural units that into physiographic divisions has become the most authoritative because of the greater precision of the delimitation, due in part to the high state of development of physiography. This subdivision has therefore become the fundamental one to the human geographer for the correlation of natural and human phenomena.] Although designated "third edition, revised and enlarged," this is strictly the second edition of the text and accompanying map on the scale of 1:7,000,000, the "second edition" having merely been a reprint in 1921 of the text and map which first appeared in 1916. (Ann. Assoc. Amer. Geogrs. Vol. 6, 1916: pp. 19-98, with map.) The new features in the present edition of the map are: the delineation, lacking in the first edition, of the sections of the New England Province; the delineation, in the Appalachian Plateaus Province, of the boundaries between the Southern New York section and the Kanawha section and between the former and the Allegheny Mountain section; the southward extension of the Osage Plains section of the Central Lowland Province at the expense of the Plains Border section Province at the expense of the Plains Border section of the Great Plains Province; and the precise delimitation of the Blue Mountain section of the Columbia Plateaus Province. Throughout the map the boundaries have been refined, and, for greater ease in reference, the synoptical list of divisions has been placed underneath the map instead of in the text. The Coastal Plain between New York and the Missisppi lacks of the carbilities are much as in the first edition. definite subdivision as much as in the first edition. The human geographer will find a complement in Roland M. Harper's "Regional Map of Part of the South-eastern United States," Jour. of Soc. Forces Vol. 2, 1924: p. 259, and in the similar maps by the same author in his reports on Northern, Central, and Southern Florida (respectively 6th (p. 190), 13th (p. 82), and 18th Annual Reports of the Florida Geological Survey), all of which are primarily based on vegetation.]—W.L.

4838. HAAS, W. H. A conflict in economic emphasis. The Mississippi problem. Ann. Assn. Amer. Geographers. 19(1) Mar. 1929: 1-7.—Is it possible to harmonize the commercial and flood control interests, "so that one unbiased, comprehensive program can be carried out?" The first is represented by most of the people of the Central States who believe that lower freight rates to the sea may be secured by the river route, and the second by a comparatively small number of people who occupy the relatively small flooded area but who have the "half-hearted support of the people at large." Not until the 1927 disaster did flood control receive any sympathetic attention throughout the country and from Congress. All laws and appropriations before that time were for the specific object of improving navigation and funds could not be used for flood control. The sole problem of the army engineer was therefore definitely defined and he proceeded accordingly. To what extent he has made the river navigable "is a matter of record." To what extent his works have prevented floods is also a matter of record, but it is not clear to what extent these works have increased flood hazards although there is evidence to that effect. Just how the two interests can be served best and a unified policy developed involves fundamental principles of many sciences and scientific men; these principles, thus far, have received scant consideration. unified policy is impossible at once for the "simple reason that sufficient basic data are not available to make such a plan." This is in striking contrast with the half-million dollar annual appropriation made by Great Britain for a scientific study of the Nile. However, the recent appointment of Dr. Matthes of the

United States Geological Survey "to make a study of the river is encouraging." Thus far no study of the hydrology of the Mississippi, worthy of the title, has been made. Not until such scientific studies are made can anybody know the degrading or aggrading effects that will result from any program proposed.—George J. Miller.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES

4839. EKLUND, ERNEST E. Meteorological survey of proposed sites for the San Francisco municipal airport. Monthly Weather Rev. U. S. Dept. Agric. Weather Bureau. 57(1) Jan. 1929: 8-11.—The three primary requisites for an airport are (1) favorable climatic conditions, (2) adequate size, (3) accessibility to the community which it serves. Favorable climate and adequate size are the most important. The meteorological conditions to be observed include the fogginess and cloudiness, horizontal visibility, direction, speed, and gustiness of the wind, and rainfall. Observations were carried on for the period of a year at six proposed sites for the San Francisco municipal airport, all located on the eastern side of the peninsula south of the city. Local differences in the details of the climatic characteristics were found related chiefly to the surface features of the peninsula. A site about a mile south of South San Francisco was recommended, chiefly because of a lower average fogginess, better visibility and less variable winds, although other sites showed less gustiness and cloudiness.—Preston E. James.

SOUTH AMERICA

Ecuador and Peru

4840. HARE, WILLIAM L. Cuzco, the city of the Incas. Garden Cities & Town Planning. 19 (3) Mar. 1929: 62-67.—Picturesque and colorful Cuzco of today, with its extremes of wealth and squalor, is built upon the foundations of the Inca capital and center of pagan worship. Its location at the confluence of several small rivers, in a valley protected on either side by snow capped mountains was almost invulnerable. So substantial were their buildings that walls of cyclopean masonry, constructed during the Inca period or earlier, have withstood the vandalism of the conquerors. Roads leading out from Cuzco furnished communication with the remainder of the Inca Em

pire. The streets of today are built upon this ancient stone-work, and some of the massive doorways still in use, show signs of their Inca or pre-Inca origin.—

Lois Olson.

4841. SINCLAIR, JOSEPH H. In the land of Cinnamon: A journey in eastern Ecuador. Geog. Rev. 19 (2) Apr. 1929: 201-217.—A journey of exploration from Quito, via Guamani Pass over the Papallacta trail to the Rio Napo, thence one hundred miles along the Napo and an ascent of its affluent, the Rio Coca, resulted in establishing the location of the volcano, El Reventador (unknown until its eruption in 1926), and the detailed mapping of the hitherto unexplored portions of the route, viz., (1) the Papallacta trail from Baeza south to the southern base of the Cordillera Guacamayos, and (2) the Rio Coca for approximately sixty miles above its juncture with the Rio Napo. Human habitations along this route are few. Small villages are located at Papallacta, Baeza, and Napo and an occasional lone ranch occupies a site where cotton, coffee and yucca can be grown and the cinnamon products gathered for the Quito and Ambato markets.—Virginia Dewey.

THE PACIFIC WORLD

4842. DAINGERFIELD, LAWRENCE HITE. Geography of the Island of Molokai. Mid-Pacific Mag. 37 (4) Apr. 1929: 349-356.—John Wesley Coulter.

4843. MOE, KILMER O., and GANTT, PAUL A. Memorandum on a trip to Molokai. Mid-Pacific Mag. 37 (4) Apr. 1929: 357-364.—An experiment in rehabilitating a small number of Hawaiians on homesteads is being conducted on the island of Molokai. Dry-farming, irrigation agriculture, cattle-raising and market gardening are carried on. The lands of the homesteaders are in general adapted to the production of pineapples and ultimately they may find it most profitable to engage in this form of agriculture by cooperating with highly organized pineapple companies now operating on the island. The success of the experiment depends on efficient management by the Hawaiian Homes Commission. This article is a report of a field study which lasted two days.—John Wesley Coulter.

4844. JAGGAR, THOMAS A., Jr. The Aleutian Geographic Observatory. Mid-Pacific Mag. 37 (4) Apr. 1929: 323-332.—John Wesley Coulter.

Lower Mouster-

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CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

LINGUISTICS

(See also Entries 4823, 4873)

4845. LUKAS, JOHANNES. Transition und Intransition im Kanuri. [Transitive and intransitive in Kanuri.] Wiener Zeitschr. f. d. Kunde d. Morgenlandes. 35 (3-4) 1928: 213-241.—An exhaustive comparison of contemporary speech forms and variants in the Kanuri language and dialects, with special reference to the comparison of alternative syntactical elements (method of "Horizontal etymology.") Conclusions contrary or entirely supplementary to the classical studies of Benton, Meinhof and Nachtigall that in these variant alternatives of the case and tense forms, with the

double use, there is evidence justifying the assumption of a mixed culture and racial stock in this area. The study treats particularly the t and k prefixes, and the transitive-intransitive syntax, using Koelle's dictionary of the Kanuri language as a basis.-Alain Locke.

4846. VANOVERBERG, MORICE. Iloko anatomy. Jour. Amer. Oriental Soc. 49(1) Mar. 1929: 1-21. This article presents lists of names of different parts of men, animals and plants, as known by the Iloko.-

ARCHAEOLOGY

PALEOLITHIC AND EARLY NEOLITHIC

4847. BANDERJI, R. D. The Indian affinities of Ainu pottery. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, Jour. & Proc., 1927. 23 (3) Feb. 1929: 269-272.—The historical period The Indian affinities in Japan begins with the end of the fifth century A.D. when the Japanese migrated to the islands; the aborig-ines are known as the Ainus. The best collection of Ainu pottery is now to be seen in the Museum Shoshu-The first type, or suspension vessel, which is a neolithic or perhaps even paleolithic survival was used to carry liquids on a journey or as a butter churn. This type, which was widely spread, has its best representatives in Crete. The second type of Ainu pottery is known as the "wine-coolers" and has no connections with south-western Asia or Crete. The third specimen is a dove-shaped drinking cup, with which we may compare the dove-vase of Knossos. The affinities between the prehistoric pottery of Japan, India, Mesopotamia, Central Asia, and Crete would indicate that in the late neolithic or copper age there was direct communication between the peoples of Eastern and Southern Asia, Mesopotamia, and Crete.—Henry S. Gehman.

4848. BURCHELL, J. P. T. Some Irish Pleistocene deposits and their correlation. Man. (5) May, 1929: 77-80.—Burchell's correlation, which agrees in a remarkable manner with the results achieved in East Anglia, England, by Reid Moir, is as follows: Culture Stages

7. General glacial retreat: formation of youngest recessional moraines.

6. Return of glacial conditions; readvance of the Scottishice; formation of local upper boulder clay (brown, sandy and loose) of Cos, Sligo, Mayo, Gal-way, Kilkenny, Carlow and Queen's County, etc.

5. Deposition of gravels, sands and loams of Cos, Sligo, Mayo, Galway, Kilkenny, Carlow and Queen's County, etc.

4. Return of glacial condi-

tions, attaining maximum glaciation; formation of Invernian or local lower boulder clay (dark-grey and tough) of Cos, Sligo, Mayo, Galway, Kilkenny, Car-low, Cork, Waterford and Queen's County, etc.

3. Deposition of gravels, sands and loams of Bos, Galway, Cork, Waterford, Wexford, Dublin, Donegal and Queen's County,

2. Invasion of Scottish and Irish sea ice; formation of shelly basement boulder clay of Cos, Cork, Waterford, Wexford, Dublin and Donegal, etc.; formation

1. Infra-glacial land surface as represented by the Nemes-Chellean. town loam.—George Grant MacCurdy.

4849. HARMOIS, A.-L. Inventaire des grandes haches en pierre trouvées en France. [Inventory of the large hatchets of stone discovered in France.] L'Homme Préhistorique. 15 (6-8) Jun.-Aug. 1928: 114-171.-W. D. Wallis.

4850. MARTHE and PÉQUART, SAINT-JUST. 4850. MARTHE and PEQUARI, SAINI-JUSI. Un gisement mésilothique en Bretagne. [A mesolithic site in Brittany.] L'Anthropologie 38 (5-6) 1928: 479-493.—A prehistoric site was recognized first in 1883 by M. F. Gaillard on the Isle of Téviec, west of the Quiberon peninsula, Morbihan, and was visited in 1926 by the authors who excavated it in July 1928. The archaeological layer was 50 to 60 centimeters in depth, and consisted of a kjökkenmödding made of sea shells, a few snails, and rare remains of land fauna. Around the hearths an abundant lithic industry was recovered comprising mostly flint blades, 2 to 5 cm. long, many gravers, borers, and geometric microliths, of Tardenoisian type; also utilized flint flakes and pebbles and a few bone tools. This industry without polished stone implements and pottery is undoubtedly mesolithic. After twenty days of excavation, several skeletons were found, generally in good condition, two of them with skulls protected by deer antiers disposed around and above them, a new fact regarding burials. The bodies were found in a flexed position, entirely covered with the kitchen midden, traces of red and yellow ochre still visible, and all with a bone weapon, and shell necklaces to which were sometimes added perforated animal teeth. In one case there was also a shell bracelet, in another a pointed bone object decorated with a fine checkerboard design. This is the first and unexpected discovery of a mesolithic shell heap in Brittany. It stands as a link between those of North Africa and Portugal in the South and of Denmark and Sweden in the North.-E. B. Renaud.

of lowest local boulder clay.

Solutrean, Aurignacian, Upper and Middle Mouster-

Epi-paleolithic.

Magdalenian.

NORTH AMERICA

NORTH OF MEXICO

4851. McKERN, W. C. A Hopewell type of culture in Wisconsin. Amer. Anthropologist. 31 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 307-312.—In the summer of 1928, an archaeological field expedition of the Milwaukee Public Museum excavated a group of mounds on the shores of the Mississippi River in Trempealeau County in Western Wisconsin. The specific type of pit burial encountered in these mounds differs from the usual pit burials found in the state. The excavations revealed thirteen distinct traits of a prehistoric mound building culture, all of which are foreign to previously known Wisconsin mound cultures. Eleven of these traits are compatible with the Hopewell culture of Ohio, four of them being positive Hopewell markers. Two of the thirteen traits are foreign to both the Wisconsin and the Ohio Hopewell mounds, and suggest a southern influence. Several important Hopewell markers were not encountered, which is not surprising. The only immediate conclusion to be advanced is that a group or groups of mound-building Indians, living in locally prehistoric Wisconsin, possessed a culture which shows dominant Ohio influence of the Hopewell type.—Carl E. Guthe.

4852. REAGAN, ALBERT B. Continued archaeological studies in the Navajo country, Arizona. Trans. Kansas Acad. of Sci. 31 142-279.—This article is a continuation of discussions in earlier numbers of the journal. It includes six reports covering investigations from 1919 to 1928 of ruins of Indian villages in the Tuba-Kayenta and Cornfields sections of Arizona. The Ganado and Hopi Buttes fields of the latter section are most fully reported, with some attention to the Steam-boat region. About 320 ruins in all are located and their superficial features described. Excavations have as yet not been made in many places. The work is in general a continuation of the study of other portions of the region by J. Walter Fewkes. Walls of most of the villages noted were of limestone or adobe construction, sometimes apparently of sandstone. Most villages were of D or rough circular shape and held from 40 to 300 inhabitants. Potsherds were found in many, but not all, of the ruins. Mounds, whether burial or rubbish, were noted but not examined. The evidence adduced from the ruins and pottery (mostly of slab-house and pit-dwelling type) is that most of the villages were occupied only once, but some sites show evidence of reoccupation at different times. The sherds are classified as: corrugated; rough-dull grayware, without slip; black on white; 2 color painted; 3 color painted; 2 color shiny painted; and 3 color shiny painted. The character of the sherds indicates much moving about, changing of village sites, and visits of foreign tribes. The region evidently was abandoned soon after the building of the pueblos. (The article is illustrated with two maps, two plans, two photographs, and five plates of potsherds. It is followed by a bibliography and twelve tables explanatory of the pottery).—F. A. Shannon.

MIDDLE AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

4853. JOYCE, T. A., GANN, T., GRUNING, E. L., and LONG, R. C. E. Report on the British Museum expedition to British Honduras, 1928. Jour. Royal Anthropol. Inst. 58 Jul.-Dec. 1928: 323-350.—In 1927 Maya ruins were discovered between the Joventud and Pusilhá Rivers in western British Honduras. A preliminary survey was made by the authors the following year. This site (Pusilhá) was found to consist principally of a plaza enclosed by six pyramidal substructures showing remnants of terraces and stairways.

Twenty stelae were found, twelve of them in a row in front of the largest substructure. The contemporaneous dates recorded on the stelae extend from the seventh to the fifteenth katun of the ninth cycle according to Morley's interpretation; the authors regard the earliest date as the third katun of the ninth cycle. Other finds include three caches of some 800 eccentrically shaped objects of flint and obsidian like those found by Maler at Naranjo and by Gann at Xunantunich, and three small altars, together with fragments of others. The excavation of seven small mounds uncovered among other features, a pottery mask like one earlier found at Lubaantun, and burials supplied with articles of use and adornment including pottery and, in one case, a carved stone mask. A unique architectural feature of the group is a triad of ruined bridges placed across the Pusilhá River. The stone abutments, furnished with spillways running on their outer sides, remain. Near these bridges are several caves filled with extensive deposits of debris, affording a promising opportunity for future stratigraphic work.—Robert Redfield.

4854. KIDDER, ALFRED V. The present state

of knowledge of American history and civilization prior to 1492. Bull. Internat. Comm. Hist. Sci. 1 (5) Jul. 1928: 749-753.—The increasing isolation of academic disciplines which is inseparable from growing specialization may be overcome by (1) making available non-technical summaries of results, and (2) by organizing cooperative attacks upon problems of mutual interest. The latter aim is fundamental in the proposed investigation of the Peninsula of Yucatan. Up to the present time the archeologist alone has been active here, but it is proposed that his work shall be pooled with that of the historian and the sociologist, etc., in an attempt to recreate the history, the racial and cultural confacts, of this home of the great Maya civilization. The historian will work on the documents of the Conquest and later periods, the sociologist upon the structure of modern native life, and the economist, the zoologist and the student of health will contribute also to a laboratory demonstration of the workings of social and natural forces in this important region.—Ruth Benedict.

4855. THOMPSON, J. ERIC. Maya chronology: Glyph G of the Lunar series. Amer. Anthropologist. 31 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 223-231.—Following the Initial series of the vast majority of Maya inscriptions is a group of glyphs, usually eight in number, known as the Supplementary or Lunar series, all but two of which have been deciphered within the last decade by Morley and Teeple. Glyphs G and F have so far eluded decipherment. Thompson believes that the meaning of F is only general but that G represents the deity who ruled over the night preceding the day of the Initial series, there being nine Maya lords of the night. Unfortunately, the author points out, the glyph G is not a constant component of the Lunar series, appearing in only 70 percent of the known examples. Of 81 examples, 76 fit into Thompson's hypothesis, which if accepted, establishes the cult of the nine lords of the night and now serves as a check on doubtful readings, besides enabling a better interpretation of glyphs D and E and glyph C. In fact, with these four glyphs during the period of uniformity a totally obliterated initial series could be restored with certainty, provided the monument could be dated stylistically within five Katuns.—Arthur C. Parker.

AFRICA

4856. SANDFORD, K. S., and ARKELL, W. J. First report of the Prehistoric Survey Expedition (with a foreword by the editor, James H. Breasted). Oriental Inst. Communications No. 3 (University of Chicago Press). 1928: pp. 52.—The authors are concerned

primarily with the history of a great river—the Nile—geologically as well as prehistorically. They find in the valley of the Nile a series of five terraces. The oldest is 150 feet above the Nile and represents the earliest river stage after the lake or gulf stage of the Nile valley. So far as yet known, this terrace contains no human artifacts. The next terrace in point of height and age is the 100-foot terrace, and in this terrace implements are plentiful in certain places. These belong to the Chellean Epoch, an early phase of the Paleolithic Period. Then follow in their turn the 50 foot terrace with implements of the Acheulian type; the 25–30 foot terrace with implements of an early Mousterian type; and the 10-15 foot terrace with implements be-

longing to a later Mousterian phase. A new technique made its appearance in Egyptin post-Mousterian times; it has affinities with what is known in northern Africa as Capsian, which corresponds with the Aurignacian, Solutrean and Magdalenian (Upper Paleolithic) of Europe. The industry with Capsian affinities is found in situ in a silt deposit north of the First Cataract. Near the cataract, this silt deposit is above the present-day level of the Nile, while farther north it is below the present-day level. Between the Capsian and the Neolithic there is at present a hiatus, which the Prehistoric Survey hopes to bridge.—George Grant MacCurdy.

ETHNOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entry 5783)

4857. BENEDICT, RUTH. The science of custom. Century Mag. 117(6) Apr. 1929: 641-649.—Custom, the subject matter of cultural anthropology, plays a fundamental role in experience and belief. It is the trait by which man is distinguished in the animal kingdom. Human societies, as shown in greatest variety by the various primitive cultures, elaborate into great traditional structures some few details of man's original endowment, valuing this elaboration often in proportion as it becomes overgrown or even anti-social. These cultural patternings can so reshape the original human endowment that it is unrecognizable, and morality will be obedience to all the folkways of the group. These traditional frameworks provide the symbolism within which human acts have

meaning.—Ruth Benedict.

4858. DAVENPORT, C. B. Do races differ in mental capacity? Human Biology. 1(1) Jan. 1929: 70-89.—Tests designed to show whether or not races differ in psychological aptitude have been criticized because they have rather reflected environmental differences, or unequal facility in the use of the English language. A series of tests were therefore carried out by Dr. Morris Steggarda in Jamaica, B.W.I., upon a group of 50-80 unmixed white adults and 50-100 children over against an equal number of Negroes. Both groups were agriculturalists, and both used English as their mother tongue. It was found that in the Seashore music tests, both that for determining perception of time intervals, and even more strikingly that for determining sensitivity to rhythm, the Negroes attained a significantly higher score than the whites. In four tests of the Army Alpha series, also, the blacks did slightly better than the whites. In the remaining four tests of this series (no data given) the whites ranked the Negroes. For seven other tests the curves are given, indicating the varying but constant superior scoring of the whites. These include copying geometric figures, drawing a man, assembling a manikin, the Knox moron test, correct criticism of absurd sentences, etc. The author concludes that there are differences in the structure of the sense organs and nervous systems in the two racial groups, such that the Negroes are superior in some respects, but the whites are superior in their ability to form a clear picture, to

organize an operation, to exercise common sense and good judgement.—Ruth Benedict.

4859. KEITH, ARTHUR. The evolution of the human races. Jour. Royal Anthropol. Inst. 58 Jul.—Dec. 1928: 305–321.—The extreme racial types may be reduced to four—the Nordic of Europe, the Negro of Africa, the Mongolian of eastern Asia, and the Australian. These four extreme types have evolved in the regions where they are found today. These extreme

types have become differentiated from an ultimately common stock through the operation of physiological processes important among which are changes in the glands of internal secretion. Races other than these four are for the most part intermediate types, not hybrid. Hybridity has been a very minor factor in the production of new races. The Mongolian, for example, is a modification of an older and more widely diffused type represented by the American Indian and the Polynesian among others.—W. C. Mac Leod.

the Polynesian among others.—W. C. Mac Leod.

4860. OLMSTEAD, A. T. The original home of the Aryans. Jour. Amer. Oriental Soc. 48(4) Dec. 1928: 358.—Abstract of a paper read before the American Oriental Society, Middle West Branch. The home of the Aryans must be determined by the data of archaeology as well as of philology. Only words common to the Indo-Iranian and European branches may be used in the investigation. Philology permits the localization of the home in South Russia and bears witness to a Nordic culture similar to that found in South Russia about 2500 B.C. Philological and archaeological connections with the Sumerians are of the first importance. Only a South Russian home will explain the concentric expansion of the Aryans, witnessed by historical documents from the Near East and by archaeological data from Europe.

—A. T. Olmstead.

NORTH AMERICA

4861. COLLIER, JOHN. Amerindians. Problems in psychic and physical adjustments to a dominant civilization. Pacific Affairs. 3(3) Mar. 1929: 116-122.

—J. R. Swanton.

4862. CONZEMIUS, E. Die Rama-Indianer von Nicaragua. [The Rama Indians of Nicaragua.] Zeitschr. f. Ethnologie. 59 (3-6) 1929: 291-362.—Between Bluefields Lagoon and Rio Punta Gorda dwell about 270 Rama Indians, of the Chibcha stock, its most northerly extension. Locations and geographical descriptions of the five Rama settlements are given together with an historical survey. Brief notes on physical appearance, dress and ornament, dwellings, agriculture, fishing and turtle hunting, hunting, food, trade, boat-building, weapons, bows and arrows, and blow guns, weaving and pottery manufacture are treated in order. Social topics, marriage, treatment of disease, death ceremonies and beliefs (soul journeys), music, dancing, religion and conjuring conclude the ethnological material. Archaeological material is sparse in the Rama territory; no gold or copper finds have been made. Kitchen-middens, some 5 to 8 m. in depth, containing oyster and small shell-fish, and rock-carvings are mentioned, also "cobbled roads," mounds, containing weapons of stone, obsidian and coral-beads, and occasional finds of pottery. A section devoted to the language gives comparative glossaries (Brinton, Lehman, Con-

zemius), brief treatment of phonetics and an abstract of grammar (6 pages), with some specimen sentences. An essay upon influences upon Rama from adjacent tribes (Guatuso, Tunebo), and the question of relationship of Rama with other tongues of the Mosquito

Coast (20 pp.), concludes the article.—F. G. Speck.

4863. SPALDING, HENRY S. The ethnologic
value of the Jesuit relations. Amer. Jour. Sociol.
34(5) Mar. 1929: 882–889.—The Jesuit Relations constitute a very rich and much-neglected source of information concerning the life and culture of the North American Indians. The publications cover a period of 200 years, beginning in 1611, but the greater part of the material is found in the period 1632-73, when the Relations appeared annually. They were in French, Italian, and Latin, but in 1902 a complete and unified edition was published in seventy-three volumes. Many writers on Indian culture seem to be unaware of the existence of this important work.—Amer. Jour. Sociol.

NORTH OF MEXICO

4864. ANGULO, JAIME de, and FREELAND, L. S. A new religious movement in North-Central California. Amer. Anthropologist. 31(2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 265-276.—The rise and growth of a new religion among Indians in the Pomo culture area is described. A new type of doctor, employing a technique characteristically Indian but involving methods neither old nor transitional, derives inspiration to preach moral reform, and mysterious power to heal the sick through the smoking of innumerable packages of Chesterfield cigarettes. The cult grows through the transforming of cured patients into doctors, and the conversion of witnesses. The moral propaganda of the doctors is directed most urgently to stop the use of intoxicants. This religious innovation is credited to the expression of a material inferiority complex through the building

of a moral code which places the follower on a moral plane superior to others.—W. C. Mc Kern.

4865. MICHELSON, TRUMAN. The changing character of Fox adoption-feasts. Amer. Jour. Sociol.
34(5) Mar. 1929: 890-894.—The adoption-feasts of the Fox Indians are expensive; formerly this was not the case; though it is called "throwing away," it is really nothing more than an exchange of goods.—Amer.

Jour. Sociol.

4866. SPIER, LESLIE. Problems arising from the cultured position of the Havasupai. Amer. Anthropologist. 31(2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 213-222.—In this article the author departs from the theory that culture areas are necessarily geographically and culturally continuous. He suggests that a method of inquiry which would deal more specifically with the "conditions of culture growth" offers more fruitful possibilities than those inherent in the "culturehistorical" approach. The latter frequently gives rise to interpretations that are misleading. In support of this thesis the author presents an analysis of culture traits of the Havasupai Indians of Northern Arizona which he visited in 1918-1921 for the American Museum of Natural History and the Southwest Society of New York. There is presented a table of elements characterizing the several sub-areas of the Havasupai area. A count of traits based upon this table coincides with the results obtained from a less mechanical procedure which the author had previously adopted in the analysis of the culture of this group. The Havasu-pai show a greater correspondence of traits with those of the tribes of the Great Basin of Nevada and Utah than with those of the Pueblo cultures existing in closer proximity. Havasupai culture can claim no originality except that which it has achieved in the combination of traits borrowed from other groups.—Bessie Bloom Wessel.

EUROPE

4867. ROHLFS, G. La Grecie italica. [Italian Greeks.] Anthropos. 23 (506) Sep.-Dec. 1928: 1021-1029.—Many Greek place names survive in south Calabria and especially in the district of Otranto. There are examples of the Italo-Greek dialects. Many other phases of the old early Greek culture persist, and the persistence is attributed to the relative isolation of the area. Excellent photographs exhibit many culture activities and objects which were familiar to Pericles

activities and objects which were familiar to Fencies and can still be seen in South Italy.—W. D. Wallis.

4868. SAMPSON, JOHN. Welsh gypsy folktales; The frozen ship. Jour. Gypsy Lore Soc. 7 (2) 1928: 49-54.—Ruth Benedict.

4869. VRIES, JAN. de. Der Altnordische Rasengang. [The old Norse custom of creeping under the send.]

Acta Philologica Scandingwica 3 (2) 1928: sod.] Acta Philologica Scandinavica. 3(2) 1928: 106-135.—The custom of swearing fosterbrothership by mingling blood under an upraised sod is not merely a solemn manner of swearing an oath. A comparison with the folklore of other tribes indicates that it symbolizes the re-birth of two friends from a common mother. As they creep under the sod, the souls of dead kinsfolk (conceived as leading a shadowy life underground) enter into those thus re-born. The same ceremony as a sign of humiliation, like the Roman habit of sending the conquered enemy "under the yoke," is to be understood as originally a ritual action symbolizing that the death-doomed captive was allowed to have, literally, a new lease of life.—Lee M. Hollander.

AFRICA

(See also Entries 4845, 5509)

4870. CLERCQ, MGR. AUG., de. Deux textes Luba. [Two Luba texts.] Congo. 1(1) Jan. 1929: 1-26.—The first of the two (Ba)luba texts, with French translation and considerable ethnologic interest is one of the so-called "Mibelu" or "Minangu," i.e., precepts and exhortations in which the mothers advise their daughters on conduct in later life, especially in the married state. This instruction is given in the form of a lengthy tale. All the petty jealousies and intrigues between the "muadi," i.e., the principal wife and her competing co-wives are clearly brought out, as well as the family strife resulting from the father showing predilection for the child of a certain wife to the detriment of the rest of his offspring. The second text deals with the songs and lamentations, signs of frantic grief a Luba woman shows upon the loss of her husband, together with the answers chanted by the other women of the village to comfort her. The texts are preceded by a short (1 page) introduction.—Frans M. Olbrechts.

4871. DRIBERG, J. H. Inheritance fees. Man. 29 (5) May 1929: 87-90.—The Lango of the Uganda Protectorate, and the Didinga and Bari of the Sudan have an inheritance fee which is paid by the inheritor of a widow to the proper representative of her familya custom not previously recorded, although among the Wahehe a similar payment is made when a man takes his brother's widow. Thus among the Lango a man's widow is inherited by the deceased's brother or by his sister's son, and the inheritor pays to the woman's family a "bull of inheritance." Such a wife is spoken of by her husband as the "inherited wife."— W. D. Wallis

4872. SPELLIG, FRITZ. Die Wanjamwesi. Ein Beitrag zur Völkerkunde Ostofrikas. [The wanjamwesi; a contribution to the folklore of East Africa.] Zeitschr. f. Ethnologie. 59 (3-6) 1929: 201-252.—This is an ethnographical account of the Wanjamwesi, or Unjamwesi, of (formerly German) East Africa. Some myths are given in text and in translation. The most fundamental phase of social life is the grouping in villages. Kinship groups, or gens, trace descent from a common male ancestor. There is a brief account of economic and industrial activities and of some phases of material culture.—W. D. Wallis.

phases of material culture.—W. D. Wallis.

4873. ZYHLARZ, ERNST. Zur Stellung des Därfür-Nubischen. [The position of the Därfür-Nubian language.] Wiener Zeitschr. f.d. Kunde d. Morgenlandes.
35(1-2)(3-4) 1928: 188-212.—An analysis of the dialect groups and comparison of the language variants of the North Nubian, South-West Nubian and Southern Nubian languages for traces of the culture cleavages, especially with reference to the dispersion of the original Nubian stocks by the Arabic invasions of the 15-16th centuries. Conclusions suggest a definite historical connection between the South-West Nubians (Gebel-Mīdob population) and the Mahas and Dongola Nubians, and that the contemporary Kordufan folk are remnants of a Meroe branch and a southern Nubian stock reduced to subjection by Arabic elements and the Moslem culture. This linguistic study indicates a common language and culture prior to the extermination of the classical Nubian culture, with the downfall of the Kingdom of Soba. (Numerous cross references to the historical and philological literature on Nubia.)—Alain Locke.

ASIA

(See also Entries 4823, 4860)

4874. BURGER, E. J. Gegevens over bestuur en beschikkingsrechten van de kampongs langs de Geelvinkbaai. [Data concerning the administration and regulatory powers of the kampongs along Geelvink Bay.] Koloniale Studien. 12(6) Dec. 1928: 340–351.—As in other places in North New Guinea the kampongs along Geelvink Bay are sub-divided in family groups, called kèrèts, though some kampongs consist of only one kèrèt. While in general the kampong's head has no authority outside his own kèrèt, such is not the case along the whole west side of the Bay. Where members of two entirely different tribes live together, and in all respects have the appearance of one kampong, a double headed administration is found. In districts where the kampong head holds with respect to kèrèt heads the position of "primus inter pares," all kampong matters are deliberated in meeting of the kampong head with the kèrèt heads, whereby in many cases the oldest men of the kampong are also present, and exercise much influence. In most places the kampong heads are selected by election though in a few places the role of automatic succession in the male line is followed. The jurisdictional area extends over a considerable geographic area, due to the semi-nomadic life of these people. Rights to forests and land hold a powerful place in the juridical consciousness of the people. No trace was found of organized communities above the kampong.—Amry Vandenbosch.

4775. DEWICK, E. C. Kataragama of the jungle. Asia. 29 (5) May 1929: 371-373, 420-422.—The hamlet of Kataragama, twelve miles from Tissamaharama, ancient capital of Ceylon, is visited every August by thousands of pilgrims, who may be Buddhist, Mohammedan, or Hindu, but who come in honor of Siva and Siva's son, Subrahmanya, who has a temple there. Most of the pilgrims undergo some sort of self-torture, wearing pins, skewers, or spears in their flesh, or hanging metal balls filled with hot cocoanut oil from hooks. Subrahmanya is represented in the procession as a formless creature under a green cloth and carried on an elephant with a Buddhist—in spite of Hindu significance—as master of ceremonies. Sinhalese women, garbed as Veddahs, take part in the temple rites, and it may be suggested that there is in this some recogni-

tion of the religious status of the oppressed primitives.—

4876. FINDEISEN, HANS. Neue Untersuchungen und materialien zum Problem der westsibirischen Altasiaten sowie über den Ursprung der Altasiaten überhaupt. [New investigations and materials on the problem of the West Siberian-Asians as well as upon the origin of Asians in general.] Zeitschr. f. Ethnologie. 59 (3-6) 1929: 281-290.—In east Siberia the Paleo-Asiatic tribes, Yukagir, Chucki, Koryak, and others, have so many culture affinities with the Eskimo that this northern region may be designated the east-Siberian North American Polar culture. The region to the west is, however, more diverse and is more difficult to classify. It is clear that both a culture and a population antedated the so-called contemporary "Old Siberian"; but the historical relations with American culture cannot, from the present evidence, be ascertained.—W. D. Wallis.

4877. JAEKEL, OTTO. Sakral- und funeralbronzen in China. [Sacramental and funeral bronze in China.] Zeitschr. f. Ethnologie. 59 (3-6) 1929: 194-201.—The older bronze utensils of China show several distinctive types. Ameng them are the four cornered

4877. JAEKEL, OTTO. Sakral- und funeral-bronzen in China. [Sacramental and funeral bronze in China.] Zeitschr. f. Ethnologie. 59 (3-6) 1929: 194-201.—The older bronze utensils of China show several distinctive types. Among them are the four cornered vases with square base, the tripod funeral bowls, with varying proportions, details, and shapes. Probably when new forms supplanted the older ones, the older forms were reserved for use in the cult of the dead. In China the types of sacred and funeral bronzes are fairly distinct from other types.—W. D. Wallis.

forms were reserved for use in the cult of the dead. In China the types of sacred and funeral bronzes are fairly distinct from other types.—W. D. Wallis.

4878. KROM, N. J. Herdenking van Dr. G. P. Rouffaer. [In memoria: Dr. G. P. Rouffaer.] Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch Indië. Part 84(2-3) Apr.-Jul. 1928: 163-299.—An extensive biography of Dr. G. P. Rauffaer (1860-1928), the eminent authority on the Dutch East Indies, whose scientific activity encompassed ethnology, art, history, bibliography, colonial policy, etc. An exhaustive bibliography is added by W. C. Muller.—Frans M. Olbrechts.

scientific activity encompassed ethnology, art, instory, bibliography, colonial policy, etc. An exhaustive bibliography is added by W. C. Muller.—Frans M. Olbrechts.

4879. RICHARDS, F. J. "Black Magic." Man.
29 (3) Mar. 1929: 54-56.—In Arantangi of the Tanjore District of South India, inhabited by Palghat Brahmans of Malabar, a curious instance of "Black Magic." occurred on February 26, 1900. Overnight seven houses were burned down and in the eaves of one, a small ball of rags was found that was believed to contain phosphorus. Stones were thrown by invisible hands, and still more distressing to the Brahmans, their kitchens were desecrated. A similar incident is recorded for Calicut (Man. Sep. 1928, No. 115) where it was explained by the recorder as a morbid neurosis of some member of the community, whereas the Arantangi occurrence was blamed on blackmail on the part of an expert sorcerer whose demand for contributions from certain households had been refused. It is suggested that both incidents owe their occurrence to a common heritage of witchcraft love.—Erna Gunther.

heritage of witchcraft lore.—Erna Gunther.

480. ROIJAN, W. van. De staatkundige zijde van het Pepadonwezen. [The political aspect of Pepadonism.] Koloniale Studien. 12(6) Dec. 1928: 419-451.—Much has been written by governmental officials concerning the custom in the Lampoeng under which it was possible to buy ranks and titles by giving money or feasts. But all these writings dealt only with its outward manifestations; none entered into the political aspects of the institution. Pepadonism acquires its name from the use of the pepadon, a large and decorated bench, upon which duly qualified penjimbangs may be seated upon festive occasions, and receive the respects of the people. By pepadonism is generally understood, not the use of the pepadon, but a system whereby one can acquire certain prerogatives even though one is not entitled to them by birth, the privilege of sitting on the pepadon at feasts being only one, of the desired prerogatives. This, however, is

incorrect. The payment of a certain sum and the giving of a series of feasts is almost always required, it is true, but first of all the consent of the rightful penjimbangs, and frequently also the approval of a wide circle of other penjimbangs, is required before the interested person can proceed to the giving of his feasts at which his elevation to penjimbang is proclaimed. Through corruption and desire for gain the system has, especially in those districts where it received the greatest publicity, become covered up with all sorts of incidentals and outward show so that the fundamental Indonesian principle has become invisible.

— Amy Vandenbosch.

4881. WILSON, ARNOLD T. National and racial characteristies of the Persian nation. Asiatic Rev. 25 (82) Apr. 1929: 298-311.—Persia comprises six different languages, each with many contrasting dialects, and there is no common tradition, no "typical" Persian. This linguistic, together with as marked geographical, diversity, make homogeneity almost impossible. Yet the Persian is adaptable. He is described as inclined to deceive, yet is courteous, and has a high sense of honor and loyalty, and a keen sense of humor. He is hospitable, fond of travel, a lover of poetry, and is given to generalizations. There are no caste distinctions.—W. D. Wallis.

HISTORY

ARCHAEOLOGY

EGYPT

4882. GARDNER, G. A. Two rarely visited Egyptian temples. Discovery. 9(104) Aug. 1928: 258–261.—Few people ever visit the small XII Dynasty Temple of Qasr-es-Sagha, or the very large one of Ptolemaic date at Dime, both in the desert near the Fayûm Oasis. The former is a limestone building, 80 by 29 feet, with very little ornamentation and no inscriptions. The second example is in a very chaotic state of ruin, but the general plan can still be distinguished. Walls of sun-dried brick still 40 feet high in places enclose an enormous rectangle 300 feet by 200 feet. The walls are approximately 8 or 9 feet at the base, but taper gradually upwards to about 5 or 6 feet. There are traces of a passage in the thickness of the wall which enabled the priests to make a circuit of the building without descending to the ground, and to see and hear without being seen or heard. In front of the north gate lies a heap of ruins, including the truncated columns of a building, evidently the first shrine of the temple proper, behind which are a number of apartments. Beyond the southern gate, there is a broad causeway which was probably the "Sacred Way" common to Greek temples. Isis and Sobek are said to have been worshipped in this temple. (Illustrations.)

-Elizabeth Stefanski.
4883. TRESSON, PAUL. Une petite stèle inédité du Moyen Empire provenant de la collection du Bois-Aymé. [A small unpublished stela of the Middle Kingdom, originally in the du Bois-Aymé collection.] Kêmi. 1(2) 1928: 69-82.—Jean-Marie-Joseph-Aimé du Bois-Aymé, born in 1779, went to Egypt about 1785 as an attaché of the Commission des Sciences et Arts. Among various works on history, law, and science, he left ten articles on Egyptological subjects, all of which left ten articles on Egyptological subjects, all of which were published in Description de l'Egypte. He also organized a museum at Meylan, composed of pieces brought back by himself from Egypt or exchanged with friends. This collection remained at Meylan until 1907, when it was sold. Some of the pieces were acquired by the Musée Guimet of Paris; others fell into the hands of various individuals. The Middle Kingdom stela, with which we are concerned fell into the possession of Louis Stouff, Professor of Medieval History at the University of Dijon, who has now made its publication possible. The smallness of the stela, the mention of the god Wp-wawet, and the type of proper names cited leads us to assume that the stela proper names cited leads us to assume that the stela comes from the Necropolis of Abydos. The stela shows a proscynema under a series of vases, loaves, cuts of meat, bouquets of onions, etc.; a representation of the personages, the deceased Ren-senb and his wife Ani, seated on opposite sides of the offering-table, a rectangular hieroglyphic inscription under each; and

a final exhortation. The rectangular inscriptions list a number of personages, probably friends, since no connection seems to exist between them and the main characters. (Illustrations.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entry 4886)

4884. KEIL, JOSEF. XIII. Vorläufiger Bericht über die Ausgrabungen in Ephesos. [XIII. Preliminary report on the excavations at Ephesus.] Jahresh. Österreichischen Archäol. Inst. (Beiblatt.) 24(1) 1929: 5-68.—By the cooperation of various groups the Austrian expedition at Ephesus was enabled to resume work in the fall of 1927. Three main projects were carried out. The cemetery of the seven sleepers was completely excavated; under the 5th century church were the catacombs, the legendary tombs of the seven sleepers; Greek, Latin, Armenian, and Turkish graffiti in the catacombs recorded visitors almost as late as the date in the 15th century. Secondly, a large building to the north of the stadium, variously identified as a gymnasium and a palace, was cleared; the general ground plan and many architectural details came to light; the building was probably a bath, certainly built under Antoninus Pius; it contained a magnificent hall adorned with statues, which was perhaps the scene of the imperial cult in the absence of a temple within the city. Finally, further work was done on the Church of St. John; the narthex was cleared and the probable ground plan established, while excavations at the crossing brought to light remains of an earlier, pre-Justinian, church and underground chambers which were probably the traditional burial place of the apostle. Minor discoveries included the foundations of an early Greek temple and possibly Mycenaean tombs. Certain individual objects are left for the final publication. (Plans and photographs).—Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

ITALY, SICILY AND NORTH AFRICA

(See also Entry 4774)

4885. GOURON. M. Une collier d'or découvert à Uchacq (Landes). [Golden collar discovered at Uchacq (Landes).] Rev. des. Études Anciennes. 31 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 50-51.—At Uchacq in southwestern France there was recently discovered by accident a golden collar dating from the very end of the iron age, in this district probably the late 4th century B.C. The first object of gold to be discovered in that part of the country, it serves to rectify the assumption which some have made that the inhabitants of that area were poorer than those of the rest of Gaul. There was prob-

ably a small necropolis where it was found, which

would repay excavation.—Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.
4886. HARDEN, D. B. The origin of certain West
Phoenician settlements in the Mediterranean in the light of the earliest pottery finds. Jour. Amer. Oriental Soc. 48(4) Dec. 1928: 359.—Abstract of a paper read before the American Oriental Society, Middle West Branch. The earliest pottery from Carthage, Malta, and Motya in Sicily date from about 800 B.C. Shapes and decorations prove that Malta and Motya were not settled from Carthage. Differences prove that Carthage and Malta were founded by different Phoenician cities, similarities indicate that Carthage and Motya had the same mother city.—A. T. Olmstead.

4887. MICHON, ÉTIENNE. Fragment de table de patronat au Musée du Louvre. [Fragment of a decree of patronage at the Louvre.] Rev. des. Études Anciennes. 31(1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 29-32.—At an art sale in 1926 the Louvre acquired a fragment of a decree of a municipality declaring the person mentioned (the proper names are missing) its patron, a common type of inscription. The document comes from the district of Milan, and was published by Mommsen (C.I.L. V 2, 5815) from an earlier Italian description.—Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

4888. HALLEMA, ANNE. Chineesche Grafceramiek: Kameel der T'ang-periode. [Chinese grave pottery: camel of the T'ang period.] Nederlandsch-Indië Oud and Nieuw. 13 (7) Nov. 1928: 195-196.—Western writers have usually given the highest rank in Chinese pottery to the productions of comparatively modern epochs. Recent excavations in graves of earlier date have brought to light objects which justify the praise given to ancient pottery in Chinese sources: the camel, dating from the early years of our era, of which an illustration is given with this article, exemplifies the vigor and freshness of that early work.— Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 4923, 4932, 4935)

4889. EURINGER, SEBASTIAN. Das Netz Salomons. [Solomon's Net.] Zeitschr. f. Semitistik u. verwandte Gebiete. 6(1) 1928: 76-100; (2) 178-199; (3) 300-314.—Solomon's Net is the title of an Ethiopic paper scroll in the possession of the Museum für Völkerkunde in Munich, measuring 169×11 cm. and havof the owner of the scroll was Walatta Gijorgis, i.e., "The client [or daughter] of St. George," and it is marked on the scroll with red ink. The legend of Solomon's net is known from several other scrolls and manuscripts. The text of 217 lines contains eight incantations of demons and magicians to protect the owner against all kinds of evils and diseases. It is based upon the belief that God gave Solomon a certain net having the power to catch the spirits like fish. The text is accompanied by three colored paintings picturing Solomon spreading his net over the evil spirits and being supported in his work by angels. The author gives the Ethiopic text with translations and notes in German.—S. Gandz.

4890. GIUSTI, ANTONIO. Le arti magiche di Medea. [The magic arts of Medea.] Atene e Roma. 9 (2-3) Apr.-Sep. 1928: 162-171.—The story of the Golden Fleece has many variants (in art as in literature), but all agree that Medea, the magician, was responsible for the dragon's failure to protect the treasure entrusted to his care. Medea's magic was a combination of formulae and potions. The author strives to isolate the chief ingredient of the potions through a study of the effects upon the victims, as these are set forth in literature. Henbane, Hyoscyamus niger, answers best the description of tradition. Sources cited range from Homer to Raymond Lull.—J. J. Van

4891. RIVAUD, ALBERT. Études platoniciennes. I. Le système astronomique de Platon. [Platonic studies. I. The astronomical system of Plato.] Rev. d'Hist. de Philos. 2(1) Jan.-Mar. 1928: 1-26.—Recent contributions to our knowledge of Greek science in general and Platonic science in particular justify a fresh inquiry into the scientific content of the philosopher's writings. Plato's conception of the universe is given chiefly in two passages, *Timaeus*, 34B-40D, and the vision of Er of Pamphylia at the close of Bk. x of the Republic. Both of these obscure and baffling accounts

are rendered intelligible if they are read as descriptions of mechanical devices made to represent the movements of sun, moon and five planets in relation to the earth and to the fixed stars. There was at Plato's command astronomical information sufficient to construct a simple planetarium. The language of Plato has the technical vocabulary of the workshop. The divine beings, e.g., Necessity and the Fates, are merely their figures placed on the device by the artistic craft-The apparent discrepancies in direction do not exist when one thinks of a mechanical imitation of the heavens and not of the heavens themselves .- J. J. Van Nostrand.

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entry 4899)

4892. COOMARASWAMY, ANANDA K. Early Indian iconography. Eastern Art. 1(3) Jan. 1929: 175-189.—The first part of the article contains a study of literary references to the goddess Sri-Laksmi, found in the Vedic and later Sanskrit literatures. It is shown that in this case a Vedic abstraction is fused with a concrete popular divinity—a mother goddess. Material is abundantly available from the early Hindu literature to establish the existence of a cult of Sri-Laksmi from the pre-Buddhist period onwards. The second part deals with the actual iconography. A definite icono-graphic type, very early developed, has persisted almost unchanged up to the present day. Three subdivisions of this main type are most characteristic. In all of these Sri-Laksmi is associated with lotus and that in three ways. First as a padma-hasta, she holds a lotus-flower in her raised right hand, secondly she is supported by an expanded flower, serving as a seat or pedestal, and thirdly she is surrounded by flowering stems and growing leaves, establishing her background. (The article contains plate illustrations and an abundant bibliography.)—G. Bobrinskoy.

4893. DEBEVOISE, NEILSON C. Some problems

in Parthian architecture. Jour. Amer. Oriental Soc. 48(4) Dec. 1928: 357.—The ruins of Dura-Europus show no purely classical features, while Oriental influence is predominant. The crenelated battlements, arch and vault system, and general proportions show strong Assyrian influence. The gridiron street system, block corners to the cardinal points, is Oriental, not Hellenistic. The defenses were probably constructed by the Parthians after the invasion of Mithradates I in 140 B.C.—A. T. Olmstead.

4894. IPPEL, ALBERT. Indische Kunst und Triumphalbild. [Indian art, and its bearing on the history of triumphal designs.] Morgenland. Darstellungen aus Gesch. u. Kultur des Ostens. (20) 1929: pp. 24.—The second and first century B.C. Buddhist remains at Sanchi and Barhut provide examples some centuries earlier than the Gandhara sculpture of Indian art influenced by Greek models; Sanchi in particular shows great advance in perspective and design in Greek manner. The motifs used at Sanchi in the depiction of Buddist legends fill in a gap and enable us to see the continuous history of those motifs (siege, army leaving the city, military and religious processions) primarily used in triumphal art; originating in Assyrian, in some cases Hittite and Egyptian, designs, they were passed down through early Greek use to Hindu and later Roman triumphal sculpture, traces of their influence also appearing in domestic wallpaper of the Roman period.—Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

4895. ROEDER, GÜNTHER. Eine Ausstellung ägyptischer Kunst in Berlin. [An exposition of Egyptian art in Berlin.] Cicerone. 21 (6) 1929: 156-163.—
The pieces for this exposition, held in March and April 1929, were selected from various collections, public and private, with the view of bringing out their artistic value. Especially noteworthy pieces are a hippopotamus of petrified wood, the scribe Heti, a limestone statue of a man and wife, a head, and a girl grinding grain, all of the Old Kingdom; and two reliefs of the New King-

dom. (Illus.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

4896. VALOIS, R. Le Corpus vasorum antiquorum. Rev. Historique. 160 (1) Jan.—Feb. 1929: 70—74.—The article is a concise description of the plan and scope of the Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum as projected, together with some remarks as to its interest and significance for students of art and history. The Corpus as planned is a collection of photographs of vases with titles, brief explanations and a bibliography. It is to include all types of vases from all periods, prehistoric as well as historic. The vases are to be classified by certain great geographical regions, and by styles under each region. The work is to proceed by museums, each country publishing its own collections. Already the leading museums have published extensive sections of the work. The Corpus will be of great importance for history as well as for art; ornament and painting reflect contemporary life and ideals, and it is in the antique vases that esthetic sentiment for its own sake is first manifested.—A. A. Trever.

EGYPT

(See also Entries 4895, 4900)

4897. BISSING, FR. W. von. Probleme der ägyptischen Vorgeschichte. I. Ägypten und Mesopotamien. [Problems of Egyptian prehistory. I. Egypt and Mesopotamia.] Arch. f. Orientforsch. 5(2-3) 1929: 49-81.—The knife from Gebel el-Araq (in the Louvre), with its handle of carved ivory, has again brought up the problem of Mesopotamian influences in early Egypt. After due consideration of the objects

which have been thought to show such influence, namely, the metal-work, stone-work, pottery, boats, seal-cylinders, sculpture, etc., we are obliged to admit that there is as yet no archaeological evidence of any contact between the Nile and the Tigro-Euphrates valleys. (Illus.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

4898. DRIOTIN, ÉTIENNE. Le drame sacre de l'antique Égypte. [Ancient Egyptian sacred drama.] Flambeau. 12 (1) Jan. 1, 1929: 1-13.—It has been known for some time that there were semi-dramatic actions in Egyptian religious ceremony; Sethe has recently published a text which is evidently a primitive dramatic form. To this is now added a clearly dramatic composition, here disentangled from the magical text in which it was presented. The scene represented is from the Osiris legend; Isis, in the marshes of the delta, finds her son Gorus dying; after lamentations and appeal for aid Thoth at last appears and restores Horus with an elaborate incantation. It seems probable that the text was a libretto, accompanied in performance by song and dance; the play, which strongly resembles the earlier forms of the medieval mysteries, was probably given in a temple at some festival.—Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

(See also Entries 3864, 4897, 4912, 4931)

4899. WOOLLEY, C. LEONARD. Sumerian art and human sacrifice. Illus. London News. 84 (2179), Jan. 26, 1929: 134-136.—The present season's work has not laid bare any royal grave, but has cleared an astounding "death-pit." This pit about 25 feet square contained the remains of no fewer than 74 persons, chiefly women, victims of the wholesale sacrifice which celebrated the funeral of the king. With scrupulous care the soil was removed, and the extraordinary richness of the finds revealed. richness of the finds revealed. Almost all of the victims had worn gold ornaments; some of them had been elaborately decorated with gold ribbons, gold leaves from the wreaths, beads of gold and lapis lazuli and carnelian, and inlaid flowers of the tall haircombs. Besides these personal adornments there were little cups of limestone and copper near the hands of the skeletons. In one place were four harps piled together, one most brilliantly decorated with mosaic, gold and silver, while its front carried the beautiful gold head of a bearded bull. All the harps are splendid examples of Sumerian art, and fine specimens of musical instru-ments of the 4th millenium B.C. In another corner of the pit lay two statues of rams, perhaps the most remarkable things that our work in Ur has yet produced. They are of gold, lapis lazuli and white shell over a wooden core. In each case the ram stands up on its hind-legs, its fore-legs caught in a thicket whose golden stems and flowers rise on each side of the beast's head. Eyes, horns and shoulder-locks of the ram are of blue lapis, the head and legs of gold, the fleece of shell, each lock carved separately and inlaid, and the belly of silver. No such monument of Sumerian craftmanship has ever before come into our hands. In short, this "death-pit" seems to have been crowded with human victims, whose sacrifice answered the requirements of a royal funeral in Sumerian times.—Ira M. Price.

PALESTINE

4900. CADBURY, H. J. Egyptian influence in the Book of Proverbs. Jour. Religion. 9 (1) Jan. 1929: 99-108.—The discovery of close literary relationship between Proverbs 22:17-24:34 and The Teaching of Amenopis, the Son of Kanakht, is of importance in substantiation of the earlier hypothesis that an influence similar to that exercised upon biblical thought by early

Mesopotamian culture was also exercised by the culture of the Nile. After describing the structure of the Egyptian document and giving a translation of its contents the writer discusses the relationship between it and the Hebrew document. The variations between them are due to the superficial differences arising from environment. The background of "the patriarchal family,"

the monarchical government, the agricultural society, the court and the nobleman, the poor and the oppressed' is essentially the same in each. The puzzling words in Proverbs 22:20, "Have I not written unto thee thirty sayings," are explained as directly due to the influence of the Egyptian document which has 30 chapters. This point greatly strengthens the case for direct dependence

of the former upon the latter.—Wm. C. Graham.

4901. DESCAMPS, PAUL. La situation de la femme chez les anciens Semites. [The status of woman among the early Semites.] Rev. Internat. de Sociol. 37 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 23-40.—This is essentially a study of marital customs among the Semites. The author has already published a study of marriage by purposes among the Semites. marriage by purchase among the Semites (Rev. Internat. de Sociol. Sep. 1922). In the present study the records of marriage in Israel as found in Genesis are first compared with the customs of marriage by purchase. The consent of the girl is never required in marriage by purchase, but in the patriarchal marriages consent is sometimes involved and sometimes not. In marriage by purchase, a certain price must be paid either to the father of the bride or to the bride herself; among the patriarchs there were varying forms of marriage, either by pledge, or for service, or, in the case of concubines, without any formal equivalent. The husband's authority over the wife was absolute in the purchase marriage, but was subject to limitation with the patriarchs. An adulterous wife was punished by death in the purchase marriage, while a husband sinned similarly with impunity; in later Hebrew law both culprits were stoned to death. In purchase marriage, a wife could be driven away by her husband at will; among the patriarchs, the warrants for divorce were adultery and sterility. Inheritance rights belonged only to males in purchase marriage, but among the pat-triarchs wives had certain dowry rights in the form of jewels, clothing and slaves. In purchase marriage, a widow belonged to the husband's heir, though he was not forced to take her; the patriarchs had a similar practise, but its purpose was to provide issue for the dead husband and to assure a proper status for the widow. Women had no political rights in either type of marriage. Descamps makes a similar survey of the marriage laws in the Code of Hammurabi, the customs among the Sumerians, Akkadians, Assyrians, the neo-Babylonians, the later Jews, and the Arabs. He concludes that the primitive Semites of inner Syria and north Arabia were organized in patriarchal families. Under special conditions, in the mountainous regions and in large cities, women were partially emancipated, while in periods of insecurity, women were more than ever repressed and suppressed.—J. M. Powis Smith.

4902. GRAHAM, W. C. The second rescue of the Second Isaiah. Jour. Religion. 9(1) Jan. 1929: 66-84.

—This is a discussion of Torrey's The Second Isaiah.

The article is divided into three parts, and professes to deal only with chapters 1-8 of the volume reviewed, since the author's major thesis is there expounded. I. Chapters 4-8 are summarized, because these disclose the author's original contribution, and because, in the writer's judgment, Torrey's attitude to the accepted view of the prophecy is "everywhere conditioned and prejudiced" by the original conceptions here set forth. Torrey contends for the unity and homogeneity of Isa. 34, 35, 40-66, for their date near the end of the 5th century B.C., and for quite a new view of the prophet's personality. Chapters 5-8 are written to resolve difficulties of considerable magnitude which are raised by the thesis. They are not wholly successful in this respect. II. Torrey's attack on the accepted critical position is a "denunciation...rather than an impartial examination of the position and its possible modifications" and essentially a subjective criticism springing "directly from his own positive conception."

Torrev's position rests upon his ability to descredit several passages in the text which directly point to the times of Cyrus as the age of the prophecy's origin. Graham adversely criticizes the author's methods in chapters 1 and 2, where, before coming to this main point, he impugns "in advance the historical probability of the situation which those passages suggest, as well as the spiritual status of prophecy and prophet when interpreted in the light of that situation." III. Torrey's textual, historical, literary and psychological criticism of the text of the second Isaiah's alleged writings is briefly discussed. A tendency to "use the versions purely as an aid to establishing desired texts" is noted and exemplified, and the metrical criteria by which the Cyrus-Babylon-Chaldaea passages are removed as "interpolations" are called in question. Examples of historical conclusions which may be attacked are also

historical conclusions which may be attacked are also given. The writer concludes that he "cannot believe that this great work was written... by one so divorced from real life as Dr. Torrey's religious poet and philosopher."—J. M. Powis Smith.

4903. OTTO, RODOLFO. L'esperienza di Dio nei profeti. [The experience of God among the prophets.] Ricerche Relig. 5(1) Jan. 1929: 1-19.—The personal experience of the God of the New Testament cannot be defined without considering the inverse recannot be defined without considering the inward re-lationship to their God of the prophets of the Old Testament. In this connection the Book of Isaiah affords the best source for investigation. The God of Isaiah is primarily a ruach, that is to say a "Spirit" as opposed to something purely physical, the basar of the Bible. The intuitive comprehension of this essential distinction pervades the Old Testament as well as the New; it leads to the spiritual conception of the Kingdom of Heaven. Gradually God comes to be understood as the One who seeks after the finely attuned souls who are desirous of being in spiritual communion with Him; a beatific experience is in store for those who come to feel the presence of that seeking God. Out of such experiences arises the idea of the Reign of God. This idea receives its full development in the Gospels; but the beginning of it can be traced to the prophecies of

Isaiah.—E. A. Speiser.

4904. SERENI, ENZO. II libro di Tobit. V. Tobit e la Sapienza. [The Book of Tobit. V. Tobit and the Wisdom literature.] Ricerche Relig. 5(1) Jan. 1929: 35-49.—The apocryphal Book of Tobit, as we have it today, is the result of Jerome's redaction and differs considerably from the original conception of the work. A comparison of the versions now extant enables us to eliminate the later additions and modifications and to recapture the character of the earliest composition. Tobit was at first a typical Wisdom book presenting a series of maxims and admonitions held together by an attractive narrative; in this it resembled the Story of Ahiqar and the 7th chapter of Proverbs. Later generations made use of the book as a vehicle for national propaganda, having reshaped it accordingly. It is

this Judaizing version that Jerome found, translated, and saved for posterity.—E. A. Speiser.

4905. SMITH, J. M. POWIS. The Chosen People. Amer. Jour. Semitic Lang. and Lit. 45(2) Jan. 1929: 73-82.—Smith read this paper before the Old Testament Section of the Seventeenth International Congress of Orientalists in Oxford on August 31, 1928. Its aim is to account for the persistence, not among Jews merely, of the idea of Israel's election as "the Chosen People" of God. The author begins by proving through many citations from the records of the Assyrians, Babylonians, Egyptians and Moabites that "the doctrine of the divine election of the state was prevalent throughout the organized Semitic and Oriental world." Why, when so many nations beside Israel entertained this conception of their own significance, did the idea persist in Israel alone, and not only persist but actually gain credence over large areas populated by non-Jewish races? Smith advances three points in answer to this question. (1) The Hebrew prophets, being compelled by the "calamitous history" of their people to abandon the idea of election to political supremacy, worked out, through sore travail of spirit, the more noble ideal of Israel's destiny as "the teacher and savior" of the world. Other nations, having no continuous prophetic succession comparable to Israel's, never got beyond the rudimentary and materialistic aspect of this concept of destiny. (2) The uniqueness of the Old Testament Scriptures, which was achieved by a ceaseless process of winnowing under the influence of a continually developing sense of ethical values among those who were its custodians, has provided for the Hebrew conception of the election of the state or race a literary background which has imparted to it a prestige impossible in literature where no such selective process operated. If the Old Testament literature had been preserved in the midst of a mass of such records as have come down to us in the Assuan papyri the luster of the great prophetic con-

ception of election would have been sadly tarnished. (3) The third fact advanced, namely that "the Old Testament is the outcome of a long process of editorial activity," is, as the author notes, "only a more specialized aspect of the second reason." This point is, however, strikingly illustrated by reference to the moral and spiritual criticism exercised by the editor who made a version of the early Egyptian Wisdom of Amenemope which he incorporated into Proverbs at 22:17ff. Thus through prophetic idealism and the literature which was quickened thereby Israel's idea of "the Chosen People... became not a watchword of particularism but a slogan of universalism."—William C. Graham.

4906. WINTER, DAVID. Parallelen zur Sagenkunde aus Talmud und Midrasch. [Parallels to mythology from the Talmud and Midrash.] Jeschurun. 15 Jul. 1928: 312-334.—There are rabbinic parallels to the stories of Procrustes, Tantalus, and Antaeus, which differ from the Greek stories chiefly in their ethical relevance.—Moses Hadas.

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 4890-4892, 4906)

4907. BRIZI, GIUSEPPE. Il mito di "Telefo" nei tragici greci. [The myth of Telephus in Greek tragedy.] Atene e Roma. 9(2-3) Apr.-Sep. 1928: 95-145.—A detailed study of the fragments attributed to the writers of classical Greek tragedy portraying any portion of the myth of Telephus. The treatment is roughly chronological, presenting the material concerning Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides, and discussing in order the episodes in the life of Telephus. It includes the evidence of vase paintings and the speculations of modern scholars.—J. J. Van Nostrand.

4908. CHAPOT, VICTOR. Astos. Rev. des Etudes Anciennes. 31 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 7-12.—A comparison of the sources shows that no distinction

4908. CHAPOT, VICTOR. Astos. Rev. des Etudes Anciennes. 31 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 7-12.—A comparison of the sources shows that no distinction is to be drawn between the use of $\delta\sigma\tau\delta$ s and $\pi\delta\lambda l\tau\eta$ s for citizen in 5th and 4th century Athens, in spite of the definitions usually given.— Edward Rochie Hardy,

4909. CLOCHÉ, PAUL. La politique des Alcméonides de 507 a 482 av h.-C. [The policies of the Alcmaeonidae from 507 to 482 B.C.] Rev. des Études Anciennes. 30 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 269-279.—Various writers have attempted to find a guiding thread for the interpretation of our very scattered information as to the part taken by the Alcmaeonidae in Athenian politics between the establishment of the Athenian democracy under the Alcmaeonid Cleisthenes and the outbreak of the great Persian war. The theory which would make them consistently medizers through this period cannot be made out; some of the events, particularly the series of ostracisms of Alcmaeonidae and their supporters in 487-482, are explainable by personal and clan rivalry, others by the conflict of supporters and opponents of an aggressive foreign policy.—
Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

4910. COSTANZI, VINCENZO. Cortona non Crestona presso Erodoto. [Cortona not Creston in Herodotus.] Athenaeum (Pavia). 6(3) Jul. 1928: 205-214.—A defense of the reading Cortona in Herodotus, 1, 57. Positive arguments are based chiefly on the literary records, while criticism is levelled at the recent findings of Italian scholars.—J. J. Van Nostrand.

4911. KAZAROW, G. I. Zur Geographie des alten Thrakiens. [On the geography of ancient Thrace.] Klio. 22(1-2) Jul. 1928: 84-85.—The site of Daosdava mentioned by Ptolemy in Lower Moesia is un-

known. Kazarow derives the name from two Phrygian words meaning "Wolf City." Near Razgrad is a Turkish site, Kurtludscha (Wolf's home), and he suggests that the modern Turkish name may be a survival of Daosdava.—A. C. Johnson.

4912. LEHMANN-HAUPT, C. F. Neue Studien zu Berossos. [New studies on Berossus.] Klio. 22 (1-2) Jul. 1928: 125-160.—These studies are for the most part criticisms of Paul Schnabel's work entitled Berossos und die babylonisch-hellenistische Literatur (Berlin, 1923). Berossus belonged to the Babylonian priesthood of Baal-Marduk, and as such was strongly anti-Persian. In any study of his life or writings this viewpoint must be kept constantly in mind, and no inference or interpretation can be accepted unless it accords with the policies of this priesthood. His name is to be derived from Bêl-rê'uššu, "Baal is his shepherd." The dedication of the Babyloniaca to Antiochus places its composition after 280-279. The purpose of the work was to influence his fellow priests to support Antiochus in the forthcoming struggle with the Ptolemies for world dominion and the latest limit for its publication is therefore 274 a.c., when the Syrian War began. Berossus settled in Cos between 273 and 268. His account of the Flood is a Babylonian redaction of the Gilgamesh epic. The author also discusses the relation of Berossus to Alexander Polyhistor, Pseudo-Apollodorus, and the Syrian version of Eusebius. The chronology of the dynasties and the Babylonian astronomy are examined anew and the conclusions of Schnabel rejected.—A. C. Johnson.

4913. MÜHL. MAX, Die Gesetze des Zaleukos und Charondas. I. [The laws of Zaleucus and Charondes. I.] Klio. 22(1-2) Jul. 1928: 105-124.—The problem of the lawgivers Zaleucus and Charondas is complicated by the fact that there is much uncertainty, confusion, and even direct contradiction in the ancient sources. The author maintains that both were historical characters and denies Beloch's theory that they represent divinities. The earliest information about these men does not antedate the 4th century. Demosthenes, Ephorus, Aristotle, Theophrastus, Polybius, and Herondas quote their laws. Ephorus says that Zaleucus composed his laws from the codes of Crete, Sparta, and the Areopagites. The latter had no code of laws and Ephorus is probably influenced by the similarity with the Areopagiticus of his master Isocrates. For

Spartan influence there is no evidence. Aristotle states that the laws of Charondas lacked originality. Mühl thinks that Aristotle had access only to the Thurian redaction of Charondas, and in this later code there are elements, e.g., the distinction in penalties inflicted upon rich and poor, which do not belong to the aristocratic, but to a later and more democratic age. Our main source for these laws is Diodorus. proemium of the laws of Zaleucus quoted by him is plainly influenced by Stoic doctrine and the later Hellenistic philosophies and cannot be genuine. Probably Diodorus did not have access to the original laws but to later versions. His sources may be Posidonius and some author who wrote between the third and first centuries.—A. C. Johnson.

4914. RIVAUD, ALBERT. Études platoniciennes.

4914. RIVAUD, ALBERI. Etudes platoniciennes. II. Platon et la musique. [Platonic studies. II. Plato and music.] Rev. d'Hist. de la Philos. 3(1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 1-30.—The theory of harmony expounded by Plato (Timaeus 35A), has been made unintelligible through confusion of Plato's theory with that of Aristoxenes. The latter sought to express mathematically the intervals between tones as determined by ear. Plato sought to illustrate the harmony which in his mind was universal. To him the harmony of the spheres was not musical (*Timaeus* 37A), it was ideal. Plato's followers, unable to think in terms of ideas unmixed with empiricism, misunderstood and mis-interpreted his exposition. Modern scholars, attracted by the accidental resemblance between Plato's ideal progression and the mathematics of musical harmony, still attempt to reconcile two sets of data which Plato

tried to disentangle 24 centuries ago, -J. J. Van Nos-

4915. ROBERT, LOUIS. Recherches épigraphiques: Ι. Ἄριστος Ἑλλήνων. searches: Ι. Ἄριστος Ἑλλήνων. Έλλήνων. [Epigraphical re-Rev. des. Études Anciennes. 31(1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 13-20.—The title "best of the Greeks," which is found on several inscriptions, was not merely laudatory, but designated the victor in the foot race in armor at the Eleutheria, the games instituted by the Greeks after the battle of Plataea. In connection with the discussion the revised restorations are given of two inscriptions cited, one from Sparta (I.G., V 1, 665) and one from Miletus, recently published by Rehm in Milet.—Edward Rochie Hardy,

4916. TREIDLER, HANS. Das Ionische Meer im Altertum. [The Ionian Sea in antiquity.] Klio. 22(1-2) Jul. 1928: 86-94.—In the 6th and 5th centuries the term Ionian Sea applied not only to the waters north and northwest of the island of Leucas as far west as Tarentum, but also included the Adriatic. The latter took its name from the flourishing Etruscan town of Adria on the Italian coast, and appears for the first time in the 4th century. The Straits of Otranto formed the boundary between the Adriatic and Ionian Seas after that time. The origin of the latter name is ascribed to Ionian settlements on the coast in the early colonial period. Although these colonies soon disappeared because of the barren soil and the hostility of native tribes, the name given to this part of the Mediterranean still persisted.—A. C. Johnson.

ROME

(See also Entries 4886, 5502)

4917. ALBERTARIO, E. Miscellanea critica di diritto Romano. [Critical miscellany of Roman law.]
Athenaeum (Pavia) 6(4) Dec. 1928: 325-349.—A series of notes on the general topic of interpolation in the Civil Law of Rome. Changes in and additions to imperial rescripts are noted. These may be found in the collections antedating Justinian. A discussion of the reasons for and methods of interpolation, together with the use of Byzantine scholia in the reconstruction of the original classical texts. The first note is a postscript to an article (same volume pp. 165-182) asserting that providentia was not a term of classical Roman law, and that its appearance is per se a proof of interpolation.

—J. J. Van Nostrand.

4918. FRACCARO, PLINIO. Discussioni per la

topografia storica della compagna di Roma. [A dis-

topografia storica della compagna di Roma. IA discussion of the historical topography of the Roman Campagna.] Athenaeum (Pavia). 6(4) Dec. 1928: 367-375.—J. J. Van Nostrand.

4919. GALDI, MARCO. Sulle consolationes di Seneca. [On the Consolations of Seneca.] Athenaeum (Pavia). 6(3) Jul. 1928: 220-248.—These notes and comments include: (1) a refutation of the arguments comments include: (1) a refutation of the arguments of Russo (Seneca, Catania, 1921) who attacks the authenticity of the Consolatio ad Polybium; (2) denial of a political purpose in the composition of the Consolatio ad Marciam; (3) an argument in favor of early dating, that is, during the exile of Seneca, of the Consolatio ad Marciam; (4) a counsel of moderation in the praise of the Consolatio ad Helviam; and (5) the influence of Seneca in the Oratio consolatoria of Bruno (delivered June 1, 1589 in Helmstadt).—J. J. Van Nostrand.

4920. GROH, VLADIMIR. La cacciata dei re Romani. Analisi letteraria e storica. [The expulsion of the kings of Rome. Literary and historical analysis.] Athenaeum (Pavia). 6(4) Dec. 1928: 289-324.—The author, a Czech, presents anew the ideas which were originally published in Listy filologiké 51 (1924). His general conclusions are, (1) that there was a monarchy in Rome; (2) that it was Etruscan; (3) that it came to a sudden end. The chief literary sources, Cicero, Diodorus, Dionysius and Livy, agree on these points. The survivals in the office of rex sacrorum, in the ceremony regifugium, and in the anti-monarchical sentiment of the Roman people support literary tradition, as does the general political situation in central Italy at the close of the 6th century.—J. J. Van Nostrand.

4921. KRAHE, HANS. Die Ortsnamen des antiken Apulien und Calabrien. [The place names of ancient Apulia and Calabria.] Zeitschr. f. Ortsnamenforsch. 5 (1) 1929: 3-25.—As the first installment of a projected linguistic study of the place names in question, they are here listed alphabetically (Abydon-Voltur), with references to the literary, epigraphic, and numismatic authority for them.—Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.
4922. MACCHIORO, VITTORIO. Libertà e

autorità nella religione romana. [Freedom and authority in the religion of the Romans.] Riv. d'Italia. 31 (11) Nov. 15, 1928: 412-430.—The religious experience of the Romans exhausted itself completely in cultural ritualism; it is clear that no kind of freedom was even conceivable in its forms and developments. Religious freedom is not to be found in the "rite," which presupposes tradition, and therefore authoritative enforcement. On the other hand it must be emphasized that the Roman religion had neither heresies nor heretics in the common sense of the words, for it had no orthodoxy at all, devoid as it was of any moral, theoretical, or metaphysical content. The jus divinum was but a part of the jus publicum; the State was the supreme adjudicator of religious life. From this view point Augustus' reform, which has been so often pointed out

as the masterpiece of a cynical statesman, appears as the logical result of the religious evolution of the Roman people. While giving new life to the old and obsolete ritual (but not to the antiquated gods) Augustus shows himself the very faithful interpreter of Roman religious psychology, mostly ritualistic and authoritative. This explains the lasting success of the most important of his reforms, the cult of the Emperors. Having issued from the State, the Roman religion thus accomplished its evolution by turning back to the State.—A. Donini.

4923. MASSON, LOUIS. L'art veterinaire dans Virgile. [Veterinary art in Virgil.] Aesculape. 8 Aug. 1928: 193-198.—Anna M. Campbell.

4924. MERRILL, WILLIAM A. The Italian manuscripts of Lucretius. Univ. California Publ. in Class. Philol. 9 (9) 1929: 307-371.—This number (Part II—concl.) contains approximately 700 variant readings of Bks. v and vi. An index to all the parts is appended. Part I (9 (2)) lists the differences between the Italian MSS, of which the Vatican possesses 10, and the Leyden MSS. Part II, in three sections (9 (3, 4, 9)) notes other readings.—J. J. Van Nostrand.

4925. MUÑEZ, SEVERO GÓMEZ. Buscadores de oro. Los torres de Plinio. [The Gold-Seekers. The Towers of Pliny.] Bol. de la Real Soc. Geog. 68(4) 1928: 447-456.—A description of the Roman mines

on Mons Medullius in northwestern Spain.-J. J. Van

Nostrand.

4926. NOCK, ARTHUR D. Oracles théologiques.
[Theological oracles.] Rev. des Études Anciennes.
30(4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 280-290.—Various sources preserve to us oracles, ascribed to one or another sanctuary, of a theological rather than a practical nature; most of them proclaim a syncretistic monotheism, philosophical in tone, making the gods in general either aspects of the supreme being or subordinate to him. Some of these are, like the Sibylline oracles, purely literary productions; others seem to be quite genuine, especially those ascribed to Apollo of Claros, their authenticity being confirmed by inscriptions found in widely separated parts of the Roman Empire addressed to the gods and goddesses as interpreted by Apollo Clarius. It is most natural to suppose that those in control of the oracles were affected by the general tendencies of the third century, to which this series seems to belong.—

Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

most natural to suppose that those in control of the oracles were affected by the general tendencies of the third century, to which this series seems to belong.—

Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

4927. SCHMIDT, LUDWIG. Zur Kimbern- und Teutonenfrage. [The problem of the Cimbri and Teutons.] Klio. 22 (1-2) Jul. 1928: 95-104.—The original home of the Cimbri and Teutons is placed in Jutland. The cause of their migration was due to the flooding of their lands by the North Sea. Their numbers must have been comparatively small, but they were joined by other German tribes in their march southward.—

A. C. Johnson.

EARLY CHRISTIANITY

(See also Entry 4903)

Épictète et Astion. [The martyrs Epictetus and Astion.] Acad. Roumaine Bull. Sect. Hist. 14 1928: 1-5.—The saints Epictetus and Astion were known before their inclusion in the Lives of the Saints only through occasional references in suspected texts. On the basis of a careful study of several MSS in which the names of Epictetus and Astion occur, Father Delehaye works out by acute reasoning the fact that these saints belong not to Spain, as the texts would seem to indicate, but to the city of Halmyris in Moesia. He proves that the error occurred through the practice of annotators introducing explanatory notes on the margins or between the lines of the different manuscripts and thus causing later copyists to fall into error when they followed those notes instead of the original text.—Irving W. Raymond.

4929. PUECH, A. Un fragment inédit d'Origène. [An unpublished fragment of Origen.] Bull de l'Assn. Guillaume Budé. (22) Jan. 1929: 24-29.—A French translation of a papyrus fragment in the library of the University of Giessen, itself published with a facsimile and a German translation by Paul Blaue of Jena, in the Mitteilungen of the papyri of the University of Giessen (1, 2) Schriften der Hessischen Hochschulen . . . Giessen, 1928). It is possibly by Origen or a follower and dated by Glaue as of the end of the third or beginning of the fourth century. Most probably it is also an exegesis of Genesis 1:28.—E. N. Johnson. 4930. SALVATORELLI, LUIGI. Da Locke a

4930. SALVATORELLI, LUIGI. Da Locke a Reitzenstein: L'indagine storica delle origini cristiane. [From Locke to Reitzenstein: The investigation of Christian origins.] Riv. Storica Italiana. 45 n.s. 6 (4) Oct. 1928: 342-369; 46 n.s. 7 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 5-66.—Historical research concerning Christian origins begins with the English Deists. The permanent contribution of Deism was the exclusion of revelation; but it went too far in denying any human value to the New Testament. Following the rationalism of the Deists came the "exegetic-apologetic" rationalism of the

theologians. In the period from Semler to Strauss was eliminated the idea that the text of the New Testament could not be subjected to historico-literary criticism. After Strauss the question of the relative authenticity and priority of the Synoptic Gospels was revived, notably by Weisse. The special greatness of the Tübingen school was that it unified the study of the historical, doctrinal and literary aspects of Christian origins. Holtzmann introduced the "theory of two sources" for the New Testament versions of Christian origins. In the period 1860-90 the story of Jesus was given a fairly uniform treatment by such scholars as Bernhard Weiss, Harnack and Weizsäcker. The increasing comprehension of the two fundamental religious elements—eschatology and mystery—in the origins of Christianity, which marked the late 19th and early 20th centuries, resulted from a series of individual studies by such scholars as Bousset, Johannes Weiss, Wellhausen, Wrede and Schweitzer. Reitzenstein, Cumont and others called attention to the important effect upon Christian origins of the Oriental religions prevalent in the Roman Empire. Schweitzer was an opponent of the idealistic, liberal-protestant interpretation of Jesus. The end of the 18th century saw in Dupuy and Volney the beginnings of the present radical criticism which denies the existence of Christ. The revival of Synoptical criticism since the war having established beyond question the theory of the two sources, has proceeded to analyze them. At present Reitzenstein is preeminent in the investigation of Christian origins. One of the certain results of post-war research has been the suppression of the antithesis between the Jewish and Greek, or Hellenistic, interpretations of Christian origins, since they both originate from a common Oriental-Hellenistic gnosticism. After summarizing the contributions of contemporary scholars, the author closes with a list of the principal questions requiring investigation.-Robert Gale Woolbert.

THE WORLD, 383-1648

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entry 4982)

4931. AVALON, JEAN. Du gros poisson qui engloutit Jonas. [Concerning the large fish that swal-lowed Jonah.] Aesculape. 9 Sep. 1928: 217-225.—In his study of the combat provoked among Christian writers by the Biblical narrative of Jonah and the whale, Avalon makes use not only of the writings of theologians and critics, but also of engravings dealing with the subject from the 15th to the 18th centuries.

---Anna M. Čampbell.

4932. AVALON, JEAN. Les éponges somnifères. [Soporiferous sponges.] Aesculape. 10 Oct. 1928: 251-262.—In ancient times we find something resembling a state of anesthesia brought on, among the Hebrews, by a sponge dipped in certain drugs; among the Assyrians, by compression of the jugular veins; and, among the Romans, by the use of a mysterious pulverized stone of Memphis. In the Middle Ages we find directions for the making of sleep-producing sponges occurring in a manuscript of Monte Cassino, in some Arabic formulas of the 12th century, and in one of the schools of Salerno: the sponge is to be soaked in a mixture of certain drugs, such as opium and mandragora dried, and at the moment of the operation dampened and applied to the nostrils of the patient, who later is revived by inhaling vinegar in which a second sponge has been soaked. Recipes for these sponges are to be found in various medieval authors and until the 17th century, after which they seem to have been discontinued for about 200 years; at the beginning of the 19th century observations about the properties of ether led a young physician, Dauriol, to experimentation in anesthetic sponges. His work was, however, superseded about the middle of the century by discoveries in connection with ether and chloroform. This article is profusely illustrated, as are all of those in Aesculape, with engravings taken from works of the periods which are discussed .- Anna M. Campbell.

4933. BOUTAREL, MAURICE. La feuille, la fleur, le fruit dans la litterature du Moyen Age. flower, fruit in the literature of the Middle Ages. Aesculape. 7 Jul. 1928: 184–190.—Illustrations, from literature and art, of the medieval passion for nature.—

Anna M. Campbell.

4934. MASSON, LOUIS. Joseph Duchesne, dit le Quercitain, médécin spagyriste. [Joseph Duchesne, called "le Quercitain," spagyric physician.] Aesculape. 10 Oct. 1928: 241-245.—Joseph Du Chêne (c. 1546-1609), or Duchesne, was the physician of Henry IV, and an adept in the science of alchemical medicine, a doctrine so popular at that time that the office of "spagyric physician of the king" was created under Henry IV and continued till the reign of Louis XVI. Du Chêne wrote Pharmacopea dogmatico restituto, Diaeteticon polyhistoricon, Traité de la preparation spagyrique des médicaments, and three poetic works. In his prose writings he gives recipes for the preparation of 120 distilled waters, a number of medicinal decoctions, especially purgatives, and discusses sleep and hypnotics. He was perhaps the first to use in medicine the calomel discovered by Béguin, and called by Du Chêne Panchimagogum Quercitanis.—Anna M.

Campbell.
4935. MEIGE, HENRY. Coup d'oeil sur les effigies du squelette. [A glance at effigies of the skeleton.] Aesculape. 12 Dec. 1928: 290-301.—A study of representations of the human skeleton through the ages shows that only with the 15th century do such portrayals become numerous. Forbidden in Egypt and unknown in classic Greece, images of skeletons begin to appear, especially for use on festive occasions, in Greco-Roman times. In the Middle Ages it is not till the close of the 12th century that such drawings occur in medical manuscripts, becoming more frequent in the 14th and 15th centuries, and being then used not only for anatomical purposes, but in art to depict Death in various aspects. Dr. Meige, who has criticized the accuracy of the reproductions of the bony structure of the body at different periods, notes that with the 16th century they begin to resemble more closely the actual

human frame.—Anna M. Campbell.

4936. PIATOT, A. Cures thermales d'autrefois: les eaux "impregnadères." [Thermal cures of the past: waters producing fecundity.] Aesculape. 8 Aug. 1928: 211-215.—A review of some famous historical characters who sought the warm waters of the Pyrenees or of central France as a cure for sterility.—Anna M. Camp-

HISTORY OF ART

4937. ALBIZZATI, C. Une statuette-portrait du basempire à la Bibliothèque Nationale. [A portrait statue of the later Roman Empire in the Bibliothèque National.] Arethuse. 5 (4) Oct. 1928: 163-168.—Minute description of a portrait statue numbered 3303 in Cha-

bouillet's Catalogue. 2 plates.—J. J. Van Nostrand.
4938. BERTRAND, LOUIS. Vor den Kirchenfenstern von Chartres. [Before the windows of Chartres.] Deutsch-französische Rundsch. 1 (12) Dec. 1928: 978-

983.—Walther I. Brandt.

4939. BODE, A. Östgoternas Konst. [Ostrogothic Kyrkohistorisk Årsskrift. 1928: 281-288.-Fr. art.] Preiss, a German investigator, building on the references made by Cassiodorus to Theodoric the Great's building activity, has sought for traces of these structures and has found them in the Church of St. Marks at Venice. Portions of both the palace at Ravenna and the San Vital church (the latter is identified with the Hercules basilica) have been traced to the Venetian church. The puzzling structure of the mausoleum of Theodoric is explained on the theory that the king was

interred in a sitting position, and since the normal embalming process was thus interfered with an arrangement was made to keep a fire burning in the apartment below. Ravenna's claim to priority as the true center of Byzantine style is upheld. This style has no Mediterranean antecedents. Its lineage goes back to the extensive use of wood as building material. Hence the Goths brought the elements of the style from their earlier homeland and developed it in the firmer building materials of the south.—Oscar J. Falnes.

4940. INGRAM, ISABEL. The Sirèn collection of Chinese sculpture. Pennsylvania Museum Bull. 24 (1924) Jan. 1929: 13-25.—The Sirèn Collection of Chinese sculpture, which has been recently acquired by the Pennsylvania Museum, contains pieces that are among the most beautiful examples of Chinese art in America. The 30 pieces that form the collection illustrate admirably and distinctly the development of Chinese sculptural art from the primitive efforts of untu-tored craftsmen to the finest examples of T'ang workmanship. The earliest piece in the collection is a demon mask,

probably meant to be suspended in a mortuary to ward off evil forces. Of interest is an early Buddhist stele of North Wei workmanship; but special attention should be called to three remarkable Bodhisattvas, a powerfully executed Lokapala, and a small head of Buddha from the temples near Nanking. Later works of the collection will be discussed in a forthcoming article.— E. A. Speiser.

4941. ROOSVAL, J. Westfälisch-gotländische Beziehungen in der Arkitektur des 13. Jahrhunderts. [Westphalia-Gothland relations evidenced in 13th century architecture.] Hansische Geschichtsbl. 33 1928: 1-30.—The predominating influence of Westphalia on the churches of Wisby and Gothland has been taken for granted by authorities, such as Dehio. The precise character and extent of that influence deserves fresh examination. Lübeck, whence came the colonists who built Wisby, belonged at its founding (1143) to the art

of the Baltic North. It was to Westphalian towns, like Soest, Paderborn, and Münster, that the Gothland Hanseates looked for their models. Their "two-fold" churches (i.e., separated by one or two pillars) are perhaps Northern, while certain "three-fold" churches with square pillars, as St. Mary's, St. Nicholas, St. Laurence (Wisby), and the parish church at Levide show Westphalian and Saxon influence. The dome-like vaults, the buttresses, and scalloped arches on the portals of Gothland churches probably came through northwestern Germany from western France, and finally from Spain and Islam. The buttresses can be traced with certainty only part of the way. In the case of Master Lafrans Botvidarson, who flourished in the second half of the 13th century, a representative of the early Gothic style in Gothland, it is possible to trace rather definitely the Westphalian influence.—W. Westergaard.

EASTERN EUROPE

BYZANTINE EMPIRE TO 1453

4942. HARDY, EDWARD R., Jr. New light on the Persian occupation of Egypt, 618-629 A.D. Jour. Amer. Oriental Soc. 48 (4) Dec. 1928: 339.—Abstract of a paper read before the American Oriental Society. Egyptian papyri show that the Egyptians did not welcome but rather suffered from the invaders. The Roman Empire in Egypt had no military force adequate to oppose the invaders. The Egyptian landed nobility easily accepted Persian rule. The theory is suggested that their disappearance is not to be attributed to the Mohammedan conquest, but to the repressive measures which mark the period between the Roman reoccupation and that event.—A. T. Olmstead.

4943. SCHNEBEL, M. An agricultural ledger in P. Bad. 95. Jour. Egyptian Archaeol. 14 1928: 34-45.— In Papyrus Baden 95, Bilabel has made accessible a document of the greatest importance for agricultural procedure. It comprises the annual balance-sheet of a large estate for four consecutive years in the 7th century, A.D., and includes the financial statement of a tax collector engaged by contract. (There is a thorough discussion of receipts and disbursements.) This papyrus reveals the fact that the comites of this particular estate managed their estate with great wisdom and humanity. They spent a great part of their revenues for improvements and, in the case of a severe accident, remitted to their stricken tenants a third of their liabilities, although themselves allowed by the state no alleviation whatever in consequence.—Elizabeth Stefanski.

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

CHURCH HISTORY 383 TO 1648

(See also Entries 4973, 4984)

4944. FÄRNSTRÖM, EMIL. Om källorna till 1571 års kyrkoordning. En jämförelse mellan Svenska KO. 1571 och Würtembergs KO. 1553. [Concerning the sources for the church ordinance of 1571. A comparison between the Swedish church ordinance of 1571 and the Württemberg church ordinance of 1571 and the Württemberg church ordinance of 1553.] Kirkohistorisk Årsskrift. 1928: 195–280.—In a study of the ordinance of 1571, Ahnfeldt some years ago traced the document back to several Swedish sources and to a German ordinance in 1552 for the church of Mecklenburg. But the most important source of all, the Württembergian ordinance of 1553 drawn up by Brenz, was neglected by Ahnfeldt. A comparison of the Swedish ordinance with this German model shows that Petri in 1571 borrowed extensively from the Württemberg document, especially in his formulation of the clauses regarding baptism, communion, the litany, visitation of the sick, and the rites of burial.—Oscar J. Falnes.

4945. HELD, PAUL. Ulrich von Hutten. Seine religiös-geistige Auseinandersetzung mit Katholizismus, Humanismus, Reformation. [Ulrich von Hutten, his religious-intellectual severance from Catholicism, Humanism, and the Reformation.] Schr. des Vereins f. Reformationsgesch. 46(1)(144) 1928: pp. 169.—In a review of the historical setting of Hutten's religious-intellectual personality his relations with the order of knights to which he belonged, with the political opposition to the Roman church, with late medieval Humanism and with the beginnings of the Lutheran move-

ment, are in turn considered. Next is studied under various headings, Hutten's religious-intellectual development. The subsections, with the main trend of the argument, are as follows: (1) Hutten's emancipation from traditional Catholicism and turning to Humanism. In the year in which Luther entered the cloister, Hutten fled from the cloister at Fulda. He did not thereby violate a monastic vow, for he had not taken one, but disobeyed his father's wishes. His object was not to obtain better opportunity for learning, but to put his special powers to better use. His attack on Leo X was not on his claim as Vicar of Christ and successor of Peter, but on the temporal claims based upon the Donation of Constantine. He expressed a desire to make the Pope a true pontiff instead of a tyrant. (2) His formal relations with Humanism. Here the course of his growing knowledge of the classics is examined. There is in Hutten an absence of any trace of Augustine and little reference to other church fathers. His Humanism is largely a humanist formalism, marked, for example, by the use of classical pagan exmarked, for example, by the use of classical pagan exclamations. (3) Hutten under the influence of the Italian Renaissance. The influence of Valla is especially considered. (4) Hutten among the Erfurt Humanists. Relations with Mutianus and his group, and the part of Hutten in the Epistolae Obscurorum Virorum. (5) Hutten as an Erasmian. The influence of the various works of Erasmus on Hutten is examined. Tabular evidence is given for his dependence on Erasmus' text evidence is given for his dependence on Erasmus' text for scripture quotations. Parallels in reform ideas are pointed out. Hutten belonged to the radical wing of Erasmians, and his radicalism responded to the radical attack of Luther. He thus became alienated from Erasmus, but not because of any special repulse offered him by Erasmus. (6) Hutten and the Lutheran Reformation. His services to the Reformation, especially his edition of Valla. He differed from Luther in his attitude to the Church. Luther thought of it in terms of the believers, Hutten in terms of the Germans who composed it. (Lists of citations of classical authors and of scripture are appended).—J. T. McNeill.

4946. LANDMANN, FLORENZ. Zum Predigtwesen der Strassburger Franziskanerprovinz in der letz-

4946. LANDMANN, FLORENZ. Zum Predigtwesen der Strassburger Franziskanerprovinz in der letzten Zeit des Mittelalters. [Preaching in the Franciscan Province of Strassburg toward the end of the Middle Ages.] Franziskanische Studien. 15 (1-2) Jul. 1928: 96-120.—(Earlier articles appeared in 1926, pp. 337-365, and in 1927, pp. 297-332; another article on the preaching of the Observants is promised. This paper presents some 40 Conventual Franciscans, 1378-1529, who have become known as preachers, giving briefly the evidence for each, and treating a little more fully Johann Pauli and his homiletic activity.) Johann Pauli is not only famous in the history of German literature from his book, Schmipf und Ernst, one of the most popular books of the 16th and 17th centuries, but was also reckoned one of the ablest preachers of the expiring Middle Ages. He himself was an auditor of Johann Geiler, taking notes on his sermons, and editing some four collections of them, the fourth being Geiler's chancel discourses on Sebastian Brandt's Ship of Fools. But Pauli himself was a preacher; he asserts that he had preached for 40 years, and recent research has discovered some of his sermons in a Berlin manuscript. These show speculative discussion, which Pauli indulged in after the manner of the mystics, illustration, allegory and narrative; practical ascetic interests were also close to the heart of the preacher. So much evidence makes it unthinkable that the Conventual Franciscans, in the closing period of the Middle Ages, neglected the task of preaching. The majority of these preachers stand out prominently in the contemporary historical sources, while the sermon material still extant shows that preaching was fostered by the Conventuals.

William Hallisen

William H. Allison.

4947. MORICCA, M. Il codice Casanatense 1338.

I. Sette omelie inedite di Teodulfo d'Orleans. [The Casanata codex 1338. I. Seven unpublished homilies of Theodulf of Orleans.] Bilychnis. 32 (5) Nov. 1928: 241–272 and (6) Dec. 1928: 364–380.—The first part of this codex contains sermons which have been edited, and are attributed to Caesarius of Arles. The collection of sermons forming the second part may be assigned to Maximus of Turin. The seven sermons of the third part, all unpublished, are the object of this study. The first and third sermons are Lenten, the second Paschal, the 4th discusses the Jewish and Christian Easter, the 5th speaks of the two roads, the 6th treats the subject of the sacraments, and the 7th that of resurrection. The author, a bishop, is a moralist and an exegete, his interpretation of the Bible being allegorical rather than literal. His sermons give no true chronological data, but since Gregory the Great is quoted twice, they cannot be placed earlier than the 7th century. Mainly because the codex seems of French origin, and because the orator says in the second homily that he is speaking and residing in Orleans, Moricca assigns these sermons to Theodulf of Orleans. The text of all the sermons is given in full.—V. M. Scramuzza.

4948. OTTAVIANO, CARMELO. Regola mon-

4948. OTTAVIANO, CARMELO. Regola monastica di un anonimo benedettino dal cod. Ambrosiano S. 17. Sup. [The monastic rule of an anonymous Benedictine from the Ambrosian Codex S. 17. Sup.] Aevum. 2(4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 531-552.—A. Donini.

Aevum. 2(4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 531-552.—A. Donini.
4949. POHRT, OTTO. Reformationsgeschichte
Livlands. [History of the Reformation in Livonia.] Schr.
des Vereins f. Reformationsgesch. 46 (2) (145) 1928:
pp. 134.—This monograph is divided into chapters, as

follows: (1) Livonia at the close of the Middle Ages, containing sections on the German knights, the bishoprics, the towns, and piety. (2) The beginnings of the Reformation in Riga. Events of the years 1521-22. Leadership of Andreas Knopken; Landtag of Wolmar; content of the evangelical faith at Riga. (3) The critical years 1523-27. Spread of the Reformation to Reval, Dorpat and other towns; struggles to establish it; iconoclastic riots; decisions of Landtags in 1526; activities of Melchior Hoffman; Luther's advice to the Livonians. (4) The further course of the Reformation, 1528-62. Evangelical worship; the Reformation among the Letts and Esthonians. Events to the close of the period of Livonian independence. (Two documentary appendices.)—J. T. Mc Neill.

documentary appendices.)—J. T. Mc Neill.

4950. SIMONSSON, IVAR. Stockholms plats i den kyrkliga indelningen. [Stockholm's position in the ecclesiastical division of the country.] Kyrkohistorisk Årsskrift. 1928: 173–194.—The competition between the archiepiscopal see of Uppsala and the diocese of Strängnäs for jurisdiction over the City of Stockholm was sharpened by the rivalry of the Dominican groups from Sigtuna and Strängnäs. In the first decade of the 14th century the victory went to the Uppsala see. From the time of the Reformation and on, the City occasionally insisted on greater ecclesiastical autonomy, and in 1668 its consistory was given a separate status.—Oscar J. Falves.

on, the City occasionally insisted on greater ecclesiastical autonomy, and in 1668 its consistory was given a separate status.—Oscar J. Falnes.

4951. VERSCHUEREN, LUCIDIUS. Eine Predigt des P. Johannes Alphart. [A sermon of Father John Alphart.] Franziskanische Studien. 15 (1-2) Jul. 1928: 121-125.—Alphart (Alpart, Altpart) was one of the greatest preachers of the Upper German province of the Observant Franciscans, but none of his sermons was known to be extant until Verschueren discovered this one in the State Library at Munich. He thinks the sermon was intended for the Tertiaries; it at least came from a women's cloister. It was preached when Alphart was Vicar in the Order, a position he held three times, 1474-77, 1481-84, 1487-90. As the first tractate in the Codex (a German translation of the Dutch Spiegel der volcomenheit (Mirror of Perfection) of the Franciscan Henry Herp) was completed in 1491, the sermon is probably to be assigned to 1487-90. It was not written in full, the phrase "and so forth" recurring, and the Scriptural texts are not always cited precisely. (The German text of the MS is given.)—William H. Allison.

EARLY MIDDLE AGES 383 TO 962

4952. ANDERSON, A. O. The prophecy of Berchan. Zeitschr. f. Celtische Philol. 18 (1) 1929: 1-56.— Here is printed the text of the Prophecy of Berchan, entitled Berchan cecinit, according to Royal Irish Academy MS 23 G 4, pp. 449-461, a copy made by John O'Kane (1722) from a book written by Michael O'Clery in 1627. Variants and notes are here included. The Prophecy as historical evidence is vitiated by the fact that so many emendations of the text can be made. Its historical value has yet to be determined by a more critical study and analysis of the text. The date of its composition is probably later than 913, and the Irish part suggests that it was continued in the time of Edward Bruce.—H. P. Lattin.

4953. HULL, VERNAM. Caipre mac Edaine's satire upon Bres mac Eladain. Zeitschr. f. Celtische Philol. 18(1) 1929: 63-69.—The anecdote here edited for the first time is based on a copy of the 16th century MS H 3.17, now 1336, of Trinity College, Dublin, which has been collated with the text in The Yellow Book of Lecan, dating from the 14th century. The anecdote must have had its origin as early as the 9th century, since two lines of the quatrain are quoted by Cormac in his Glossary, and Cormac was slain in the

battle of Belach-Mugna in 908 A.D. Its age is also attested by the apparent reference to the non-Indo-European practice of matriarchy which seems to have been present among the Irish at the beginning of their civilization. The anecdote is important because, apart from the saga The Second Battle of Moytura, nothing survives from the early period dealing with the mythical invasions and successive conquests of Ireland. Also, it shows that, as early as the 9th century, satire in Ireland had received a definite literary form, and undoubtedly existed earlier in oral tradition. (The text and a translation follow.)—H. P. Lattin.

undoubtedly existed earlier in oral tradition. (The text and a translation follow.)—H. P. Lattin.

4954. MANACORDA, GUIDO. Il paganesimo degli antichi Germani. [The paganism of the ancient Germans.] Nuova Antologia. 260 (1351) Jul. 1, 1928: 62-70.—The ancient German myth of creation and the gods as seen through the poetic anthropomorphism and Christian influence that cover them in the Eddas, show a fundamental naturalistic monism or materialistic hylozoism, with no trace of the transcendental or of joy. The spiritual has here no place; the only element possessing the attribute of eternity is Fate. The result is a crude, bitter, and invincible pessimism. Only two virtues are recognized, fidelity and force, both pushed to monstrous extremes. Law and vendetta leave no place for love and pardon. Valhalla, representing the "larva of paradise" is won only by the sword.—

Eva M. Sanford.

4955. PALANQUE, JEAN-RÉMY. Sur l'usurpation de Maxime. [On the usurpation of Maximus.] Rev. des Études Anciennes. 31 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 33-36.—The usurpation of Maximus, emperor in Gaul in 383 and the following years, differs from the other risings of the period in that Maximus was a native of the empire, a Spaniard like the Emperor Theodosius and not a Frank, and does not seem to have intended to overthrow the house of Valentinian. He represented rather a movement of conservative groups to control the government.—Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348

(See also Entries 5500, 5501)

4956. DELAVAUD, LOUIS. Le commerce des vins et du sel en Norvège, au moyen age. [The wine and salt trade to Norway in the medieval period.]

Rev. l'Inst. Sociol. (Solvay) 9(1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 61113.—This article from the pen of the French diplomat and scholar, Delavaud, has been published posthu-The author points out that relatively small quantities of wine were consumed by the Norwegians; their barren country left them without the steady purchasing power necessary to make a good wine market. But their taste for the beverage was as keen as that of more southerly peoples. Already in the early medieval period when the Vikings surged about the coasts of western Europe the vintages of the grape vine exercised a strong attraction upon them and for this reason their most frequent visitations ashore were made during the harvest season. The same attraction helped determine their settlement in Normandy and southern Italy. In the medieval period proper, the trade in wine and salt fell successively into the hands of groups of foreign merchants, first the Flemings, then the traders of the Hanseatic cities and finally the merchants of Holland. The Hanseatic cities in their day got their supply of wines from the Rhineland; but recent studies reveal that a promising trade in French wines as well, was carried on in the same period.—Oscar J. Falnes.

4957. FORNARI, F. La sottofondazione del campanile della Chiesa di San Sebastiano. [The subfoundation of the tower of the church of St. Sebas-

tian.] Riv. Archeol. Cristiana. 5 (1-2) 1928: 7-21.—The original construction was made probably in the 12th century, and rests on an older wall where traces of an entrance can still be seen. (Illustrations.)—V. M. Scramuzza.

4958. HULL, VERNAM. The four jewels of the Tuatha dé Danann. Zeitschr. f. Celtische Philol. 18(1) 1929: 73-89.—The text (and a translation) of the Tuatha Dé Danann is here published accurately for the first time, and is based on The Yellow Book of Lecan, collated with the Book of Ballymote (compiled about 1400) and with Egerton 105 (a 19th century MS in the British Museum). The late J. D. Bruce objected to the Celtic theory of the origins of the Arthurian to the Celtic theory of the origins of the Arthurian Romance in his work, The Evolution of Arthurian Romance (Göttingen and Baltimore, 1923–1924). He attacked the identification of the four jewels of the Tuatha Dé Danann with the Grail, Lance and Sword of Chrestien's Grail Procession (made by Professor Arthur C. L. Brown) on the grounds that the "group-ing of the talismans" is too late in date for such an identification, that Keating is the "sole authority," and that, since Keating's source is unknown, the antiquity of the grouping cannot be determined. Keating states that he took the account "from a certain Book of Invasions." The second version of the Lebor Gabála: The Book of Invasions in the Book of Lecan gives an account of these four jewels, and sufficiently ful-fills the requirements to be identified as Keating's source. The Book of Lecan was compiled in 1418. They are also referred to in the oldest and best copy of the Lebor Gabála, Royal Irish Academy MS D V.1, of the 13th century. The saga, The Second Battle of Moytura, contains descriptions of the talismans of the Tuatha Dé Danann. This must have been compiled by the 9th century, as Cormac, who used the saga in his Glossary, perished in the battle of Belach-Mugna in 908. The tradition was therefore early enough in date to have had time to spread from Ireland to France before the Grail Romances were written. At least, it is possible to identify this group of talismans (spear, sword, caldron and stone) with the Lance, Sword and Grail of Chrestien's Grail Procession.— H. P. Lattin.

4959. KRAPPE, ALEXANDER HAGGERTY. Sur un épisode présumé historique de l' "Orkneyiñga Saga." [Concerning a presumably historical episode of the "Orkneyinga Saga."] Rev. des Quest. Hist. 56 (4) Oct. 1928: 346-361.—An ingenious attempt to attack the conclusions of R. Dozy and P. Riant, and to identify correctly the places and persons mentioned in the saga concerning the crusade of the Norse Earl Rognwald in 1151. The author locates Narbon in southeastern France, near Biarritz; he regards Ermingarde as the first cousin of Louis VI of France, this ruse having been used by the poet to conceal the identity of the princess in question. The name Germanus, father of the princess, was an error. The author cites many authenticated incidents in various Indo-Aryan countries that are similar to the incidents in the Orkneyinga Saga, whereby the princess chooses her suitor by offering him a drink of wine from a golden cup. On the basis of this wide spread custom he concludes that the saga in question has historic basis.—
C. C. Eckhardt.

4960. MALRAUX, ANDRÉ. Lettre du Prestre Jehan à l'empereur de Rome. [Prester John's letter to the emperor of Rome.] Commerce (Paris). 16 Summer, 1928: 7-24.—W. I. Brandt.

4961. PENZER, N. M. Marco Polo. Asiatic Rev. 24 (80) Oct. 1928: 657-667.—In this review of Luigi Foscolo Benedetto's Marco Polo: Il Milione (Florence, 1928), Penzer reviews the history of the MSS of the book of Marco Polo, summarizing the results of Bene-

detto's new discoveries and discussing the various redactions. Sir Henry Yule's monumental translation of Marco Polo was based essentially on the Old French text, the so-called Geographic Text, with some additions. Benedetto has followed the Geographic Text but has added as a sort of commentary the unique passages of Ramusio's edition and the newly discovered Milan MS which was derived from one of the Polo recensions used by Ramusio. Benedetto argues that not only Rustichello the Pisan but also an unknown Genoese gentleman assisted Polo in the writing of his book. He gives evidence to prove that Rustichello wrote the Travels in his own style and that the mannerisms are his and not due to Polo's dictation. He shows that the MS of which the Geographic Text is a copy was not the only direct descendant of the original text, but that there were three other very similar MSS which gave rise to the Thibault-Grégoire, the Tuscan and the Venetian group of MSS. In this article Penzer carries his discussion through the first four chapters of Bene-

detto's Introduction.—J. L. LaMonte.
4962. STERNBERG, LEV. Die Mystikerin Hildegard in der deutschen Geistesgeschichte. [The Mystic Hildegard in German spiritual life.] Hochland. 26(7) 1928-29: 26-33.-In the 12th century St. Hildegard of Bingen exerted a great influence in Germany. She was born in 1098 at Böckelheim, later entered the convent of Disibodenberg, moved with the latter to the Rupertsberg near Bingen, where in 1165 she founded the Rupertsberg near Bingen, where in 1165 she founded a convent school. The second crusade filled her with such enthusiasm that, according to a legend, she spent an entire night on a nearby hill in prayer for the success of the crusade. Besides this she had visions and though at first she refused to proclaim them, she finally began to write down these prophesies. After 10 years her first work Scivias was completed. It contained 26 visions, of the creation, the Trinity, the sacrifice, the Anti-Christ and the world's end, and a treatise on the Acts of Deliverance from the prigin of treatise on the Acts of Deliverance from the origin of sin to the victory over hell at the end of time. In her two books, *Physica* and *Causae et curae*, upon which rests her reputation as a physician, she explains the laws of nature as a symbol of divine life. Besides her biographies of St. Rupert and St. Disibod, there is to be noted as a curiosity the Lingua ignota, a secret language of 900 words. Among her other works are a melodrama, the struggle of a soul for the virtues, a five act play in honor of St. Rupert, 70 songs, hymns, and responsive chants. Her poetry seems to be the essence of religion guided by a divine light which she saw continuously during her entire life. Even though mysticism was at that time merely a sublimated eroticism, manifesting itself in the adoration of the divine lover, Hildegard stood aloof from all this. She tried to harmonize the laws of nature with the divine laws, being aware of a mysterious force which governed the world. Her contemporaries believed in her magic powers so that even emperors and popes corresponded with her. Her influence rests on the fact that she never claimed to be a special human being, standing apart from the common herd, but that a cosmic harmony held all people together in common bonds.—P. E. Gropp.

4963. TORELLI, PIETRO. Le corporazioni me-dioevali con speciale reguardo alle corporazioni modenesi. [Medieval gilds with special emphasis on those of Modena.] Dizionario de Legis. Soc. 18(1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 9-15.—The creation of the corporate (gild) state in Italy has enlivened the interest in the history of gilds. Torelli traces in brief outline the history of gilds in Italy and then draws attention to the particular situation in Modena. He points out that in 1229 the capita artium and the consules societatum were members of the Communal Council. In the Statute of the People of 1327 13 gilds were mentioned. Gilds were abolished in 1797.—S. B. Clough.

LATER MIDDLE AND EARLY MODERN TIMES, 1348-1648

(See also Entries 4945, 4949, 5031, 5095)

4964. CHOTZEN, TH. M. Zum kymrischen Katharinenleben. [A Welsh Life of Catherine.] Zeitschr. Zum kymrischen Celtische Philol. 18(1) 1929; 57-62.—The Welsh literature of the Middle Ages comprises a whole series of lives of the saints, of which most of the lives of the non-Welsh saints remain yet unpublished in MS Peniarth 217. Only the legends of Saint Catherine and Saint Margaret are included in the Rees edition of the Lives of the Cambro-British Saints (Welsh MSS Soc., Llandovery, 1853), and their inclusion is due to the fact that many churches in Wales are dedicated to them. This Welsh life of Catherine is more closely related to an English poem (Cambridge Ff. II. 38) than to the Legenda Aurea or the so-called Vulgata. A comparison of the Welsh and English versions shows that Licardy and Flanders exerted a cultural influence upon Wales in the Middle Ages. Catherine and Margaret were the patron saints of the Flemish weavers. A common MS apparently North French or Flemish, derived from the *Vulgata*, was the source of the Welsh, English (and German) forms. This the colonists brought to Wales.—*H. P. Lattin*.

4965. DODU, GASTÓN. Les idées de Charles V en matière de gouvernement. [The ideas of Charles V in governmental matters.] Rev. Quest. Hist. 57(1) Jan. 1929: 5-46.—Charles V of France was an able ruler. Many historians, using the "traditional accounts," have underestimated the constructive phases of his administration. However, a study of his ordonnances and the Songs du Vergier, written at the King's request, reveals the fact that Charles V had many sound economic, social, and political ideas. In the latter work, for example, the "Divine Right" belief is supported by exempton the study of Postariot. ported by arguments as good as those of Bossuet. Furthermore, these accounts prove that Charles was a benevolent despot, being interested in learning and the general welfare of his people.—F. C. Palm.

4966. FRADELETTO, ANTONIO. Venezia antica e Italia moderna. [Ancient Venice and modern Italy.] Nuova Antologia. 261 (1356) Sep. 16, 1928: 137-156.—Among the ancient states of Italy, Venice was the one which pursued the most purely national policy, and therefore in spite of the differences of the times is closer than any other to the modern understanding. In the multiform foreign policy of the republic the prevailing motives were struggles against many competi-tors for rule of the Adriatic, against the Hapsburgs for the eastern and northern boundaries and against many Eastern enemies, especially the Turks, for defense of colonial and commercial interests. Less attention has been paid to the first of these problems in modern times, but it remains an essential one. 'Italy remembers the lessons of ancient Venice, not imperialistic by calculated design but expansionist by the increasing necessities of life. . . conscious. . . that the defence of the Adriatic is at the same time the defence of the security of Italy."—Eva M. Sanford.

4967. GÖHLER, REINHARD. Geschichte des Salzbrunnens zu Erlbach im Vogtland. [History of the salt spring at Erlbach in the Vogtland.] Neues Arch. f. Sächs. Gesch. 49 (1) 1928: 78-126.—Of the two salt springs of importance in the Vogtland, the one located in Erlbach has undergone many attempts at exploitation, covering a period of almost 240 years. In 1464 the Elector Frederick of Saxony gave a grant in fee to the brothers Eberhard and Engelhard Those of Adorf, who started to exploit the spring for its saline contents. In 1538, or thereabouts, the Thoss family engaged an expert to increase the yield of the

mine. The expert failed to live up to his promise, and was accused of having been bribed by competitors of the Thoss family. Later the Duke sent a commission to investigate the salt-works. Work was resumed at once, but progress was slow. Expert after expert was sent to examine the mine for new veins, but they all reported that water handicapped the work. A new shaft was sunk, but proved to be a failure. The mine remained idle until means were found to remove the water and to make work possible. At that time the Those family formed a stock company, and with additional funds mining operations were continued. Quarrels over the distribution of profits arose and work was suspended during the negotiations. A new inundation caused the mine to be closed. Efforts to control the water were finally successful, but the yield in salt was still small. The manager was accused of fraud and new quarrels resulted in the closing of the mine. Sixteen years later a new company was organized by the former share-holders and again the participation of the Duke was sought. He granted permission to operate the mine, but no record exists showing that actual work was begun. Several other attempts in the first quarter of the 17th century proved unsuccessful. In 1637 Hans Georg von Carlowitz reopened the mine for a short time. The next attempt was in 1699 when the water was pumped out. A few years afterwards the water again flooded the mine, and from that time on no attempt at reopening the

and from that thie on he attempt at reopening the mine has been made.—P. E. Gropp.

4968. HAMILTON, EARL J. American treasure and Andalusian prices, 1503-1660. Jour. Econ. & Business Hist. 1 (1) Nov. 1928: 1-35.—That prices in Spain, particularly in Andalusia, were strongly affected by the imports of gold and silver from America, is seen from the close correlation between imports of treasure and prices from 1503 to 1660. Treasure imports, given in a table in terms of silver maravedis, show an upward trend through 1591-95 and a significant decline after 1600. For the same period prices of 24 commodities, as shown by price tables, index numbers and charts, reveal an upward trend to about 1597. Then followed a drop and a horizontal tendency somewhat below the 1597 mark but almost five times as high as prices a century earlier. Agricultural prices fluctuated more than non-agricultural. Legal price regulations were relatively ineffective. The price revolution in Andalusia in the 16th century was greater than the simultaneous change in France or the somewhat later changes in other countries.—Henrietta Larson.

later changes in other countries.—Henrietta Larson.
4969. DAS, HARIHAR. The East India Company: its origin and growth prior to Sir William Norris's embassy. Jour. Indian Hist. 7(3) Dec. 1928: 307-321.—This article, being introductory to others to follow, summarizes the history of the founding, growth and vicissitudes of the East India Company to the accession of William III. By the time of the deposition of James II and the completion of the conquests of Aurangzeb in 1689, the Old or London Company was faced with the alternatives of withdrawing completely from the Indian trade before the successful competition of the interloping "New" Company or changing its policy fundamentally by establishing fortified positions in India and interfering in native politics.—Halford L. Hoskins.

4970. HAWARD, WINIFRED I. Gilbert Debenham: A medieval rascal in real life. History. 13 (52) Jan. 1929: 300-314.—The author presents a detail-picture of an important phase of English life during the turbulent period of the Wars of the Roses, in which he sketches the activity of an energetic and unscrupulous country gentleman. Gilbert Debenham, the owner of Little Wenham Hall near Ipswich, was "an interesting but distinctly sinister personality." He was elected several times to Parliament, and his name ap-

pears on all kinds of commissions. The records are filled with complaints of his exactions, smuggling, frauds, and other circumventions of law, yet justice was too weak to secure any action against him. He was sufficiently diplomatic to change to the winning side at the appropriate moment, and was in favor with the government at the time of his death in 1481.—

J. C. Andressohn.

4971. JAFFÉ, M. Gedanken zur venetianischen Geschichte. [Thoughts on Venetian history.] Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol. 58(1) 1927: 140-172; 61(1) 1929: 63-102.—Although Venice was an independent state for nearly a thousand years and long ranked among the world powers, the field of Venetian history has been noticeably neglected. The greatness of Venice was due to her commerce and her sea empire. Her decline resulted from the discovery of new sea passages and the substitution of the Atlantic and Indian oceans for the Mediterranean as highways of commerce, from the destruction of the Eastern Roman Empire, from the rise of the Mameluke state—not, as often stated, from defeat at the hands of the League of Cambrai. The Venetians believed their system of government was the foundation of the power of their state. Independence in the other states of Italy came as a result of the loosening of the power of the German emperor and of the church, but Venice had never been subject to either. Hence she was not involved in the Guelph-Ghibelline struggle, nor did she suffer the rule of despots. Instead, one detects some slight element of democracy in her government, since the Maggior Consilio embraced all the nobles, about 1200. Party divisions existed, but the collective interest of the state was the aim of all—how different from Florence and Genoa! The opposition to the great powers of the north put up by Venice is proof of the power and wisdom which ruled her. This is proved also by the fact that she lasted so long after the disappearance of the foundation upon which she was built. (A bibliography follows.)—H. P. Lattin.

4972. MATTEI, RODOLFO de. Intorno ad alcuni scritti erroneamente attributi al Campanella.

4972. MATTEI, RODOLFO de. Intorno ad alcuni scritti erroneamente attributi al Campanella. [Concerning some writings erroneously attributed to Campanella.] Gior. Critico della Filos. Italiana. 9 (6) Nov. 1928: 445-450. A few pages of literary criticism, aiming to bring more light into the vexations question of the authenticity of some of the writings in the past or even recently connected with the Italian philosopher of the late 16th century, Tommaso Campanella.—A.

4973. MÜLLER-WOLFER, TH. Der Staatsmann Ludwig Pfyffer und die Hugenottenkriege: ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Gegenreformation. [The statesman Ludwig Pfyffer and the Huguenot wars: a contribution to the history of the Counter Reformation.] Zeitschr. f. Schweiz. Gesch. 8 (1) 1928: 1-63; (2) 113-148; (3) 241-320.—The first article in this series discusses Ludwig Pfyffer's personality, his collaborators and associates, and introduces the longer discussion of his activity as a politician. During the second religious war between the Catholics and Huguenots Pfyffer supported the cause of Catherine de Medici both as a military leader and as a diplomat. Pfyffer's efforts were directed especially toward the maintenance of peace between the two religious groups in the Swiss confederacy, and several times civil war in Switzerland was averted by his efforts. In 1570 he was elected chief magistrate of Lucerne, and in the following years Pfyffer became the most powerful and influential figure in Switzerland. His attitude toward Spain was friendly, but the cause nearest his heart was always that of the Catholic church. The second article discusses Pfyffer's efforts in behalf of the Catholic League. whose cause he now espoused above all others. Dissatisfied with the vaciliating policy of Henry III and

of Catherine de Medici he joined forces with Henry of Guise, in whose support he raised a Swiss army. After many years of doubtful and wavering allegiance to France Pfyffer concluded an alliance with Spain, a severe blow to Henry III. The third article is concerned with the Day of Barricades (Journée des Barricades) and the assassination of Henry of Guise. In the clash between the League and Henry III the Swiss favored the former. The cause of Henry of Guise prospered, and in 1588 he was virtually master of France. King Henry found it impossible to proceed openly against him and finally resorted to murder. On December 23. 1588 Duke Henry was assassinated, and on the following day his brother, Cardinal Louis, met the same fate. This action caused a great disturbance in Switzerland and increased the opposition to the king. Pfyffer was a leader in the movement to abrogate the alliance with France. He and his political associates declared that Switzerland was no longer bound by the French alliance, since the king had repudiated his promises and re-peatedly withheld the pay for military services. After the violent death of Henry III, Henry of Navarre tried to win Pfyffer for his cause in order to bring about peace in France, but the latter remained loyal to the League. French nationalism finally came to the rescue of Henry IV, and the Catholic French joined forces with the king to drive the Spanish from French soil. In 1592 Paris surrendered to the king, and the army of the League was scattered and broken. When Henry IV in 1593 adopted the Catholic faith, Ludwig Pfyffer's dominating influence in Switzerland began to wane rapidly. The conversion of the king to Catholic icism put an end to the political power of Pfyffer and of the League, but to his last day Pfyffer fought for the principle of the League and the cause of Catholicism.—O. C. Burkhard.

4974. NOLHAC, PIERRE DE. Pétrarque à Vaucluse. [Petrarch at Vaucluse.] Chronique des Lettres Françaises. 6 (35) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 561-565.—This is a speech delivered by Pierre de Nolhac as representative of the French Academy at the dedication of Petrarch's house at Vaucluse, 7 October 1928. It is an eloquent tribute to Petrarch and a summary of his achievements as poet, scholar, patriot, and prophet of Italian unity, on the occasion when a small museum was opened on the site where his house had stood beside the source of the river Sorgue.— K. McKenzie.
4975. PANNIER, J. Une première "Institution"

française dès 1537? [A first French "Institute" of 1537?] Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Religieuses. 8(6) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 513-534.—Until recently scholars believed that Calvin's Institutes of the Christian Religion was published originally in Latin in 1536, and that the first French translation did not appear until 1541. However, a number of historians have investigated this matter, and by comparing the first French text with the Latin editions, and by finding letters in which mention is made of the existence of a French translation previous to 1541, have reached the conclusion that this important contribution to French literature and theology was translated into French be-fore that time. In fact, the author of this article main-tains that the *Institute* was first printed in French by

Jean Gerard in Geneva, and sold in 1537.—F. C. Palm.
4976. SCHMIDT, OTTO EDUARD. Die Anfänge
des Geschlechtes derer von Carlowitz in Sachsen.
[The beginning of the Carlowitz family in Saxony.]
Neues Arch. f. Sächs. Gesch. 49(1) 1928: 1-6.—There is no definite authoritative source as to the origin of the family. The name points to the German village of Carlsdorf, later named Carlowitz by the Slavic inhabitants. There are several villages by this name, but no connection can be established between the family and the village. The oldest certified document dated Nov. 23, 1396, is found in the municipal archives of Dresden. In this document occurs the name of Hanus Carlowicz zu Reizendorf, vassal to the burgrave of Dohna, as a witness to a deed. There are four more documents referring to this family: (1) a grant in fee, dated May 7, 1403, to Konigunde, widow of Otto von Carlowitz; (2) a grant in fee, dated July 25, 1403, to Jutta, widow of Johann Carlowitz; (3) a grant in fee, dated 1404, to Dorothea, wife of Friederich von Carlowitz; (4) a grant in fee, dated March 10, 1405, to Nickel, Heinrich, Friedrich and Otto von Carlowitz, sons of Hanus von Carlowitz. The property owned by the family ca. 1400 consisted of the estates Reizendorf, Zaschendorf, Zuschendorf and Borthen, besides various villages and farms. The family of Carlowitz held this

Villages and farms. The family of Carlowitz field this field from the Margrave of Wettin and acted as protectors of the Saxon-Bohemian Border.—P. E. Gropp.
4977. STRACHEY, LYTTON. Elisabeth und Essex. Hans Reisiger. Neue Rundsch. 40(1) Jan. 1929: 4-46; (2) Feb. 1929: 156-205; (3) Mar. 1929: 300-344; (4) Apr. 1929: 446-489.—Virtually a translation by Hans Reisiger of Strachey's well-known

book.—Harold Hulme.

THE MOSLEM WORLD

4978. PARET R. Das "Tragische" in der arabischen Literatur. [The tragic element in Arabic literature.] Zeitschr. f. Semitistik. 6(3) 1929: 247–252.—Only the introduction of this work is printed. The tragic element has been great in Arabic literature, because of the pessimistic spirit of Islam, its theocratic ideas, and the military history of the Arabs. - N. Martinovitch.

INDIA

4979. BANERJI, R. D. The empire of Orissa. Indian Antiquary. 57 (723) Dec. 1928: 230-234; 58 (725) Feb. 1929: 28-33; 58 (727) Apr. 1929: 61-68. —Inscriptional and literary evidence about Kapilendra or Kapilesvara, king of Orissa, 1435–1470; "no other king of northern India and no sovereign of Orissa ever succeeded in ruling over such a large portion of Southern India" (at least as far south as Trichinopoly).—Franklin Edgerton.

4980. JACOBI, HERMANN. Indischer Schülerwitz. [Indian school boy wit.] Zeitschr. f. Indologie

u. Iranistik. 6(2) 1928: 178-183.—Some examples of comically indecent Sanskrit verses, regarded by the author as school-boy parodies of scholarly stanzas which he had learned.—Franklin Edgerton.

4981. VALENTINO, HENRI. Le voyage d'un pèlerin chinois dans l'Inde des Bouddhas. [The journey of a Chinese pilgrim to Buddhist India.]
Nowelle Rev. (11 installments) Jun. 1-Nov. 1, 1928.—
During the 7th century of the Christian era, Buddhism, although losing ground in the land of its origin, was making great progress in China, from which country apostles and missionaries went far in the name of their faith. Moved by religious enthusiasm, the devoted Chinese monk Hsüan Chuang set out in 629 for India, crossing mountain and desert to visit the places made holy by the life of Sakyamuni. The memoirs of this famous traveller, written in 648 and translated by various scholars, are well known; but for a full appreciation of his journey it is necessary to supplement the sober recital of the Chinese author with such additional description as will put before a modern western reader some adequate picture of the times and of the terrain over which he travelled.—G. N. Steiger.

THE FAR EAST

(See also Entries 4940, 4981)

4982. JAYNE, HORACE H. F. The Buddhist caves of the Ching Ho valley. Eastern Art. 1(3) Jan. 1929: 157-174.—During the 6th century A.D. there was an important artistic center of Buddhism along the valley of the Ching river in the region where it crosses the border between the present provinces of Shensi

and Kansu. Five cites of the Ching Ho valley were visited, examined and photographed in 1923 and 1925 by the First and the Second China Expeditions of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard College. In their archaeological style the cave-temples of the Ching Ho valley show a dependence upon the earlier group of cave-temples at Yun Kang. (The article contains 10 plate-illustrations, a map, and a plan of a cave chapel.)—G. Bobrinskoy.

THE WORLD, 1648-1920

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 4932, 5025, 5042, 5044, 5057, 5063, 5067, 5099, 5104)

4983. BISSELL, DOUGAL. The Sims memorial address on gynecology. Amer. Jour. Surgery. 6(5) Nov. 1928: 526-534.—A brief account of the development of this branch of surgery during the 19th century.

—Walther I. Brandt.

4984. JAYLE, F. Des erreurs de paternité dans 4984. JAYLE, F. Des erreurs de paternité dans les dénominations médicales. [Errors of paternity in medical nomenclature.] Aesculape. 9 Sep. 1928: 226-232.—This paper, read before the recent International Congress of the History of Medicine at Leyden, protests against the error of naming a discovery after its godfather instead of its father; through scorn of the past or through abstaining from bibliographical research a man "may win the joy of discovering ancient novelties." Illustrations of this are the false attribution of the speculum to Récamier in the false attribution of the speculum to Récamier in 1812, though it dated back to ancient times; of the inverted position used in the 13th century for the operation for hernia to Trendelenburg in the 19th century; of the American operation of abdominal hysterectomy for cancer of the uterus to Wertheim; and others so numerous that the author attempts to cover only a few of the most important.—Anna M. Campbell.

4985. LAPPARENT, COMTE de. Un vieil exposé des vertus hygiéniques du tabac. [An old

treatise concerning the virtues of tobacco.] Aesculape.

11 Nov. 1928: 275-279.—Writing in 1787, some two centuries after tobacco was introduced into France, the curé Accarier, author of this memoir, regrets the false ideas of gallantry which have led people to substitute snuff for the pipe. He considers that tobacco smoke, especially in the unsanitary homes of the poor, helps prevent disease and may have been a factor in the decrease of violent outbreaks of epidemic. He includes a discussion of the price of tobacco, which in his opinion, has been unreasonably increased by taxation.—Anna M. Campbell.

4986. LORIA, G. La scienza nel secolo XVIII. [Science in the 18th Century.] Scientia. 45 (201) Jan. 1, 1929: 1-12.—I. In mathematics, the analysis of the infinite was the province most cultivated. The new smbolism of Leibniz was developed especially by Leonardo Eulero and Lewis Joseph Lagrange. They clarified the work of Fermat in higher arithmetic and prepared the way for the discoveries of Gauss. They perfected Descartes' and Fermat's methods of coordinates. Lagrange paved the way for the modern theory of substitutions in algebra; to him we owe the presentday form of analytical geometry. In Italy geometrical research was done by Giovanni Ceva, who wrote a book which constitutes the theory of transversals and later inspired Möbius to his new system of coordinates. II. Mechanics also found its most powerful instrument of research in infinitesimal analysis. Again Eulero and Lagrange dominate the field. The most important book is Mécanique analytique, by Lagrange. III. In physics, experimental science was helped by the scientific

societies and academies, also by the establishment of the scientific periodicals like the Journal des Savants and Acta eruditorum. During this century were introduced the thermometric degrees, Fahrenheit, Réamur and Celsius, and furthermore the fundamental concept of specific heat. Then came the study of electricity. Othon de Guéricke made the first apparatus to produce electricity. Then followed the electric battery, condensers, etc. The simultaneous study of heat and electricity developed thermo-electric phenomena, to whose origin is linked the name of Dr. Ludolf. The confusing theories of the second half century leave us one law—that of Coulomb of the mutual attraction of electric particles. Before the end of the century the discoveries of Galvani and Volta suggest the conquest of space. Writers on the problems of aeronautics made the century really a precursor of aeroplane science. IV. In chemistry the problem of interest was the determination of the cause and mechanism of combustion. Thanks to Lavoisier the adoption of the balance as the fundamental instrument of chemical research led to important discoveries. Important research relative to aeriform bodies led to the discovery of new gaseous substances. Chemistry was applied to metallurgy and to dyes, and thus gradually became an auxiliary to industry. Finally, the century is notable for the institution of scientific laboratories, an important corollary to specialization to which all sciences owe the glorious triumphs of succeeding centuries.—Winnifred Brown.

4987. PILON, EDMOND. La rencontre de Monsieur Pascal. [The encounter of Monsieur

4987. PILON, EDMOND. La rencontre de Monsieur Pascal. [The encounter of Monsieur Pascal.] Correspondant. 100 (1590) Dec. 25, 1928: 895-918.—An attempt to portray the savant, Blaise Pascal, in a new light or, perhaps better, to show a side of his character which is little known. Much has been written of the calculating scientist. been written of the calculating scientist, the master of letters, the austere philosopher and religious devotee. But it is the human side of the man which this article stresses. Against a background lightly sketched with some of his earlier experiences, an episode of the last year of his life (the case of Nanette) is featured, which brings out in clear relief his kindness, sympathy, thoughtfulness, and complete unselfishness.—G. G.

Andrews.

4988. ROBINSON, VICTOR. James Young Simpson. Medical Life. 36(1) Jan. 1929: 57-86.—More than a biographical sketch, this article is a protest against the ignorance and prejudice that hampered great pioneers of 19th century surgical progress. Simpson is only the most prominent of the characters who figure here, but he is a prototype of those who struggled against their generation. He was elected professor of midwifery at the University of Edinburgh in the face of opposition because of his humble birth, and popular antagonism to having a young man and a bachelor fill the chair. Later when he attempted the use of chloroform to ease the pains of childbirth he was attacked on all sides, the opposition dying down only after Queen Victoria made use of his services and his new method. His life was unusually successful; by the time he was 40 he was famous, the grateful queen knighted him, and at his death all Edinburgh went into

mourning, Scotland refusing to give up his body for burial in Westminster Abbey.—Anna M. Campbell.

4989. SIGERIST, HENRY E. History of medicine in academic teaching. Medical Life. 36(1) Jan. 1929: 41-55.—With the help of a questionnaire Sigerist has considered a list of countries and propositions. compiled a list of countries and universities in which

the history of medicine is taught. It includes the names of the professors who teach it, their addresses, titles, and subjects, and a résumé of results. The only European states which have no medico-historical instruction are Bulgaria, Esthonia, Finland, Jugoslavia. Lettland, and Sweden. Poland leads the world in the subject. In America, at Johns Hopkins University, the chair of medical history, held by W. H. Welch, is endowed to the extent of \$200,000, and the establishment of an institute there is planned. At Leipzig is the Puschmann Foundation, under Sudhoff.—Anna M. Campbell.

HISTORY OF ART

4990. EDMUNDS, WILL, H. Otsu-e and Ukivo-e:

the beginnings of the popular school of art in Japan. Apollo 9 (49) Jan. 1929: 24-27.—Walther I. Brandt. 4991. JAYNE, HORACE, H. F. Far Eastern architecture. Pennsylvania Museum Bull. 24 (124) Jan. 1929: 3-13.—Current conceptions of Chinese art in general are for the most part erroneous and wholly inadequate. They are usually based on European adoptions and adaptations of Chinese styles, which may have been delightful eccentricities at their best, but were never in any sense true reflections of Chinese design. The distortion was carried further by importations of cheap trade goods of the Tea Trade Epochs, objects which even a middle-class Oriental would have rejected for his own use. Similarly, Chinese architecture has not yet come into its own in Western eyes. Chinese architecture differs from Occidental building art in

its almost invariable use of wood in the actual structural elements of the buildings, in the enormous emphasis placed upon the roof, and lastly, in the predominance of horizontal lines. These important divergences have produced a style of building that is at once beautiful, characteristic, appropriate, and frequently more logical architecturally than Western styles. The fundamental unit of Chinese architecture is an oblong rectangle, which is really nothing more than a frame-work to support the all-sheltering roof. The facade is often decorated with exquisite tracery. Use of colors has always played a large part, the pigments being of the brightest possible hues. This type of architecture is doubtless indigenous to China, and it may antedate our era by many centuries. -E. A. Speiser.

CHURCH HISTORY

4992. RE, EMILIO. Ludovico Pastor. Nuova Antologia. Nov. 1, 1928.—Before Pastor the history of Nuovathe popes had been written by Protestants. He came on the scene at a fortunate moment when the archives were being opened, and in particular the Vatican Archives in 1880. The first volume of his history appeared in 1886 under the patronage of Leo XIII. Pastor lived to complete 12 volumes, and left five ready for publication. His work was apologetic, but for him the only sound apologetic was that based upon the truth. He

did not hesitate to judge severely, as in the case of Alexander VI.—Roland H. Bainton.

4993. RINALDI, RUGGERO. La riforma cattolica di Vincenzo Gioberti. [Catholic reform by Vincenzo Gioberti.] Gior. critico della Filos. Italiana.10(1) Jan. Feb. 1929: 41-60.—While in his preceding books, such as La teorica and L'introduzione alla storia della filosofia, Gioberti maintained the absolute objectivity of reality and the complete transcendence of revelation, in the treatise called La riforma cattolica he looks upon the human mind as active in the process of cog-

nition; and thus the rationalistic subjectivism of modern philosophy appears clearly for the first time in his writings. External data do not exhaust the content of knowledge; even dogma is unknowable if it is not equated to the knowing subject. Ecclesiastical definitions have but a negative value: Catholic thought, therefore, must change according to the times and the exigencies of historical development. The leading exponent of neo-Catholicism in Italy during the first half of the last century outlined in this treatise a program of ecclesiastical renewal not only from the point of view of disciplinary policy and cultural life, as Rosmini and Lambruschini for instance did, but with regard to the very inmost substance of Catholicism itself. His position, as the author of this article points out, has recently led on the one hand to the "modern-istic" theory of the historicity of dogma, and on the other hand to the resolution of religious thought into a philosophical system and to the complete negation of transcendentalism (absolute or actual idealism). -A. Donini.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(See also Entry 5735)

4994. CHARLES-ROUX, F. Allemagne, question d'Egypte et affaires coloniales de 1884-1887. [Germany, the Egyptian question, and colonial affairs, 1884-1887.] Renseignements Coloniaux. (Suppl. à l'Afrique Française). (11) Nov. 1928: 665-677.—In the years 1884-1885 Bismarck seemingly turned toward a policy of entente with France. To this gesture Jules Ferry was reconscired. was responsive. France and Germany worked together to Europeanize the Egyptian question, and came to an understanding upon freedom of commerce in West Africa. These gestures of rapprochement were intended by Bismarck primarily as a means to frighten England

into yielding to Germany upon other colonial questions. With the fall of Jules Ferry in 1885 this phase of Bismarck's policy passed. The sources used in drawing these conclusions are the German documents in the Grosse Politik series and the correspondence of Jules Ferry.—Robert C. Binkley.

4995. GUICHEN, de. Les relations Austro-Prussiennes du XVII^e siècle à 1870. [Austro-Prussian relations from the 17th Century to 1870.] Séances et Travaux Acad. Sci. Morales et Pol. Nov.-Dec. 1928: 463-486.—The policy of Prussia has been consistently anti-Austrian and anti-German. The author collects incidents and excerpts from correspondence to establish this thesis, drawing his material for the earlier period from Kaindl: Oesterreich-Preussen-Deutschland, using the Austrian State Archives to prove the existence of anti-Austrian sentiment in Berlin in 1848, and quoting from the letters of Conrad von Hoetzendorff to Baron Bollfrass, published in the Vossische Zeitung in the spring of 1927, to prove that there was Austro-Prussian friction during the World War.—

Robert C. Binkley.

4996. JANSEN, JONAS. Bjørkotraktaten: en episode i Europaeisk storpolitik. [The treaty of Björko: an episode in European politics.] Avhand-linger Univ. Hist. Seminar. (Oslo). (7) 1929: 1-216.—Among the sources used in this study the Mémoires of Savinski take very high rank while those of Witte can be used only after employing the greatest caution. The notion of forming a continental league against England was in the ascendancy in German circles at the close of the century after Anglo-German hostility became pro-nounced. But France refused to consider such action and only Russia was open to overtures on the subject. Several times the proposition of a Russo-German alliance was broached from one side or the other, as by Chief of General Staff Obrutschew to the Kaiser (1896–7), by the Kaiser referring Chamberlain's offer (1898) to the Czar, by Witte to the Kaiser (1899), or by the Count Osten-Sacken move (1900). Friendly meetings between the Czar and the Kaiser took place at Danzig (1901), at Reval (1902), and at Wiesbaden-Wolfsgarten (1903). In 1904 the Doggerbank affair and the controversy about the coaling of the Russian fleet drew Russia and Germany closer together, but the hostility of France prevented any definite alliance. The Kaiser again bent his efforts to win France for an alliance. He acted at Tangier against his own wishes to please Holstein and von Bülow; in the summer of 1905 he was out of touch with his own statesmen, for he failed to see that anti-German feeling in France was growing. Since France had not accepted his challenge at Tangier he assumed that the danger of war with France was past and that the danger of war with France was past and that the question of Alsace-Lorraine was settled. Consequently he later expected that France would be a co-signatory of the Björko treaty, which he called the "the fruit of our understanding with France about Morocco." At Björko William acted in good faith; he did not want to misuse the Czar's mood of confidence but only to use it within the Czar's mood of confidence, but only to use it within defensible limits. Von Bülow's objection to the clause "en Europe" in the first article of the treaty, backed up by his resignation, was the occasion for the Kaiser's threat to commit suicide and his plea that von Bülow consider the plight of his (the Kaiser's) wife and children. On July 31 during the Moroccan crisis von Bülow said it was necessary to keep in reserve the offer to France of a free hand in Morocco in order to use it at the moment when France would be deciding whether or not to participate in the Russo-German agreement. Witte has over-emphasized his share in the liquidation of the treaty, for in this work he was little more than "Lamsdorff's shadow." Actually Witte gave up very reluctantly his earlier plan for a Franco-Russo-German alliance; in his letter to Eulenberg, when he insisted on going forward slowly with France, he was really working behind the back of Lamsdorff. A conference, not mentioned by the documents, between the Kaiser and von Bülow at some time between Nov. 26 and 28 must have been decisive for the German side of the treaty. A final reverberation of the agreement was heard in connection with the meeting of the two monarchs at Swinemunde in August, 1907. Tschirschky mentioned it then in a memorandum to von Bülow, and Isvolski was authorized to tell the latter that Russia regarded the treaty as null and void. Witte is in error again when he says that the subject was broached

between the two monarchs at Swinemunde.—Oscar J. Falnes.

4997. MARMOTTAN, PAUL. Lucchésini, ambassador de Prusse à Paris (1800-1801). [Lucchésini, Prussian ambassador at Paris (1800-1801).] Rev. d'Hist. Diplom. 42 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 323-348.—At Paris Jérôme de Lucchésini, who had represented Prussia at Rome, Warsaw, and Vienna before he was named envoy extraordinary to France near the end of 1800, contributed to an improvement in Franco-Prussian relations. Furthermore in his dispatches to Frederick William III, which have not been published in extenso though they have been analyzed in an incomplete manner by von Sybel, Ranke, and Bailleu, he gave an account of the negotiations between the French government and the Austrian ambassador Cobentzel for the establishment of a general peace, and revealed the rising influence of Bonaparte as the virtual founder of a New Europe. [Ten dispatches, most of them from Lucchésini to Frederick William III, are quoted.]—F. S. Rodkey.

4998. PINON, RENE. Entre les deux guerres. L'expansion coloniale et l'alliance franco-russe (1875-1898). [Between two wars. Colonial expansion and the Franco-Russian alliance.] Rev. des Sci. Pol. 52 Jan.-Mar. 1929: 31-51.—This resumé of French diplomatic history, 1875-1898, is a portion of the Histoire diplomatique which is to be published in the series Histoire de la Nation Francaise, edited by Hanotaux.—

E. N. Anderson.

4999. ROUX, RENE. Simon de la Loubère, ambassadeur et Académicien (1643-1729). [Simon de la Loubère, ambassador and academician (1643–1729).] Rev. d'Hist. Diplom. 42 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 241–264; (4) Oct.-Sep.: 449–475.—During Louis XIV's war with Holland Simon de la Loubère, one of the distinguished scholars whom the Grand Monarch employed in his diplomatic corps, was appointed first secretary to the French embassy in Switzerland and was directed to exert his influence at Berne to prevent the sending of Spanish troops from Milan to Franche Comté. Although he had to contend against strong sentiments in favor of the enemies of France he attained his objective when Berne delayed granting the right of passage through its territory to the Spanish until Franche Comté had fallen under French control. In 1678, after la Loubère had been rewarded for his services at Berne, he served for a short time as minister resident to the Republic of Strassburg but failed to persuade that State to maintain neutrality and to close the bridge across the Rhine at Kehl. Perhaps la Loubère's most important diplomatic mission was one to the Kingdom of Siam where Jesuit missionaries had prepared a way for the establishment of French influence. According to instructions which were given to him in January, 1687, on the eve of his departure from France, he was to learn the language of Siam, to inform himself upon political and military affairs in that country, and to safeguard French ecclesiastical interests there. While in the Orient, la Loubère negotiated and signed a treaty (December 11, 1687) which seemed to assure a great triumph for French policy. His work was soon undone by a revolution, but according to Roux's opinion la Loubère helped to outline plans for an Indo-Siamese Empire which if it had been established might have so enriched the French monarchy that the crisis of 1789 would never have arisen. Preferring "the life of Toulouse" la Loubère in 1696, at the apex of his influence at court, retired from public service. He was a "member of two academies of Paris," and was the founder of a third at Toulouse.—F. S. Rodkey.

5000. SEILLIÈRE, BARON ERNEST. La diplomatie française sous le régne de Charles X. [French diplomacy in the reign of Charles X.] Rev. d'Hist.

Diplom. 42 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 369-377.—After playing an important role in an international move to further Greek independence the government of Charles X was led by advances from Russia to outline plans to partition the Ottoman Empire, the United Netherlands, and a part of Germany. By these plans, which were forwarded to St. Petersburg only to be suppressed because peace had been signed at Adrianople, it was proposed that Prussia annex Saxony and Holland, that France annex Belgium and Luxemburg, that the King of Saxony be offered the crown of a buffer state along the Rhine and the King of Holland be tendered the throne of Constantinople, that Great Britain obtain the Dutch colonies, and that Russia and Austria be compensated by territories in the Balkans and Asia Minor. In the development of a project for the conquest of Algiers, the last important undertaking of Charles X in foreign affairs, Great Britain was the "great obstacle." Convinced that Mehemet Ali Pasha of Egypt would become the founder of a great Arabian Empire Polignac's "first inspiration" was to support a move which the Egyptian Pasha offered to make against Algiers. [This article is a summary of certain parts of Pierre de La Gorce's recent work on the reign of Charles X.1-F. S. Rodkey

5001. TOUTAIN, EDMOND. Origines de l'alliance Franco-Russo. [Origins of the Franco-Russian

Alliance.] Rev. d' Hist. Diplom. 42 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 400-431.—In a long personal interview with Bismarck at Berlin in November, 1887, Tsar Alexander III frankly declared that he had documents which revealed that the German Chancellor had given secret encouragement to Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg as a candidate for the Bulgarian throne. Although Biscandidate for the Bulgarian throne. Although Bismarck denied the charge, and later demonstrated that the documents to which the Tsar referred were false, he was unable to allay completely Russian suspicions of his Bulgarian policy. This affair, which was reflected in the press of Germany and Russia and was accompanied by anti-Russian agitation in Austria-Hungary, contributed to an improvement in Franco-Russian relations. France and Russia, according to de Laboulaye, the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, recognized that they were equally menaced by German hegemony. The election of Sadi-Carnot as President of France was favorably received in Russia and was hailed as marking "the end of internal dissensions and of the dangers of revolution." France was promptly assured of Russian support in Egypt and the Tsar in a conversation with de Laboulaye about the common a conversation with the Labourays about the interests of their two countries in foreign affairs remarked that "Russia and France were the only Powers which might be sincerely attached to peace."—F. S. Rodkey.

GREAT BRITAIN

(See also Entries 5012, 5023, 5059, 5120, 5126, 5131, 5320, 5499)

5002. HAMMOND, J. L. and BARBARA. "A Socialist Fantasy": A reply. Quart. Rev. 252 (500) Apr. 1929: 272-292.—The article by Miss A. A. W. Ramsay in the March (1929) number of the Quart. Rev. makes charges of so serious a nature against the authors of The Town Labourer that they must be answered. The authors have re-examined the Home Office files on the basis of which Miss Ramsay charges the Ham-monds with literary misdemeanors that fall barely short of fraud; and they assert that, except for two errors, previously pointed out and admitted by the authors, the account contained in that book must stand. Furthermore, their re-examination of the documents in question enables them to show that Miss Ramsay herself, in her eagerness to find fault with The Town Labourer, has overlooked some vital papers, and "misunderstood" others; she has also taken sentences from the book out of their context and put into them a meaning never intended by the authors. These charges are substantiated by an examination of her treatment of the Hammonds' discussion of the Seamens' Strike on the Tyne and Wear in 1815. She denounces the Hammonds for failing, in The Town Labourer, to emphasize the conciliatory spirit of the masters in a certain dispute in 1802, when that matter is wholly irrelevant there and, furthermore, was fully emphasized in The Skilled Labourer. The sinister impu-

tation that the Hammonds, in writing their book, were distorting history to advance the cause of socialism, they repudiate by demonstrating their loyalty to the

they repudiate by demonstrating their loyalty to the documents and by describing the purely accidental origin of the book.—Brynjolf J. Hovde.

5003. RIVE, ALFRED. A brief history of tobacco in England. William & Mary Coll. Quart. Hist. Mag. Jan. 1929: 1-12; Apr. 1929: 73-87.—Regarded from the beginning as an ideal subject for taxation by the English represents the colonial tobacco trade under-English government, the colonial tobacco trade underwent constant but varying forms of taxation. Under Elizabeth there was an import tax of 2d, a pound weight. Under James the revenue from tobacco was directed "by the king's need of money, his hatred of tobacco, his desire to help the colonies and his fear of offending Spain." Before the dissolution of the Virginia Company the Crown tried heavy imposts and monopolies. On the dissolution of the Company the tobacco trade was made a royal monopoly, administered through agents and known as the Ditchfield monopoly, an arrangement sharply contested by Virginia and the Bermudas. Charles I continued the policy of monopoly, but added to it a system of control of the retail trade in England through tobacco licenses. After 1640 the monoply was given up and the tobacco trade was left in the hands of merchants but regulated by the later Navigation Acts.—Maude Woodfin.

BELGIUM

(See also Entries 4804, 4985, 4987, 4994, 4998, 5001, 5035, 5038, 5085, 5094, 5101, 5102, 5107, 5111, 5117, 5270)

5004. BASYN, THOMAS. L'arrestation de Karl Marx à Bruxelles le 4 mars 1848. [The arrest of Karl Marx in Brussels, March 4, 1848.] Rev. Générale.

120 Sep. 15, 1928: 257-274.—In 1845 Marx, obliged to leave Paris, went to Belgium. In Brussels he lived in an atmosphere of political unrest. Belgium had become the rendezvous of many political exiles. The conditions under which he was allowed to remain and the order that he refrain from publishing anything dealing with current politics were purposely couched in vague terms.

In 1847 he was in London. In 1848 he lived in the Bois Sauvage hotel in Brussels, where he established contacts with democrats and republicans. The February Revolution, which led to a search for weapons and to many arrests by the police, caused the authorities to banish him to France. He allowed himself to be arrested at 1.15 A.M. on March 3, with the understanding that he would be escorted to the frontier. He did not have time to destroy his papers. The attacks of the democratic and republican press directed

against the Belgian monarchy and interpellations in the Chamber concerning the banishment were met with trifling rejoinders by the government. After March 13 little is heard of Marx in Brussels, save among a group of Germans imbued with his theories and politically active. Finally, in 1852 Prussia requested the Belgian government to suppress a pamphlet written by Marx, who was then in London, in which he criticized the Prussian regency and the Prussian police. Prussia feared that the pamphlet might be sold widely in Belgium and thereby find its way into her outlying provinces.—Hugo C. M. Wendel.

riusian police. Prussia feared that the painpliet might be sold widely in Belgium and thereby find its way into her outlying provinces.—Hugo C. M. Wendel. 5005. LOEY, A. VAN. A propos des clôtures dans le pays de Vlesenbeek. [Enclosures in Vlesenbeek.] Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist. 7(4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 1470-1474.—The author explains the etymology of the Flemish word uskant by which is meant the rampart

of earth enclosing fields, pastures, and orchards at Vlesenbeek near Leeuw in Belgium. The word goes back to an earlier form, horst-kant, the last part of which is ultimately derived from French cant or chant, variants of champ. The first part is the same as English hurst, and is common in Germany and in the province of Overijssel in the Netherlands. The word therefore signifies a strip of ground, planted with trees, surrounding a field.—H. S. Lucas.

5006. LYON-CAEN, CHARLES. Notice sur la vie et les travaux d'Auguste Beernaert (1829-1912). [Note on the life and works of Auguste Beernaert.] Séances et Travaux de l'Acad. Sci. Morales et Pol. 89 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 32-57.—This is a careful short study of the life and times of one of the leading Belgian statesmen of the last century.—Geoffrey Bruun.

FRANCE

5007. ARNOULD, LOUIS. L'année tragique de la vie d'Hippolyte Taine à Poitiers, en 1852. [The tragic year of the life of Hippolyte Taine at Poitiers, in 1852.] Séances et Travaux Acad. Sci. Morales et Pol. Nov. Dec. 1928: 436-462.—In April, 1852, Taine arrived at Poitiers as teacher of rhetoric in the lycée. He had been deprived of his chair in philosophy at the collège of Nevers for refusing to endorse the policy of Louis Napoleon, and on account of his determinist views he was warned that if he did not conform he would be cashiered. The five months following ended his teaching career. Hating his stupid, lazy, platitudinous pupils, hating the conservative, pious, ultraroyalist life of the city, blinded to the beauties of its venerable archithe city, blinded to the beauties of its venerable architecture, he snatched every moment possible from 5 in the morning till 11 at night for his writing. "To think, to arrange one's thoughts, to write one's thoughts is a thing of delight; . . . if I can once succeed in definitely forgetting the world, and in living solely with this dear and charming mistress, I believe that I shall have nothing more to desire. . . ." His theses were refused and Garnier wrote to Le Clerc, "I am convinced that he has too much imagination to be a philosopher. . . ." Taine became profoundly misanthropic: ". . . We make the absurd hypotheses that all men are men. Not at all: sometimes we meet one all men are men. Not at all: sometimes we meet one by chance; the others are machines. . . . One must accustom oneself to living the great mechanism of stupid cogs. By arming oneself with pride, one no longer feels their blows, forgets individuals, and no longer thinks of anything but generalizations which alone deserve to occupy us. To arrange one's time in such a way as to find it always occupied, to work continuously, even at an ungrateful task, to keep house, to follow a trade, there in short is the happy life. A sad happiness, isn't it? But the only one there is. . . . " -Erik Achorn

5008. BERTRAND, MARÉCHAL. L'Empereur commente les articles de son testament. [The Emperor comments upon the detailed provisions of his will.] Rev. Deux Mondes. 48(4) Dec. 15, 1928: 847-873.— Shortly before his death on St. Helena Napoleon made a will, which is a good illustration of the clearness of his mind during his last days. Of the many companions who were once on the island with him but four remained—Count Montholon, Grand-Marshal Bertrand, and two others. The will, with six codicils, provided for the many dispositions of which we have long been aware; but there was another paper drawn up two or three days after the will was finished about which little has been known. It was dictated to Marshal Bertrand by the Emperor, the latter having no paper before him, yet making exact references to many

clauses in his will. He talked informally, dictating reasons for the provisions previously made and touching upon many matters which he had not been able to cover in the formal document, or to which but slight reference had been made. His children, his relatives, his many adherents are provided for through monetary or other bequests, and directions are left for their wellbeing. In addition he expressed his thoughts on religion, on political and dynastic matters, and gave directions for the execution of his will. The document is now presented through the courtesy of Prince Louis Napoleon and under the editorship of Ernest d'Hauterive. It is quoted in extenso.—W. Henry Cooke.

5009. BANDOIS, PAUL M. Un essai de culture exotique sous l'Ancien Régime. La "Peste du Riz" de Thiers (1741). [An attempt to cultivate exotic cereals under the Old Regime. The "Rice Plague" at Thiers (1741).] Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc. 16 (3) 1928: 586-655.—A company of Parisian capitalists, having secured a government monopoly for the cultivation of rice in France, attempted in 1740-41 to grow that cereal on lands leased in Dauphiné, Forez, and Auvergne. The climate was, of course, quite unsuitable, and though a light crop was just barely brought to maturity, the chief result of the enterprise was a serious epidemic of malaria at Thiers, a town very near the flooded rice-fields. The enterprise is an interesting example of the combination of "philosophic" curiosity, humanitarian desires, and commercial activity not uncommon in the 18th century.—C. Brinton.

5010. BOURGES, ELÉMIR. La haine de Joël Servais. [The hatred of Joel Servais.] Rev. de Paris. 35 (24) Dec. 15, 1928: 796-828.—An episode from an old unpublished romance written in conscious imitation of Victor Hugo's Ninety-Three. Servais, a serf in Franche-Comté, conceives a violent hatred of a marquis. Then come the Revolution and the Reign of Terror. The ex-serf, now an ardent patriot, buys at auction the ancestral estates of the émigré marquis and hounds to death the unfortunate marquise. Minor characters and events are historical; the atmosphere of the Terror in the eastern provinces is faithfully reproduced; but the plot and the leading characters are fictitious.—M. B. Garrett.

5011. CARREYRE, J. La politique religieuse du régent. [The religious policy of the regent.] Rev. d'Hist. de l'Église de France. (14) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 459-467.—The Duke of Orleans, the regent for Louis XV, was himself without religious interest. For political reasons he supported the Jansenists at first (1715-1717) in the hope of allaying the dissension, but when

this policy failed he became almost as anti-Jansenist

as Louis XIV had been.—Roland H. Bainton.

5012. DECHAMPS, J. Napoléon en Angleterre.
[Napoleon in England.] French Quart. 10(4) Dec.
1928: 185–188.—An appeal for all kinds of material folk-lore, traditions, recollections, literary and artistic hints, souvenirs, etc., which will throw light upon the Napoleonic Legend in Great Britain. These evidences. the author believes, will be found in many parts of the the author believes, will be found in many parts of the country, but principally in the region bordering the Channel, which for a long time lived in expectation of an invasion by the troops of "Boney." He cites several interesting examples of English opinion, among them The Midnight Visit (a ballad of 1845) in which the ghost of Napoleon appeared to Lord Castlereagh. The English statesman turned pale as the apparition cried in piercing tones: "Thou think'st that England hates me! Mark! This very night my name was thundered

in its capital with tumult and acclaim."—G. G. Andrews.
5013. DEPRÉAUX, ALBERT. Norvins, l'historien de Napoléon, secrétaire général de la Préfecture de Saint-Domingue. [Norvins, Napoleon's historian and

de Saint-Domingue. [Norvins, Napoleon's historian and secretary-general of the Prefecture of St. Domingo.] Rev. de l'Hist. Colonies Françaises. 16 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 633-676.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

5014. GIOVELLINA, COLONNA de. Le Général Moroni, Baron de l'Empire (1762-1835). [General Moroni, Baron of the Empire (1762-1835.] Rev. de la Corse Ancienne et Moderne. 10 (55) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 1-12.—Giovellina traces Moroni's military carreer, 1793-1818, drawing his material from unedited material

in the archives of the Ministry of War.—Leo Gershoy.

5015. GRENET, MARCEL. Les études orientales à Paris. La civilisation chinoise. [Oriental studies at Paris. Chinese civilization.] Ann. de l'Univ. de Paris.

3(6) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 542-550.—The Institut des Hautes Études Chinoises (Institute of Higher Chinese Studies) is making every effort to build up in Paris one of the finest schools in the Occident for the study of Oriental civilization and culture. Plans are under way for a complete scientific branch, new in Sinology, which will have advanced courses on a wide variety

which will have advanced courses on a wide variety of studies. An excellent reference library is already at hand.—J. W. Ballantine,
5016. GUYOT, CHARLY. Sainte-Beuve collaborateur au "Mercure de France au XIXe siecle." [Saint-Beuve as collaborator on the "Mercure de France of the 19th century."] Rev. d' Hist. Lit. d. France.
33 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 528-545.—H. C. Engelbrecht.
5017. JUSTINARD. Les Chleuh de la banlieue de Paris. [The Chleuh in the suburbs of Paris.] Rev.

des Études Islam. (4) 1928: 477-480.—By means of two maps, based on personal investigation, Justinard locates the groups of Moroccans in the neighborhood of Paris, totalling about 10,000. They are nearly all Chleuh from that part of southwestern Morocco into which the French have proceeded by indirect and pacific penetration. Born in a rough and poor country, the Chleuh have long sought a better living elsewhere, formerly in northern Morocco and Algeria, where they were grocers, charcoal sellers, water carriers, and the like; and now in France, and even in America where some have become divers. In France, they settle in groups of people from the same native village. They work mostly as unskilled laborers in different factories, work mostly as unskined laborers in unferter tactories, doing particularly the less desirable work in foundries, automobile plants, gas and electric works and chemical establishments.—A Lybyer.

5018. LACOMBE, GEORGES. Un dernier mot sur Fabre et Louis-Lucien Bonaparte. [A final word on

Fabre and Louis-Lucien Bonaparte. Ren. Internat. des Etudes Basques. 19 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1928; 648.—In 18, 381-385 and 723-724 of this review it was pointed out that Louis-Lucien Bonaparte had but little regard for Fabre as a student of the Basque, and from

a letter which Paul Vinson laid at our disposal it is disclosed that the prince expressed himself accordingly when Julien Vinson mailed him a copy of the Revue de Linguistique (issue of January 1872) containing an article on the Dictionnaire français-basque. Substantially it reads as follows: The French-Basque dictionary of Fabre is a very defective work and is far from being as complete as the dictionary of Larramendi for the Guipuscoan. I agree with you in your severe criticism Guipuscoan. I agree with you in your severe criticism of the work, there being an accumulation of short-comings and errors. It may be added that of the original edition of the said dictionary of Fabre 300 copies remain yet to be sold.—Oscar E. Mollari.

5019. MATHIEZ, ALBERT. Quel fut le nombre des suspects? [What was the number of suspects?] Ann. Hist. Révolution Française. 31 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 75-77.—In his history of the French Revolution, Mathier, soid that there were about 300 000 suspects.

Mathiez said that there were about 300,000 suspects in the prisons of France before the fall of Robespierre. On the basis of speeches made by Lecointre, Saladin. and Boudin, he now concludes that there were only about 90,000 suspects actually imprisoned.—Louis R.

Gottschalk.
5020. MATHIEZ, ALBERT. Saint-Simon, Lauraguais, Barras, Benjamin Constant, etc., et la Réforme de la Constitution de l'an III après le coup d'état du 18 Fructidor an V. [Saint Simon, Lauraguais, Berras, Benjamin Constant, etc., and the reform of the Constitution of 1795 after the coup d'état of September 4, 1797.] Ann. Hist. Révolution Française. 31 (4) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 5-23.—The future socialist Saint Simon was associated with a group which, through Lauraguais, a cousin of Barras, was closely associated with the Directory. Even before the coup d'état of 18 Fructidor, he seems to have planned a revision of the Constitution of 1795. Benjamin Constant, in the journal entitled L'Echo des Cercles patriotiques and elsewhere, also advocated revision, emphasizing especially the need of vesting greater power in the executive. The Cercle Constitutionnel proposed that Constant write a volume on the subject, which, however, he never did. Madame de Staël wrote a brochure in which she preached revision, advocating a permanent upper house. The work was not published until 1906. Sieyès was probably the instigator of all this propaganda. Barras, working thorough Saint Simon. Lauraguais, and others, seems to have been encouraged to plan the overthrow of the government two years before Bonaparte actually did so. Talleyrand and Bonaparte were sympathetic with Barras' scheme. The constitution of the Cisalpine Republic, which strengthened the executive authority at the expense of the legislative, was also a bit of propaganda. Lucien Bonaparte, who 13 months later was to be very helpful in destroying the Constitution of 1795 (perhaps with-out foreseeing the dictatorship of Napoleon) carried on an unsuccessful campaign against the constitution of the Cisalpine Republic.—Louis R. Gottschalk. 5021. d'OLONZAC, GABRIEL. Pour les missions

catholiques françaises. [For the French Catholic missions.] Rev. Indigène. 23 (238-239) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 201-205.—War taught anti-clerical France the value of Catholic missions in the colonies. War losses bore heavily on mission personnel, and priests of many other nationalities took places formerly under the care of Frenchmen in Asia and Latin-America. Briand therefore proposed to the council of ministers that two articles (70 and 71) be inserted into the law of finances to permit religious congregations to recruit and prepare seminarians in France. The pre-war anti-clerical party used these articles in their attack upon the Poincaré ministry. A group of scholars requested the government not to denationalize the missions. The Academy of Colonial Science supported the request unanimously. Excerpts from an article in Le Monde Nouveau are

cited, to the effect that the position of French Catholic missions in Africa has been enhanced by their abstinence from indoctrination of the natives. The church authorities have forbidden the teaching of the catechism in these schools, and have urged extreme care in the teaching of moral theology and history, lest the pupils' consciences be offered. The result is that in schools chiefly attended by Moslem and schismatic children Christian stoicism is appreciated, some Christian influence persists in after life, and the French have the prior advantage. Only religious ideals could impel men to do this work. The president of the council and the ministry have taken a firm and good position. A list of the losses of one French mission society in the foreign field is included.—E. M. Lynskey.

society in the foreign field is included.—E. M. Lynskey.
5022. PICCIONI, CAMILLE. Assemblée générale
du 18 Novembre 1928: Rapport du Secrétaire général.
[General Assembly of Nov. 18, 1928: Report of the
Secretary General.] Rev. d' Hist. Diplom. 43 (1) Jan.Mar. 1929: 1-7.—A brief review of the affairs of the
French Société d' histoire générale et d'histoire diplomatique for the year 1928.—F. S. Rodkey.
5023. PINON, RENÉ. Louis XVI, Vergennes et la
grande lutte contre l'Angleterre. [Louis XVI, Vergennes, and the great struggle against England.] Rev.

nes, and the great struggle against England.] Rev. d'Hist. Diplom. 43(1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 37-64.—Assured of the support of the young and inexperienced King Louis XVI, who had the merit of Louis XIII in protecting an able foreign minister against the jealousies of the court and against foreign intrigues, Vergennes, early in his term at the French foreign office, developed a far-sighted program which was aimed ultimately to avenge the settlement of 1763. Vergennes' first object was to obtain assurances of peace on the Continent. With this in view he favored the preservation of a purely defensive alliance with Austria, cultivated good relations with Prussia, and aimed to preserve a balance in Germany between those two Powers. In 1777 the French foreign minister opposed the proposal of Joseph II for the annexation of Bavaria by Austria and of the Netherlands by France because he realized that such action would alienate Holland, alarm Prussia, and provoke permaturely a war with Great Britain. Through his stand on this question he contributed materially to the defeat of Austria's aggressive policy in Bavaria and to the negotiation of the Treaty of Teschen (May 13, 1779). After France joined in the American Revolution Vergennes contended successfully with the prejudices of a portion of the colonists against France and Spain, foiled the British in their efforts to find a Continental ally, encouraged the development of the League of Armed Neutrality as a check upon British naval policy, and helped to bring about the diplomatic isolation of Great Britain. During the period immediately following the American Revolution Vergennes played an important role in preventing the establishment of a coalition of Russia, Austria, and Prussia against Poland and Turkey, but he was unable to forestall the Anglo-Prussian entente which was attained in Dutch affairs soon after his time (1778).-F. S. Rodkey

5024. PRAVIEL, ARMAND. Vie de S. A. R. Madame la Duchesse de Berri. [Life of H. R. H. the Duchess of Berri.] Rev. Hebdomadaire. 37 (51) Dec. 22, 1928: 448-483.—This article concludes a biography in six instalments of the Duchess of Berri, whose life was "alternately bright as a fairy-tale, stormy as a drama, picturesque and colorful as the strangest of romances. Attention is centered on those experiences having in France as the bride of the Duke of Berri, the assassination of the Duke on February 13, 1820, the birth of the "Miracle Child" the following September, her triumphal tour of the provinces in 1828, the exile of of the royal family in July 1830, her attempt to re-

claim the Bourbon throne for her son, and the circumstances leading to the complete failure of her plans. The Duchess is portrayed not as a frivolous mad-cap but as "a true daughter of kings," a woman of great personal charm and the highest courage. The author thinks, indeed, that her popularity might have saved the day for the Bourbons in July 1830 had she been permitted to appeal in person to the people of the provinces and Paris, as she so ardently desired to do. He discredits the absurd tales of her trip across southern France in 1832 on the basis of the unpublished journal of the Marquis of Villeneuve-Bargemont, who accompanied her. The account of her attempted reconciliapanied her. The account of her attempted reconciliation with Charles X is taken from the papers of the Count of Montbel. Her real life as a princess ended in 1833, when she was definitely cast off by the Bourbons, following the birth of a daughter and the avowal of a secret marriage. Incarnating for a time "the senti-mental and traditional prestige of monarchy by divine right," she died in 1870, lonely and forgotton, a victim of "laws inspired by The Social Contract, the brutal fury of economic forces no longer curbed by any idealism, the venal clamors of the press, and the increasing insanities of universal suffrage."—G. G. Andrews.

5025. PRÉVOST, JEAN. Eiffel. Europe. (72) Nov. 15, 1928: 305-336; Dec. 15, 1928: 517-543.—Gustav Eiffel was one of the founders of the architecture of the modern industrial age, an architecture characterized by hitherto undreamed of height and steel construction. In a long and successful career, devoted largely to the building of bridges and aqueducts, he solved many of the important technical problems. Primarily an engineer, Eiffel had, however, the eye of the architect. Among the first he saw that an original style of architecture of real intrinsic beauty was rising in response to new structural problems. He was a devotee of the principle that the correct and harmonious solution of technical problems must inevitably produce a pleasing esthetic effect. To him the tower that bears his name symbolized the spirit of the modern industrial age as fully as did Notre Dame that of medieval Paris.—
De F. Van Slyck.

5026. RICCI, SEYMOUR de. Théodore Reinach. Rev. des Études Juives. 86 (172) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 113-130.— This is a necrology of Théodore Reinach (1860-1928). Reinach was a distinguished French-Jewish classical scholar. The necrology limits itself to his activities as a scholar in Jewish fields. It is followed by a bibliography of the writings of Reinach that relate to Judaism. -Jacob Rader Marcus.

5027. SAINT-PRIEST, COMTE de. Souvenirs sur la révolution. [Memoirs of the Revolution.] Rev. de Paris. 35 (24) Dec. 15, 1928; 721-748; Jan. 1, 1929; 166-191; Jan. 15, 1929; 313-329.—François-Emmanuel Guignard, Comte de Saint-Priest (1753-1821), after a distinguished military and diplomatic career, was appointed minister without portfolio in the cabinet of Necker in 1788. In 1790 he was made Secretary of State for the King's Household, but resigned office at the close of the year because of his unpopularity, and emigrated shortly afterwards. His memoirs on the Revolution contain a running series of comments on the events of the first two years, with pen-portraits of such leaders as Bailly, Mirabeau and Lafayette. He describes in detail the march of the mob to Versailles, October 5, 1789, and the forced return of the king and queen to Paris. He was acquainted with the plots for the king's flight, though the actual attempt, which ended at Varennes, occurred after his emigration. These memoirs contain two or three letters, but the discussion of events was written from memory many years after. There is only occasional mention of the business of the Royal Council, of which he was a member during a critical period. - Geoffrey Bruun.

5028. SCHNERB, ROBERT, L'application des décrets de Ventôse dans le District de Thiers (Département du Puv-de-Dôme). ment du Puy-de-Dôme). [The application of the Ventôse decrees in the District of Thiers in the Department du Puy-de-Dôme.] Ann. Hist. Revolution Française. 31(1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 24-33.—By the Ventôse decrees of 1794 the Convention provided for the confiscation of the property of "rich prisoners" and its redistribution among "poor patriots." In the district of Thiers there was a certain willingness to carry out these decrees, but the Department authorities were disposed to interfere. The "poor" were themselves suspicious of the law, feeling that the purpose of having them register was to keep better watch over them. This attitude helps to explain the suspicions of the lower classes regarding Robespierre. The lists of the rich prisoners, however, were carefully drawn up.—Louis R. Gottschalk.

5029. SÉE, HENRI. Sainte-Beuve et l'histoire. [Sainte-Beuve and history.] Rev. Synthèse Hist. 46 (136-138) Dec. 1928: 51-63.—Making use of the Causeries du Lundi and the Nouveaux Lundis, Sée answers the questions, "never yet studied with precision," to what extent did Sainte-Beuve employ the historical method and in what measure did he appeal to history proper? His first conclusion is that Sainte-Beuve "had more of the temperament of an érudit than most of the historians of his time." He liked neither romance nor historical drama because they deformed reality. He advices romancers and poets to avoid history. He criticizes the works of Michelet, Guizot, Taine and Renan because their reconstructions are uncritical, and because they do not correspond to historical reality. His appeal to history was less than might have reality. His appeal to history was less than hight have been expected; "he concerned himself very little with the historical setting of the works he examined." "Without doubt, Sainte-Beuve had a less powerful and less philosophical mind than Taine . . . but he had a less philosophical mind than Taine... but he had a better understanding of the difference that exists between the sciences of nature and the sciences of man... that is to say, Sainte-Beuve did not believe that there are historical laws."—F. M. Fling.

5030. VERMALE, FRANÇOIS. Lettres inédités d'un sous-lieutenant de l'Armée des Alpes (1792-1793). [Unpublished letters of a lieutenant of the Army of the Alps. 1702-1703]. Ann. Hist. Républished

Army of the Alps, 1792-1793.] Ann. Hist. Révolution Française. 31 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 56-74.—This is a collection of 10 letters by Claude-Joseph Philbert Gillet to his parents. His chief interest seems to have been to obtain promotion. There is little about actual campaigning and much about petty army politics. Gillet expresses great confidence in General Kellerman and surprise at his arrest.—Louis R. Gottschalk.

5031. VIGNOLS, LÉON. Les Antilles françaises sous l'ancien régime. Filiberte et boucana, XVI-XVIIIe siècles. [The French Antilles under the old régime. Filibustering and buccaneering during the 16th and 17th centuries.] Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc. 16(2) 1928: 137-181.—European and New World conditions combined to bring into being those two picturesque groups of early modern times, the Caribbean filibusters and buccaneers. The constant wars of the 16th and 17th centuries, together with tales of the easy wealth which might be acquired at Spain's expense, caused many restless souls to cross the Atlantic and there enter in upon lives of stirring adventure. Some banded together to pillage treasure fleets, to sack the marts of Hispanic America, or to engage in large-scale illicit trade with colonists there; they were known as filibusters. Operating with the approbation of the French, English and Dutch governments, though not with their open sup-

port, they in effect carried those countries' wars with the Hapsburgs into another world. Their activities were greatly limited after the Treaty of Utrecht, which marked the establishment of Bourbon supremacy in Thereafter those still roaming the seas were regarded as pirates; being international nuisances, they were ultimately suppressed. Others settled down in St. Domingo, real development of which dates from that period. The buccaneers, on the other hand, were those somewhat less unstable individuals who from the outset took up their habitation in St. Domingo and became cattle breeders. They figured conspicuously in the contest between the French and the Spanish for possession of the island and laid the foundations of France's later position in the Antilles. The retired filibusters and the buccaneers rapidly amalgamated; during the course of the 18th century their descendants converted St. Domingo into the richest colony in tropical America.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

5032. VILLEFOSSE, ÉTIENNE HÉRON de. Loi 23 Juillet 1927 sur les monuments historiques. The law of the 23rd of July 1927 on historic momuments.] Rev. Générale du Droit, Légis., et Juris. 52(4) 1928: 263-271.—In the past France has allowed its historic buildings to be transformed for commercial purposes, or to be torn down, sometimes for transpurposes, or to be torn down, sometimes for transportation to America. All this is forbidden under the law of the 23rd of July, 1927, which has provided for an inventory of these historic buildings and has arranged for their preservation.—E. H. Ketcham.

5033. WEILL, GEORGES. Paul Dubois, un intel-

lectuel deputé sous Louis-Philippe d'après des lettres lectuel depute sous Louis-Philippe d'après des lettres inédités. [Paul Dubois, an intellectual deputy under Louis-Philippe, according to unpublished letters.] Rev. Synthèse Hist. (136-138) Dec. 1928: 65-100.—Paul Dubois (1793-1874) was the founder of the celebrated French romanticist Globe, which he served as editor from 1824 to 1830. A liberal opponent of the Bourbon Restoration, he was imprisoned for predicting the fall of Charles X. From 1831 to 1848 he served as deputy from Nantes. While deputy he wrote letters to the editor of the Breton in Nantes, and the author has selected the most significant of these and given necessary comments. Dubois supported the Orleans monarchy, but opposed the resistance to reform as manifested by Casimir-Périer and Guizot. He remained a liberal, an independent, but exerted little influence even though appointed to important commissions. His complaints of the corrupt parliamentary conditions are quite like those of de Tocqueville uttered at a later date. However, because he was also a high functionary in the University, he cherished his position as deputy; it enabled him to remain conversant with official policy and to express his opinions freely, especially to his administrative superiors the ministers of education, Villemain and Salvandy-a privilege he could not have exercised had he not been a deputy.-C. C. Eckhardt.

5034. WIART, E. CARTON de. Les "Memoirs" de M. Gérard. [The "Memoirs" of M. Gérard.] Rev. Générale. 120 Nov. 15, 1928: 569-577.—Wiart's critical estimate of Gérard's Memoirs follows the publication of the *Memoirs* in a previous issue of the *Revue Générale*. In the opinion of the critic, the account of the author's success as a diplomatist in Brussels adds very little to French contemporary history and his anecdotes, which accompany the discussion of the negotiations of Leopold II concerning the Congo and China, are untrustworthy. Wiart finds that his own notes on the concessions concerning the Peking-Hankow and Hankow-Canton Railways are directly the opposite of those of Gérard.—Hugo C. M. Wendel.

ITALY

(See also Entries 4966, 5078, 5122, 5129, 5159, 5608)

5035. COLLEGNO, MARGHERITA. Memorie di Giacinto Provana di Collegno, 1794-1816. [Memoirs of Giacinto Provana di Collegno, 1794–1816.] Nuova Antologia. 63 (1361) Dec. 1, 1928: 350–376.—These memoirs were written down in 1847 by the wife of Giacinto Provana di Collegno for the benefit of her nephew. Her husband was born in 1794, the third son in a noble family of the province of Piedmont. He was first sent to a school for boys in Sienna. After Piedmont fell under the control of Napoleon all the youths of the provinces were ordered to return to their homes. Later at the command of the French Emperor Giacinto Provana di Collegno entered the French military school of St. Cyr. At the end of three years he became an artillery officer in the Grande Armée of Napoleon and took part in the retreat from Moscow and the campaigns of 1813 and 1814. As a result of his training and life in France he returned to his conservative, reactionary family a Liberal. He soon became a member

actionary family a Liberal. He soon became a member of the group of young Italian Liberals at the court of Charles Albert.—C. P. Higby.

5036. FRANCHINI, VITTORIO. Il sistema protetivo dell'industria laniera dopo la restaurazione pontificia. [The protective system for the woolen industry after the Pontifical restoration.] Economia. 6 (n.s.2) (7) Jul. 1928: 17-46.—An extensive report of the evolution of the woolen industry in the Pontifical State after the Napoleonic period. On the basis of documentary evidence the author depicts the contrast documentary evidence the author depicts the contrast between the wool merchants and growers on the one side, in favor of free trade, and the manufacturers on the other, favoring protection. The notificazione of 1820 which stabilized the protective tariff roused the protests of the merchants of Ancona and Civita Vecchia, who saw their trade impoverish in favor of foreign ports. The later adoption of the system of premiums based upon quantity produced was opposed by the small producers who were discriminated against.— Gior. degli Econ.

5037. LUZZATTO, FABIO. Prime linee di politica agraria negli scrittori veneti del secolo XVII. [Principles of agrarian policy in Venetian writers of the 18th century.] Gior. degli Econ. 43 (7) Jul. 1928: 537-579.— Critical and descriptive study of the interest in agricultural problems which was shown by the Venetian Republic in the last decades of its existence. The contributions submitted by members of the various agricultural academies, founded by the Venetian Senate in the most important centers, by the collaborators of the periodical Gior. d'Italia of Venice, and by the two brethers and in the contribution of the periodical Gior. the two brothers Arduino are examined. It is noted that in the general intellectual awakening of the latter half of the 18th century, agricultural problems were settled similar to though less acute than those which

are being raised and solved to-day.—Gior. degli Econ. 5038. PINGAUD, ALBERT. Le premier royaume d'Italie. III. L'oeuvre militaire. [The first Kingdom of Italy. III. The military organization.] Rev. d'Hist. Diplom. 42 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 432-448.—Through the application of conscription under the law of August 13, 1802, Bonaparte progressively enlarged the army of the Kingdom of Italy. Between 1802 and 1812 the fighting units of the Italian army were increased from 18 to 72 for the infantry, from 18 to 40 for the cavalry, and from 24 to 150 for the field artillery. In Italy Bonaparte enrolled 16 conscripts per 1000 inhabitants in 1805, 18 in 1800, and 22 after 1810. This increases in 1805, 18 in 1809, and 22 after 1810. This increase is noteworthy, but relatively it was less than half the number enrolled in France at that time and not much over one-third of the number enrolled in France during the World War. About a third of the eligible young

men in Italy were called to the colors. The losses in killed, 1909 to 1813, were 60,000 or a little less than one per cent. of the population of the entire Kingdom of Italy (less than one third of the comparative French losses during the World War). So many young men entered the Church or were married to avoid military service that it became necessary to take action (April 6, 1808) to limit ordinations and to decree that marriages contracted after the preparation of the lists would be considered void. Some resorted to self-mutilation. Between 1806 and 1809 there were 22,000 defaulting recruits and 18,000 deserters—at a time when the effective army numbered only 46,000. Another evil in the constitution of the Italian army, and the principal obstacle to its moral unity, lay in its dispersion in detachments throughout the most diverse regions. This "dislocation" began in 1803 with the dispatch of Italian troops to Naples. At the close of dispatch of Italian troops to Naples. At the close of 1807 there were Italian soldiers on the coast of Belgium, in Dalmatia, in Turkey, in the Papal States, and in the Eastern Pyrenees. Nevertheless, despite its weaknesses the Italian army contributed to the national awakening.—F. S. Rodkey.

5039. RINALDI, RÜGGERO. I primi presupposti filosofici della religione di Gioberti. [The philosophical background of Gioberti's religion.] Bilachnis

ical background of Gioberti's religion.] Bilychnis. 32 (6) Dec. 1928: 351-363.—A. Donini.

5040. ROBERTI, MELCHIORRE. Il movimento corporativo dopo la rivoluzione francese fino al giorni nostri. [Corporative development from the French Revolution to the present.] Dizionario de Legis. Soc. 18 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 15-18.—Roberti believes that the trade unions which sprang up in the 19th century continued the gild idea. Among capitalists, too, there were formed groups by trades. Gradually the state came to the decision that it should regulate these two opposing forces.—S. B. Clough.

5041. RUBRIS, MARCUS de. Le prime relazioni politiche tra d'Azeglio e Gioberti su documenti inediti. The first political relations between d'Azeglio and Gioberti, drawn from unedited documents.] Bilychnis. Globerti, drawn from unedited dotuments.] Brigenns. 31 (6) Dec. 1928: 333-350.—For d'Azeglio Il primato morale e civile degli Italiani was a work of Utopian abstraction. As a reaction, he urged Cesare Balbo to write Le speranze d'Italia. When two years later (1845) Prolegomeni al primato appeared, d'Azeglio seemed to be pleased with Gioberti's attack against the Bourbon régime. In Il Gesuita moderno Gioberti complained that d'Azeglio did not mention him opera complained that d'Azeglio did not mention him once in the latter's work, Delgi ultimiti casi di Romagna. Thereupon d'Azeglio wrote to Gioberti, for the first time (1847), expressing his regret and his admiration for the exiled patriot and writer, and informing him that Il Gesuita moderno had given him the basic ideas for his forthcoming book, Proposta d'un programma per l'opinione nazionale italiana. In a second letter (1848) d'Azeglio informed Gioberti that his brother, the Lewist had had a conference with a principle levil. the Jesuit, had had a conference with various leaders of the national cause with a view to effecting a conciliation between their cause and that of religion. He also expressed his fears that Sicily was about to secede from Naples, and stated that the pope had refused to appeal to the Sicilians to prevent that catastrophe. Instead the pope proposed that delegates from the principal peninsular cities be sent to Sicily to recommend brotherly union.—V. M. Scramuzza.

5042. RUFFINI, FRANCESCO. I Giansenisti

piemontesi de la conversione della madre di Cavour. The Jansenists of Piedmont and the conversion of the mother of Cavour.] Atti R. Accad. Sci. Torino. 63 (15a) 1927–1928: 295–354.—Professor Boyer of the University of Turin announced to the Abbot Degola in France the abjuration of Calvinism by the mother of Cavour on Oct. 21, 1811. Degola was the leader of the French Jansenists. He it was who converted from Calvinism Enrichetta Blondel, the wife of Alessandro Manzoni. The same Jansenist methods were responsible for the conversion of the Marchioness of Cavour. The correspondence of Boyer and of the Manzoni reveals the names of some of the Jansenists of Piedmont, of whom the most important was the Abbot Tardi, who was directly responsible for the conversion of the Marchioness. During the Republican domination in Turin he suffered exile for a period and was silenced for 10 years. He enjoyed the favor of Napoleon, but on that very account fell into disfavor with the pope after the collapse of the Corsican. Brief sketches are given of other leaders of the movement.—Roland H. Bainton.

5043. VILLARI, LUIGI. New developments in the

5043. VILLARI, LUIGI. New developments in the relation between the papacy and the state. Quart. Rev. 252 (499) Jan. 1929: 15-31.—A review of the position of the papacy since the analysis of Macaulay. The forceful occupation of the papal States, and the unacceptable Law of Papal Guarantees resulted in the coexistence in Italy of two Powers whose contacts were unofficial. The conflict had political and international significance. Disregard for religion, springing from the anti-national attitude of the popes, carried over into civic relationships. The exercise of Vatican influence in Italy's internal politics resulted in the election of Catholics, without party organization. The World War put the relation of Church and State to acid test. The pope maintained his spiritual leadership in the face of Italian participation in the war, the Central Powers' exploitation of the Roman Question,

and Entente suspicion of pro-German leanings. Relations between Italy and the Vatican over the position of foreign, even enemy, ecclesiastics in Rome were strictly correct. he Allied victory altered profoundly the papal position. Italy was spiritually roused to settle the Roman Question which no longer interested other states. A prolonged press discussion, followed, of which the Foreign Office took notice. Luigi Sturzo, of the Catholic Popular party, incurred the disapproval of the pope and left Italy. The Fascist restoration of order pleased the pope; for various reasons the Fascists regarded the papacy as an Italian institution. A series of incidents leading toward rapprochement is detailed, together with relevant press comment.—E. M. Lunskey.

5044. VISMARA, SILVIO. Storia della Chiesa in Italia (1901–1925). [History of the church in Italy (1901–1925).] Aevum. 2 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 531–552.— The journal in which this article appears is published under the auspices of the Department of Arts and Sciences of the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart in Milan. The author, himself a clergyman and a teacher in the University, gives in a short outline his interpretation of the historical development of the Roman Catholic Church in Italy during the first quarter of the present century. Special attention is given to the increasingly important part played by Italian Catholics in the political life of Italy after the papal prohibition (the Non expedit of Pius IX) was abrogated. The author then discusses the so-called Modernist movement, which spread widely among priests and laymen between 1904 and 1910; next, the status of the Holy See during the World War; and finally the relations between Church and State.—A. Donini.

CENTRAL EUROPE

(See also Entries 4994-4996, 5004)

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

5045. LABORIE, de LANZAC de. Les indiscrétions du Prince de Ligne. [Indiscretions of the Prince de Ligne.] Correspondant. 100 (1590) Dec. 25, 1928: 869-888.—This review of the recently published Fragments de histoire de ma vie, 2 vols., by the Prince de Ligne, reveals the complex character of the author and throws a flood of light upon the thousand and one little significant details and customs of late 18th century society, which the Prince himself believed would be of greater interest "in a hundred years." Many outstanding personalities are sketched with short, telling strokes. Some salacious material is said to be included in the work as well as certain other allusions which the Prince recognized would not redound to the credit of contemporary notables. He may be relieved of malicious intent, however, since he authorized his editor in advance to delete names which would be compromised. He has long been famous for his witticisms, and some of these which are here published for the first time are quite as pat as those already well known.—G. G. Andrews.

known.—G. G. Andrews.

5046. PFISTER, JOSEF. Pannonien in politischgeographischer Betrachtung. II. [Pannonia in its
politico-geographic aspect. II.] Ungarische Jahrb.
8(3-4) Dec. 1928: 344-371.—The political history of
Pannonia from 1360 to 1866 is briefly traced with
particular attention to the Turkish wars. After the
war of 1866 the greater independence of Hungary
resulted in a growth of the Magyars at the expense of
other elements of the population. The Magyars filled
the center of the Pannonian basin whose borders were
occupied by other nationalities, especially the Germans
in the west, and several distinct groups of Croatians.
While the changes of 1919 gave Hungary greater unity,

they left strong Hungarian sections in other countries. "Little-Hungary shut up in Great-Pannonia" without an Adriatic outlet is a situation which may lead to rearrangement. The active districts of Pannonia which have always determined the history of the other, or passive districts are Belgrade, Budapest, and Vienna, of which Budapest has been the least subject to outside influences and the strongest unifying element for Pannonia. Since Roman times the lines of communication and the centers of population have remained practically unchanged, the active districts named above influencing the population through their political will, the passive leading them along lines determined by nature. The fate of the whole has depended on Budapest, Belgrade and Vienna. Whether the new nationalist principle will prove a stable substitute remains to be seen. (A synoptic table of invasions of Pannonia, three maps and an extensive bibliography are included.)—Eva M. Sanford.

5047. SCHULSOHN, S. J. Aus der Geschichte der Juden in der Bukowina unter österreichischer Verwaltung (1774-1918). [History of the Jews in Bukowina under Austrian rule, 1774-1918.] Jeschurun. 15 Aug. 1928: 419-433; Oct. 1928: 504-524.—Moses Hadas.

5048. UNSIGNED. Une lettre du prince Rodolphe d' Autriche. [A letter of Prince Rudolph of Austria.] L'Avenir Soc. (10) Oct. 1928: 611-613.—This is a reprint of a letter from Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria to his former tutor Joseph Latour von Thurnburg, dated December 2,1881, concerning a memoir which the Prince had drawn up on the internal situation in Austria. It is taken from the recently published volume of Oscar Mitis, Das Leben des Kronprinzen Rudolf.—Koppel S. Pinson.

GERMANY

5049. SCHIFFERS, HEINRICH. Görresfunde in Bischof Laurents Nachlass. [Letters of Görres in the estate of Bishop Laurent.] Hochland. 26 (7) 1928-29: 80-91.—One of the champions of German Catholicism was Bishop Laurent (1804-1884). He took part in forming a Catholic party in the Rhineland and was the active and guiding spirit in it. But after the death in 1848 of Görres, the leader of the German Catholics, Laurent retired from politics and lived a quiet life. Both men fought for the "Freedom of the Church" but Laurent was the more aggressive, the more enthusiastic one, even accusing Görres of having "distorted views." In a letter to Görres the bishop expressed his own standpoint at great length, but it drew no reply from Görres. Though the two men never met personally, they had great mutual admiration for each other and it is due to this fact that we find in the estate of Bishop Laurent three letters of Görres to Johann Claudius von Lasaulx, a cousin of Görres' wife. The first letter of the year 1799 describes Görres' participation in a revolt against the French General Leval in Coblenz, and Görres' subsequent imprisonment. Not until the intervention of the French authorities in Mayence were he and his companions released. The second letter written in 1826, deals with his family life in Strassburg; the third, dated July 8th, 1833, is written from Munich, where Görres had just accepted a chair at the University. It is a short letter in which he writes of personal matters. The article concludes with a relative's letter giving details of Görres' death on January 9th, 1848.— P. E. Gropp.

SWITZERLAND

5050. ENGELMAN, URIAH Z. Intermarriage among Jews in Switzerland, 1888–1920. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 34 (3) Nov. 1928: 516–523.—The Jews of Switzerland, both men and women, manifest a growing tendency to marry outside of the fold. They intermarry with Protestants and Catholics. Considered by decades or taken for the entire period 1888-1920, the number of Jewish mixed marriages is increasing relatively faster than the number of homogeneous marriages. In 1910 the greater share of the intermarriages was supplied by the alien Jewish element of Switzerland, while in 1920 the Jewish citizens of Switzerland made up the greater part of the mixed group.—Amer. Jour. Sociol.

5051. THÓT, LADISLAO. Historia del derecho penal suizo. [History of Swiss penal law.] Rev. Argentina 12 1928: 353-381. (Bibliography.)—L. L. Bernard

SCANDINAVIA

FINLAND

(See also Entries 4950, 5458)

5052. PIPPING, HUGO E. Myntreformen år 1865. [The monetary reform of 1865.] Bidrag till kännedom af Finlands natur och folk. 82 1928:1–377.—While Finland obtained an independent Exchequer in 1809 when she was united to Russia as an autonomous state, the monetary situation in the country remained unsatisfactory for decades. The Russian ruble was the ordinary means of payment, but the Swedish rix dollar continued in circulation, and in spite of repeated efforts to exclude it, was withdrawn only in 1840. From then on the ruble alone held the field, much to the disadvantage especially of Finnish business with foreign countries, in that payments had to be made in a currency the value of which was not determined by the solvency of Finland, but by the fluctuating finances of the Russian Empire. In 1863 Finland obtained a separate currency with the mark as its unit, but this gain was unimportant as long as the Russian paper ruble continued as legal tender. This difficulty was removed in 1865 when the currency of Finland was placed on a metallic basis. monetary reform served to throw into sharper relief the position of autonomous Finland in imperial Russia, and national finances no less than private enterprise were freed by it from the harmful influence of a fluctuating ruble exchange.—John H. Wuorinen.

NORWAY

5053. JOHNSON, OSCAR ALBERT. Organisation des recherches pour l'histoire du commerce et de la navigation des Norvégiens pendant les temps modernes jusqu'au XVIIIe siècle. [Organization of research in the history of Norwégian commerce and navigation from the beginning of modern times to the 18th century.] Rev. Hist. 159 (2) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 305-312.—Only foreign (i. e., non-Norwegian) archives are discussed in this survey. The writer has a personal knowledge of all the archives mentioned except those of Spain and Italy. Two types of documents are described, the first being diplomatic and consular correspondence, and the second administrative records, especially port records. Municipal as well as national archives are analyzed. The depositories of France, England, Holland, Hamburg, Denmark and the Hanseatic cities are evaluated with

reference to the amount and quality of germane historical material contained in them.—Oscar J. Falnes.

5054. SEIP, DIDRIK ARUP. Nekrolog över Marius Haegstad. [Obituary of Marius Haegstad.] Ark. för Nordisk Filol. Ser. 3 (1) 1929: 82–92.—The Norwegian philologist, Marius Haegstad (1850–1927), prefaced his academic career with two decades of practical acti-vity in the fields of politics and public education. The period of his productive scholarship began just at the close of the last century when he was appointed to a professorship in Landsmaal at the University. In a series of studies beginning in 1898 he emphasized the fact that there had been clearly defined dialects in Old Norse, thereby correcting 19th century scholarship which tended to identify Old Norse with Icelandic. Haegstad, with a competent knowledge of the modern dialects, especially those of the Trondhjem region, worked back from the modern forms to find a series of well differentiated dialects in Old Norse. A few years later he turned his attention to Old Norse paleography. In this field he distinguished two broad groups of manuscripts: those of the eastern and Trondhjem districts employing an Anglo Saxon script, and those of the eastern districts and Iceland using a Latin form. Seip has objected to several of Haegstad's views. Icelandic was developing toward the position of an independent language and should not have been treated as one of several western dialects. When Haegstad deduced the form of a local dialect largely from public documents of the vicinity, he was ascribing too much importance to the local dialect and not enough to the tradition of a chancery style which would have had much influence with the government copyists. Unfortunately, too, Haegstad's work on the dialects rested not on the manuscripts but on the printed sources. Chief among these was the Diplomatarium Norvegicum, the editing of which was not reliable in certain details.—Oscar J. Falnes.

SWEDEN

5055. BENSON, ADOLPH B. An American poetenemy of Gustavus III of Sweden. Scandinavian Studies & Notes. 10 (4) Nov. 1928: 104-110—Joel Barlow, author of the Vision of Columbus, lived in France from 1788 on, and threw himself with fervor into the revolutionary movement. Aware of the legitimist principles of King Gustavus III of Sweden, Barlow scored him mercilessly in his Conspiracy of Kings.— H. S. Commager.

5056. GRONSKI, PAUL, Le traité lituano-suédois de Keidany. [The Lithuanian-Swedish treaty of Keidany.] Rev. Hist. 159 (2) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 291-304.—The treaty of Keidany signed August 18th, 1855, united Lithuania and Sweden in such a way as to form a dual state. The political ties between the two new partners were arranged to preserve the political identity of Lithuania since this identity had existed during the union with Poland. The treaty had a twofold character. As a military convention it arranged for the terms according to which the Swedes were to give aid to the new allies against the Russians; as a political treaty it prescribed the conditions on which the new dual state was to be formed. This writer takes issue with the Polish historians who have been inclined to criticize the grand hetman, Janusz Radziwill, for signing the treaty on Lithuania's behalf. He justifies Radziwill's action on the ground that it was necessary if the Russians were to be driven out of the contry. Radziwill did not desert Poland, but the Poles deserted Radziwill first by capitulating to the Swedish king shortly before, without consulting the Lithuanians on the matter. (The Latin text of the treaty is appended to the article.)—Oscar J.

5057. HASSELBERG, CARL J. E. Kronologisk förteckning över handlingarna i religionsmålet i Lillhärdal. [A chronological register of materials pertaining to the religious question in Lillhärdal.] Kyrkohistorisk Arsskr. 1928: 307-318. Covers the period 1771-1776. Oscar J. Falnes.

5058. LINDERS, F. J. Några statistiska uppgifter om svenska kyrkans prästeskap. [Some statistics on the Swedish clergy.] Kyrkohistorisk Årsskr. 1928: 303-306.—A series of statistics in tabulated form covering the period from 1751 to 1920 show the numbers of the Swedish clergy at different times, and their distribution according to age and according to fathers' occupations.—Oscar J. Falnes.

5059. SINCLAIR, GEO. A. The Scottish trader in Sweden. Scot. Hist. Rev. 25 (4) Jul. 1928: 289-300-The Scottish trader has crossed to Sweden since early times. A familiar picture shows the Scottish peddler trudging along remote roads of Sweden carrying his pack, or accompanied by a shaggy pony with his wares for sale. However, it must also be remembered that since the 16th century a considerable number of Scotsmen have been leaders in the commercial life of Sweden. as bankers and inspectors of customs; some have held high office, and have been ennobled for their services. Maclean, Dundee, Spalding, Campbell, Primrose and Robson are among the names in a long list which stretches down to the 19th century.—F. G. Marcham.

RUSSIA

(See also Entries 4996, 4998, 5001, 5058, 5123, 5128)

5060. ALDANOV, M. A. Some reflections on Tolstoy and Tolstoyism. Slavonic & East European Rev. 7 (20) Jan. 1929: 482-491.—One should not make the mistake of taking too seriously Tolstoi's conversations and "table-talk," written down by incompetent hands

in many cases and containing many contradictions, at least on the surface.—Arthur I. Andrews.

5061. BARIATINSKIJ, W. Le famille impériale de Russia. [The imperial family of Russia.] Monde Slave.
6(1) Jan. 1929: 56-86.—Side-lights on the character and mentality of the Russian imperial family-Arthur

I. Andrews.

5062. LEGRAS, JULES. Alexandre S. Pouchekine. Monde Slave. 6(1) Jan. 1929: 45-56.—A brief study of Pushkin, his life and works. Pushkin knew well the works of Byron, Voltaire, Parny, Goethe, and Shakes-peare. Though a Romanticist, he was bound by no formula. Shakespeare and Walter Scott both influenced him. By introducing Russia herself into Russian literature, he prepared the way for the realism of Gogol .-Arthur I. Andrews.
5063. LEPESHKIN, SIMON. Russian monaster-

ies as educational centers. Russian Student. 5(2) Oct.

1928: 16-19.—H. C. Engelbrecht. 5064. MAUDE, AYLMER. Recollections of Tol-stoy. Slavonic East European Rev. 7 (20) Jan. 1929: 475-481.—These expositions of Tolstoi's views on politics, religion and even English novelists are not so new nor so hard to comprehend apparently as is his conception of art. Tolstoi believed that a work of art must convey to all the feeling it is intended to convey and do it effectively; if not, it is not a work of art at all. The goodness or badness of the idea back of the work of art has no bearing on the case; only its effectiveness

matters.—Arthur I. Andrews.

5065. PAVLOV, P. Tolstoy's novel "Family Happiness." Slavonic East European Rev. 7 (20) Jan. 1929: 492-510.—Family Happiness is actually the story of an important episode in Tolstoi's life. He failed to win Valeria Arsenieva. In Family Happiness, he attempts to justify his policy, his judgment, his whole conduct toward her. The amount of rhetorical sermonizing is

depressing.—Arthur I. Andrews.
5066. REMIZOV, ALEXEY. The miraculous in
Tolstoy. Slavonic & East European Rev. 7 (20) Jan.
1929: 473-474.—Walther I. Brandt.
5067. ROUBETZ-ALEXANDER de. Sovjet-Ryss-

lands kyrka. [The church in Soviet Russia.] Kyrkohistorisk Årsskr. 1928: 1-172.—This article by a writer of the Greek-Orthodox faith is a detailed analysis of 124 decrees issued by the Soviet government between 1918 and 1926 to regulate the religious affairs of the Union. The most important religious group, the Greek-Orthodox, carry on their church life in accordance with a fundamental ordinance laid down by the Holy Council of the Orthodox Russian Church at Moscow in April, 1918. This ordinance conflicts with the decrees of the Soviet government on a number of points: a hierarchy, for example, is not recognized by the government. Among the government decrees regulating religious affairs the most important one is the initial decree of January 23, 1918. It separates state and school system from the churches. It declares the churches incapable of owning property and it deprives them of the attributes of juridical personality. The decrees in general establish the principle of complete freedom for religious propaganda. (The decrees pertaining to marriage and divorce are discussed at considerable length. Many of the clauses of the Orthodox ordinance of April, 1918, and the text of the government decree of January, 1918

are printed in full in Swedish.)—Oscar J. Falnes.
5068. SHESTOV, LEO. Tolstoy's "Memoirs of a Madman." Slavonic & East European Rev. 7 (20) Jan.
1929: 465-472.—"The landowner" whom Tolstoi describes as seeking to buy timbered land for next to nothing so that the sale of the timber would reimburse him for the cost of the whole property, is Tolstoi himself. The terror that comes upon the landowner whom the "agony of life... overwhelms" is the same that Tolstoi experienced many times. "This title, the Memoirs of a Madman, sums up in fact all that Tolstoi wrote after he was 50 years of age."—Arthur I. Andrews.

[Soc. Sci. Absts. 1:

THE NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 5121, 5127, 5629, 5710)

5069. AMANTOS, K. 'Ανέκδοτα ἔγγραφα περὶ "Αστιγγοςος. [Unpublished documents about Frank Abney Hastings.] Πρακτικά τῆς 'Ακαδημίας 'Αθηνῶν. 3 1928: 716–726.—Nine letters of the British Philhellene, the centenary of whose death was celebrated in June, 1928. Of these four are to Jacomachi Tombazes of Hydra in French, dated 1824–26, about sending his son George to be educated in England, and George's progress there. Two are to George in English in 1825; one is to the Primates of Hydra in 1824 on the defense of their island; one to Grasset at Syria in 1827 thanking him for funds for Hastings' famous steamer, the Karteria, and a similiar one to an unmentioned person, the latter three in French. The first six are in the possession of Madame Theodoraki daughter of George Tombazes; one is in the Hydriote archives; and the last two in the National Library.—William Miller.

5070. BALANOS, D. S. Spyridon P. Lampros (1815 1919). Ἡπειρωτικὰ Χρονικά. 3 Second Biograph. Suppl. 1928: 1-32.—A biography of the eminent Greek medieval historian, twice Rector of the National University and Prime Minister in 1916–1917, by his brother-in-law. Born in Corfù but of Epirote origin, the son of the distinguished numismatist, he began his literary career by a historical play, The Last Count of Salona. Deserting drama, he turned to Byzantine history, about which he published much. He also founded the recently discontinued periodical, Néos Hellenomnémon, and translated into Greek various foreign works on later Greek history, besides compiling several volumes of documents on Byzantine rule in the Peloponnesus. One of his daughters is the wife of the leader of the Greek Royalist party, P. Tsaldares. Exiled, first to Hydra, then to Skopelos, after the first deposition of King Constantine, whose minister he had been at a most critical time, he died at Kephisia leaving a large mass of unpublished work which his devoted widow

has religiously printed.—William Miller.

5071. BEES, NIKOS A. 'Εκ τῆς Ιστορίας τῆς Μουῆς Δαφνίον και τῆς περιχώρον ἀντῆς κατά τόν ἀγῶνα (1821-1827). [From the history of the monastery of Daphni and its neighborhood during the War of Independence. (1921-27).] Δελτίον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς 'Αρχειολογικῆς Έταιρείας. 4 (2) 1928: 75-79.—According to tradition the Byzantine monastery of Daphni, the mausoleum of the Frankish Dukes of Athens, which lies on the Sacred Way from Athens to Eleusis, was betrayed to the Turks during the War of Independence by a monk, whose body lay unburied till 1854 as a punishment. Bees thinks that this betrayal occurred in 1826 when (as we learn from a letter of Karaiskakes) Daphni was taken by the Turks. From its situation Daphni was naturally the scene of skirmishes between the Turks from Athens under Reshid Pasha Kioutagi, who had taken Athens in 1862, and the Greeks under Vassos "the Montenegrin" encamped at Eleusis. At Daphni in January, 1827, Kioutagi was to have met Kosmas, the man who was to have begrayed Vassos, but the latter heard of the scheme and sent three trusty men to the monastery to gain time by amusing the unsuspecting Pasha, as he tells him in a frank letter of January, 20, here reprinted from a rare pamphlet, published in 1876—William Miller.

5072. BIZOUKIDES, PER. Έτέρα Συμβολή εἰς τὴν Ἡπειρωτικὴν βιβλιογραφίαν. [Another contribution to the bibliography of Epeiros.] Ἡπειρωτικὰ χρονικά. 3 1928: 103-116. Contains a supplementary list of publications about Epeiros from 1544 to 1928.—William Miller.

5073. BORREL, EUG. Contribution à la bibliographie de la musique turque au XXº siècle. [A contribution

to the bibliography of Turkish music in the 20th century.] Rev. des Etudes Islam. (4) 1928: 513-527.—A section of the Turks desires to Europeanize their music. Another section is laboring to preserve "this Turkish dialect of the musical language." Shamli Iskender has published a thousand pieces of Turkish music and claims to know ten times as many. The number of published works is, however, small. The Dar ul-Elhan, or Musical Conservatory, of Constantinople, publishes Turkish classical folk songs, and articles on Oriental music. A number of writers and editors have individually published collections, usually small. The scale of Oriental song, called rast, varies in most notes from that of Europe; therefore, a transcription in Western notation is only approximate. Commissions from Constantinople have collected songs in Anatolia, preserving some by phonograph. Turkish music is sonorous, individual, and abundant, showing a clear difference not only from Western, but from Arabic and Persian music. Three examples of Turkish tunes are given in Western notation with special signs.—A. Lybyer.

5074. BREKOSES, ARISTEIDES. 'H Συνθήκη τῆς 21

5074. BREKOSES, ARISTEIDES. Ἡ Συνθήκη τῆς 21 Μαρτίον1800 καὶ τὰ προνόμια τῶν Ἡπειροτικῶν Πόλεων Πρεβέζης, Πάργας, Βονίτσης καὶ Βονθρωτον. [The treaty of March 21, 1800, and the privileges of the Epeirote cities Preveza, Parga, Vonitsa and Butrinto.] Ἡπειρωτικὰ χρονικὰ. 3 1928: 272-294.—These four Epeirote cities, which had been Venetian since the treaty of Passarovitz in 1781 and had been regarded as "continental dependencies" of the Ionian Islands, passed with the Ionian Islands to the French in 1797 on the fall of the Venetian Republic. In 1798 they were occupied, except Parga, by Ali Pasha of Joannina. The Russo-Turkish treaty of 1800 separated their lot from that of the Ionian Islands, handing them over to Turkey on condition that their local privileges were to be respected. The author describes the "self-government" of these four cities, basing his statements in part upon the lost notes of his uncle George Konemenos Bey. This "self-government" lasted till 1806 and included the free exercise of the Christian religion and the exclusion of Turkish residents; it was successful if we may judge from the increase of the population of Preveza and the existence of a school there.—William Miller.

existence of a school there.—William Miller.

5075. BYRON, ROBERT. Athos: the monument of a millenium. Discovery. 9 (106) Oct. 1928:315-318.—
Mount Athos, which figured in classical antiquity and in the Byzantine Middle Ages, is interesting today as a monastic republic. There are over 5,000 monks on the peninsula today. All lands and leases are the inalienable property of the 20 chief monasteries. The famous practice of excluding all females, both human and animal, arose not as a monument to the fear of sex but as a simple means of combating luxury. No meat or milk or eggs can be produced. The rule is probably due to complaints in the 11th century against the monks trading in cattle. Hermits were confirmed in their possession of the mountain in the 9th century. A monastery was established in 863 a.d., and others later; and to these the hermits were gradually subordinated. In the 13th century Athos, falling within the limits of the kingdom of Salonica, was under the plundering jurisdiction of a papal legate. It surrendered to the Turks in 1430 on its own terms of administrative autonomy, to which the Turks faithfully adhered. Athos was implicated in the Greek revolution and subjected to ruinous penalties. Buildings erected in the 19th century show the vitality of Byzantine esthetics. Against a Russian attempt to gain control, the autonomy of Athos was recognized in an international treaty. After the World War the Greek government bound itself to recognize the rights

of foreign monasteries and guaranteed the position of Greek monks. In return the monks voluntarily admitted Greek sovereignty on a "dominion basis."—

A. H. Sweet.

5076. CASTAGNÉ, J. Le mouvement de latinisation dans les républiques sovietiques musulmanes et les pays voisins (documents de presse russe, choisis, reunis, et traduits). [The Latinization movement in the Moslem soviet republics and adjacent regions (translations of select documents from the Russian press).] Rev. des Études Islam. (4) 1928: 559-595.—The brief summary at the beginning of this article describes the Central Pan-Unionist Committee on the new Turkish Central Pan-Unionist Committee on the new Turkish alphabet and mentions briefly the stages of progress of this reform in Tataristan, the Crimea, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, the Uigur country, the Kurds of Erivan, Persia, and Turkey. The Committee met first at Baku, June 3-7, 1927. Its transactions have been published. Its membership of 38 decided to establish a periodical, The Culture and Writing of the East, and chose four editors. The articles are mostly in Russian, with an increasing number in Turkish, using the new alphabet. Velidi, writing in Yeni-Turkistan, objects to the movement as endangering the cultural work of the Turks in too much unification. He would restrict the use of the Latin alphabet to practical matters, such as cartography and accounting. An order of March 1, 1928, required the introduc-tion of the Latin alphabet in all the schools of Tataristan. The Crimean Tatars expect to attain complete use of this alphabet within five years. Uzbekistan has made the Latin alphabet obligatory in primary schools and advanced schools. Turkmenistan requires official use of the alphabet from January 1, 1929. Objection has been raised in Tajikistan to Latinization unless at the same time the literary language be popularized. literary language at present is very nearly a medieval form of Persian, similar to that used by the literary and governing groups in Persia and Afghanistan. The spoken language should be brought into use along with the new alphabet. The Persian press is discussing the adoption of the Latin alphabet. In Turkey it was at first supposed that 10 to 15 years would be needed for complete adoption of the Latin alphabet, but Mustafa Kemal has decreed that two years will be sufficient A commission has been working on the new dictionary, eliminating as far as possible foreign words, particularly those from Arabic and Persian.—A. Lybyer.
5077. DOXIADES, A. P. 'Απελευθέρωσις- Υποδου-

5077. DOXIADES, A. P. 'Απελευθέρωσιs- Τποδουλωσις Θράκης. [Liberation-enslavement of Thrace.] Θρακικά. 1 1928: 53-69.—Doxiades, who has twice held office under Venizelos and is now responsible for the Public Health Department, describes the recent history of his native province from the Balkan Wars of 1912-13 to December 1927. He traces the rise of a "Thracian question" during the European war, mentioning the propaganda carried on in America; quotes Venizelos' telegram of August 10, 1920, announcing the cession of Western Thrace to Greece by the Treaty of Sevres, and his message of 1922 announcing the loss of Eastern Thrace and its abandonment by the Greek population. He praises the work of the American Near East Relief, the American Red Cross and the American Women's Hospital on behalf of the Thracian refugees, admitting "that without the colossal contribution of the American people through its philanthropic organizations the situation would have been very difficult." American nurses helped to combat the diseases which broke out and in November, 1923, the Refugees' Settlement Commission of which three Americans, Morgenthau, Howland and Eddy have been successive presidents, began its beneficent work. The Thracians are now chiefly settled in Macedonia and Western Thrace or in Athens, Kavalla and Candia.

-William Miller.

1680πουνήσω καὶ ἐν ᾿Αθήναις 1685-1688. [Morosini in the Peloponnesus and Athens.] ဪνισμος. 19 Dec. 1928: Jan. 1929.—The former Greek Minister in London and founder of the Gennadius library in Athens publishes a dissertation on a portion of the manuscript of his great-grandfather, Joannes Benizelos, a famous Athenian teacher, regarding the campaign of Morosini, which interrupted the Turkish domination of Athens and the Morea. This dissertation will form part of the edition of the whole work. With abundant references to the original authorities and later historians he summarizes the bombardment of the Parthenon, the carrying off of the lion which had given the name of "Porto Leone" to the Piraeus, the exile of the Athenians, the Venetian administration of the Morea and the relations between Greeks and Venetians. Gennadius thinks that the Turks were less oppressive than the Latins, and quotes a popular saying to that effect. The article concludes with a valuable bibliography of the works of the official Venetian geographer, Coronelli, of descriptions by others of the Venetian possessions in Greece, of accounts of the military operations and of small pamphlets and triumphal odes about these short-lived conquests. Many of these are in the "Gennadeion."—William Miller.

5079. KOURILAS, EULOGIOS. Βιβλιογραφία Ἡπείρου καὶ Ἦλβανίας. [Bibliography of Ερίτus and Albania.]

5079. KOURILAS, EULOGIOS. Βιβλιογραφία Ήπείρου καὶ ᾿Αλβανίας. [Bibliography of Epirus and Albania.] Ἡπειρωτικά χρονικά. 3 1928: 50–102.—A supplement to the work of Legrand and others, beginning with a book published in 1480 and ending with 1890.—William

Miller.

5080. LAMOUCHE, LEON. Ivan Sismanov (1862 –1928). Monde Slave. 3 (7) Jul. 1928: 90–107.—This is more than a biography; it is a commentary upon the renaissance of the Bulgarian people, a subject which he himself treated in his own works. (Docu-

ments.) - Arthur I. Andrews.

5081. LUZZATO, FABIO. Ecclesiastici dalmati scrittori di politica agraria nel sec. xviii. [Ecclestical writers in Dalmatia on agrarian politics in the 18th century.] Riv. Internaz. Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie. 2(7) Aug. 1928: 197-215.—The term agrarian politics is used to designate agricultural questions which in the opinion of the writers could be solved by the state. The testimony of ecclesiastics is valuable because they are not in economic rivalry with the peasants. Half a dozen men are discussed. Their works, in addition to indignant descriptions of the miserable conditions of the peasantry, include practical proposals for state education and in particular demands for legislation fostering the increase of cattle.—Roland H. Bainton.

5082. MALYE, JEAN. Grèce antique—Grèce moderne. Bull. de l'Assn. Guillaume Budé. (21) Oct. 1928: 13-24.—It is a fact that in Europe classical education is losing ground, and that Greek is more menaced than Latin. The Association Guillaume Budé in France in a modest way attempts, through various means, to illustrate the Greek and Latin genius from its origin to the end. There is, however, modern Greece, a country where one would find the advocates of classical tradition. In the Greek high schools (gymnasiums) from 10 to 12 hours a week is devoted to the study of classical Greek, and the study of Greek history covers the period from the siege of Troy to the present. The faculties of the universities at Athens and Saloniki include famous authorities on the Greek classics, who have maderemarkable studies along every line. (Names of modern Greek scholars are cited at length). Modern Greece also possesses an original and brilliant literature. Those who consider modern Greeks not as a pure race, should remember that ancient Greece was also composed of many racial strains. Today, in Eastern Europe, Greece presents the most homogeneous people.

And the life of the modern Greek society continues to exist for centuries. Their country is an indispensable document to the one who attempts to know ancient Greece. "The understanding of modern Greece vivifies the understanding of ancient Greece."-Charilaos Lagoudakis

5083. MAVEOGORDATO, JOHN. The Greek drama in Crete in the 17th century.—The Cretan drama: a postscript. Jour. Hellenic Studies. 48 1928: part I: a postscript. Jour. Hellenic Studies. 48 1928: part 1: 75-96; part II: 243-246.—The writer shows that these Cretan plays, though "not masterpieces,—are outstanding achievements in the body of modern Greek literature" and were written in "the perfectly natural spoken language," and sometimes "in Italian characters"—this last a concession to the Venetians, who held Crete from 1204 to 1669. He then analyzes three plays. The first is Abraham's Sacrifice, based upon the Isach of Luigi Groto, alias Cieco di Hadria, an Italian poet mentioned in Ben Jonson's Volpone. As the Isach was published in 1586, Abraham's Sacrifice was first issued, not in 1535, (as Legrand assumed) but in 1635, and was probably the work of Vincenzo Cornaro, the author of the famous Erotokritos, as the late Xanthou-dides supposed. It is noticeable that "a Dutch translation by Professor Hesseling was presented with considerable success in Holland in 1920." The second drama is the *Erophile*, "an Elizabethan tragedy of love and blood," first published in 1637, in which Death speaks the prologue, just as he appears in the Alkestis, and the plot consists of the love of a supposed commoner for a princess, intermingled with combats between knights and Turks before Jerusalem. In the end the lover (who turns out to be a king's son) is tortured to death by his sweetheart's father, whereupon she kills herself. The third is the "pastoral tragi-comedy" Cyparis.—William Miller.

5084. MYSTAKIDES, B. A. 'Οἱ Ράλ(λ)αι. [The Rallis.] Έπετηρίς Έταιρείας Βυζαντινῶν Σπουδῶν. 5 1928: 257–282.—Biographies of this well-known family from 1344 to 1820 largely based upon Crusius' MS diary. They include Dionysios Rales, Metropolitan of Tirnovo in Bulgaria, who went on a mission to Russia in 1590 to acknowledge the Russian Patriarchate; Nicholas Rales, a native of the Dodekanese, who visited Crusius after being captured by the Turks and told him that "the Greek clergy did not wish the Bible to be read by the people"; and Zoe Rali, whom Pietro Della Valle met at a baptism, where they were both godparents, about 1664. The latter is described as "one of the noblest ladies of these parts." There are also Rallis, erroneously supposed to be of Jewish origin, such as Baron Ambrosios von Ralli of Trieste, who was born in Smyrna and one of whose family owned the house which is now the British Legation in Athens, and Eustratios Ralles, a Chiote, who founded the English

branch.-William Miller

5085. PAPPAS, SPYRIDION. Un Napoléonide mort pour la Grèce. [A scion of the Napoleons who died for Greece.] Έλληνικά. 1 1928: 315-336.—The nephew of the great Napoleon, and third son of his brother Lucien, Paul-Marie Bonaparte, was born Feb. 19, 1809. After passing his early years in England, he studied at the University of Bologna, which he suddenly left for Greece on July 19, 1827. The motive for his desire to fight for Greece may have been the belief that his family was descended from the Mainate clan of Kaloméri, which had migrated from Maina to Cargèse in Corsica, where it translated its name into Bonaparte. Travelling with three Greek students of the University, a Zantiote, a Cephalonian and an Ithakan, he landed in Zante, then under the British Protectorate. Here he was welcomed by Vitali, a Cretan who had lived in Paris and been concerned in the negotiations for placing the Duc de Nemours on the Greek throne. Thence he sailed to

Poros with Cochrane, author of Wanderings in Greece and secretary of Lord Cochrane, then commanding the Stellas. On board this frigate he proceeded to Spetsai, and in the harbor of that island, accidentally wounded himself with a pistol and died next day. His corpse, embalmed in rum, was deposited provisionally in the parish church there and in 1832 interred on the historic island of Sphakteria in the Bay of Navarino. Thence his remains were removed in an urn to Athens and placed in the Museum of the Historical and Ethnological Society where they now rest (cf. p. 71 of the Catalogue), while his name figures on the list of Philhellenes in the Catholic Church at Nauplia, of which there is a copy in the Museum.—William Miller.

5086. PATSELES, NIKOLAOS B. Georgios Stavrou (1788–1869). Ἡπειρωτικὰ χρονικά. 3. Second Biograph. Suppl. 1928: 33–61.—A biography of the first governor of the National Bank of Greece (1841-69), whose portrait appears on the bank-notes. Joannina, the son of an agent of Ali Pasha, and educated in Vienna, he came to Greece during the War of Independence and sat in the Assemblies of Hermione and Argos. Capo d'Istria entrusted him with the task of organizing the Greek finances and under Otho he became governor of the National Bank—a post which he retained to his death, despite the critical times of the revolutions of 1843 and 1862, when he bravely refused to quit the bank premises.—William Miller.

5087. SARRES, JO. Τὰ τοπωνύμια τῆς Αττικῆς. [The place-names of Attica.] Αθηνᾶ. 40 1928: 117-160. The place-names of Attica illustrate its history. There are names of ancient Greek origin such as Pentele, Mesogeia, Marathon, Kephisia, Amarousion; Byzantine names, such as Vigla, Kamatero, Poderades, Skaramangkâ, Vranâ and Pikermi (mostly names of families); Athenian names, dating from the Albanian immigration in the 14th century, such as Souli near Marathon, Skipeza on Parnes, Salesi, Liosa, Spata, Bouga, Bougiati and Dagkla; a few Turkish names, such

as Patisia, Soubasi, Beï near Marathon and Brachami; and modern Greek names.—William Miller.

5088. TCHITCHOVSKY, T. Political and social aspects of modern Bulgaria. Slavonic & Near Eastern Rev. 7 (20, 21) Jan. 1929: 272-287, 595-603.—Bulgarian et the hospinitus of the latest the second states. garians at the beginning of their national existence in 1879 had little political education. Political problems absorbed their energy and economic problems were neglected. By the time of the first Balkan War, however, the principal political parties had taken form and had defined their policies. Trade unions and cooperative movements had begun. Land reforms were introduced at the beginning. The present one has for its purpose merely the putting into use of uncultivated but fertile land and the abolition of the few landowners who let their land and render no service to national production. One drawback, however, to agriculture, is that land is too much subdivided. Approximately three-fourths of the population is agricultural. peasants are industrious and hard working, but the leaders of the new state came from the bourgeoisie. Schools early sprang up all over the country and the village had its share in national advancement. Independence cut off the craftsmen and merchants from the large markets of the Turkish possessions and brought them into competition with western states. Some of the old handicrafts are dead or nearly so. Others are prosperous and new ones have been introduced. The rapid spread of education has helped to raise the level of rural and village life. Many villages have libraries and buildings where plays and concerts are given. The western aspect of life in Bulgaria is becoming

steadily more pronounced.—Arthur I. Andrews.
5089. THEOTOKES, SPYR. Περί Καποδιστρίου.
[About Capo d'Istria.] Πρακτικά τῆς 'Ακαδημίας 'Αθηνῶν.
3 1928: 11-24.—The keeper of the Corfiote archives

describes the archives of President Capo d'Istria, recently given by his family to his native town, Corfù, on condition that they remain among those of the Ionian Senate. These documents, brought to Corfú by his brother George after the President's assassination in 1831, were arranged in 1832 but shut up in six boxes till 1902. They may be divided into four periods: (1) from Capo d'Istria's return from Italy to Corfù till his departure for Russia (1798-1808), comprising information about Ali Pasha, the history of the first six months of the Ionian Academy and notes on the character of the modern Greeks; (2) that of his official service in Russia (1809–22) including criticism of the cession of Parga in 1819 by Great Britain and of the cession of rarga in 1819 by Great Britain and correspondence about the "Philomuse Society"; (3) his residence at Geneva as a private citizen till his departure for Greece (1822–27), very important for his action on behalf of Greek independence; (4) his presidency (1829-31), illustrated by numerous documents such as instructions to officials, correspondence with the Duchesse de Plaisance, Palmerston, the "Residents" of the three Powers, the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, Adams, the future King Louis Philippe and Admiral Codrington.-William Miller

5090. THOMOPOULOS, STEPHANOS, N. '0 Μένας Δέρκων Γρηγόριος (1801–1821). [The great Metropolitan of Derkoi, Gregorios. (1801–1821).] Δελτίον τῆς Ἰστορικῆς καὶ Ἐθνολογικῆς Ἐταιρείας. n. s. 1.
(1) 1928: 52–100.—A biography of this national martyr, who was hanged by the Turks two months after the Patriarch, Gregory V, in 1821. Born near Patras, he was successively Metropolitan of Lacedaemonia, (where he supported the movement of the Klephts and was imprisoned by the Turks), of Vidin, then the satrapy of Pasvanoglon and of Derkoi, the latter 20 miles from Constantinople. He occupied that suburban see, residing at Therapia (of which an historical account is given) for 20 years, and served as a member of the Holy Synod. He became a member of the "Friendly Society," which was founded in 1814, and was throughout his career one of those patriotic and political ecclesiastics common in the Greek hierarchy at that time. - William Miller

5091. TINDALL, FEDDEN. Cyprus, past and present. Contemp. Rev. 134 (751) Jul. 1928: 88-94. George Hedger.

5092. TIPALDOS, G. E. Ζακυνθινὰ Οίκοσημα. [Zantiote coats of arms.] Έπετηρὶς Έταιρείας Βυζαντινῶν Σπουδών. 5 1928: 339-341.—The president of the Heraldic Society of Athens describes four coats of arms in the Museum of Zante. He shows that the first is that of the Venetian family, Garzoni, a branch of which settled in Zante and formed part of the local Grand Council of 93 in 1684; the second is that of the Giustiniani of Venice, a Genoese branch of which formed the *Maona* or chartered Company of Chios, and a Zantiote branch which received the title of Count in 1796: the third is that of the Mistori, also counts and members of the insular Grand Council; while the fourth is the winged lion of Venice.—William Miller

5093. UNSIGNED. Τὰ ᾿Απομνημονεύματα τοῦ ᾿Αντιστρατήγον Χάν (Hahn). [The memoirs of Lieutenant-General Hahn.] Αελτίον τῆς Ἱστορικῆς καὶ Ἐθνολογικῆς Ἑταιρείας τῆς Ἑλλάδος. n. s. 1. (2) 1928: 25–51.—
The first part of the Swiss Philhellene's memoirs, contained in a long letter to his methor describing his contained in a long letter to his mother, describing his arrival in Greece in 1825, his presentation to George Coundouriotis, grandfather of the present president of the Republic; his enlistment in Fabvier's regular army, his first visit to Athens and his participation in the expedition to Spetsai. The letter is preceded by an account of Hahn's earlier career—his birth in 1800 and his service in the Prussian army, 1821-24. The letter portrays the contrast between the poverty of the

Peloponnese and the prosperity of Spetsai.-William

5004. VACARESCO, HÉLÈNE. La mystique nationale roumaine aux environs de 1848. [Rumanian nationalism about 1848.] Rev. d'Hist. Diplomatique.
43 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 8-19.—Rumanian national feeling was greatly stimulated early in the 19th century through contacts with France. The first Rumanian student to study at Paris began his work there in 1803. By 1829 such students had increased in number to about two dozen and their number continued to grow steadily thereafter. Young Rumanians found inspiration in the writings of Hugo and Lamartine, and in the courses which were given by Michelet, Mickievicz, and Quinet. In 1845 the Société des etudiants roumains was founded at Paris under the presidency of the noted Rumanian writer and politician John Ghica. Other prominent Rumanians who studied in the French capital about 1848 included the brothers Bratiano, Michel Kogâlniceano, C. A. Rossetti, Basil Alecsandri, and Nicolas Balcesco. Such leaders as these not only contributed materially to the triumph of Rumanian nationalism in the decade after 1856, but laid the

παιοιαπίδι τη της ties of friendship between Rumania and France.—F. S. Rodkey.

5095. VELIANITES, THOMAS TH. Περὶ τῆς δημοσιονομικῆς καταστάσεως τῶν Παεῶν ἐπὶ Ἑνετοκρατίας καὶ μέχρι τοῦ 1803. [About the fiscal condition of Paxo under Venetian domination and down to 1803.] Byzantinisch-Neugriechische Jahrb. 6 1928: 60-76.—The well-known author of La Petite Histoire, himself a native and parliamentary representative of the island of Paxo, describes partly from his unpublished family papers the system of taxation during the Venetian domination over the Ionian Islands and the six subsequent years. The fiscal treatment of this poor little island was so harsh that 200 families emigrated to the mainland, then Turkish, while several complaints of extortion were carried to Venice. In 1513 Venice sold Paxo to the Corfiote family of Avranies, on condition that the inhabitants pay the proprietor 300 ducats annually; but in 1707 the monk who then represented that family sold back all his rights to the Republic. Besides the regular taxes there existed down to 1786 the practice of paying 1,000 sequins every two years to the Governor-General, usually a member of the poor Venetian aristocracy who used his office to make money. When in 1797 the French succeeded the Venetians in the Ionian Islands, Bonaparte by a stroke of the pen abolished all feudal rights. The treaty of 1800 placed Paxo in the same position as the other islands of the Septinsular Republic, but a memorandum of 1804 by an ancestor of the author shows that under the new régime Paxo paid more than before.—William Miller. 5096. ZOES, LEONIDAS CH. Ταμεῖον έξαγορᾶς

άιχμαλώτων. [Fund for the ransom of prisoners.] Έπετηρίς Έταιρείας Βυζαντινῶν Σπουδῶν. 5 1928: 342–347.—The keeper of the Zantiote archives writes of the fund started in 1560 by Francesco Pisani, the Venetian governor of Zante, for Zantiotes captured by Barbary pirates. The fund was composed of a tax upon all Zantiote ships in proportion to their tonnage and the number of their passengers, of pious bequests and of offertories in the Latin and Greek Churches, for which the priests were ordered to appeal and a box provided. A duty on exported currants was added later. The fund was applied to other purposes when Angelo Mio suppressed piracy in 1787, and sequestrated and devoted to local needs by general Gentile when the French obtained Zante in 1787. During the British protectorate a committee under De Bosset, the local governor, collected the scattered account-books and devoted the fund to the erection of a hospital in 1816. The author gives an example of the contract for the release of a prisoner in 1681 and two Zantiote poems on piratical raids. - William Miller.

THE FAR EAST

(See also Entries 4990, 4991, 5015, 5733)

5097. BUTCHER, BORTON. The emperor's attempt to reform the Chinese government in the summer of 1898. Pol. Sci. Quart. 43 (4) Dec. 1928: 544-565.—
The reform movement of 1898 had as antecedents two memorials issuing from the South, the one of Sun Yat-Sen, the other, of K'ang Yu-wei, principally protests against the ratification of the treaty of Shimonoseki with Japan. Reform societies, such as that organized by the Nanking viceroy, Chang Chih-t'ung, followed. In the face of opposition by the Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi the reform movement grew with the introduction of Western learning through translations printed in numerous mushroom newspapers and periodicals. By 1898 "all the young Chinese officials were reformers and even the younger members of the Manchu nobility were infected." Two distinct factions were apparent in Peking. Kuang Hsü, the frail puppet emperor and nephew of the Dowager whom she had placed on the throne against precedent and custom in 1889, nurtured in foreign ideas and under the influence of a liberal tutor, was well prepared for the representations of the reformer K'ang Yu-wei who influenced him to promulgate the edicts of reform in the summer of 1898. "During the hundred days of bustling reform thirty-eight rescripts were issued"—growing in drastic and impractical character as they multiplied, contemplating reforms in educational, military, industrial and political institutions. Such reforms as the abolition of the time-honored civil service examination system

could not fail to bring opposition which came particularly as a result of the political changes which ousted perhaps 5000 officials. "If to do were as easy as to know what were good to do" in China these reforms might have been less premature.—C. Walter Young.

have been less premature.—C. Watter Young.

5098. DAMSTÉ, H. T. "Hikajat Prang Sabi."

Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch Indië. 84 (4) Oct. 1928: 545-609.—

Hikajats are manuscripts, of which the author, an official of the Dutch Civil Service, discovered a good many in the Atjeh (Achin) district. They preach open rebellion against the Dutch Government. The arguments used to incite the natives to take to arms are practically all taken from the Q'oran. "Arise men, and go to war, old and young, scholars and uneducated.... The poor people and the rich, the strong and the feeble, whosoever it be, they all must go to the war to fight the infidel (i.e., the Dutch, F. M. O.), women and men, all in accord. If you do not go"

etc. The joys of Paradise are promised those who fall, the wrath of Allah and of the Prophets called down on the recalcitrant. The MSS are mostly written in Atjeh-Arab characters. The original text and the Dutch translation are published in this paper with a short introduction.—Frans M. Olbrechts.

5099. KIM, C. S. How Christianity came to Korea Chinese Recorder. 59 (9) Sep. 1928: 563-566.—Walther I. Brandt.

AFRICA

(See also Entry 5608)

5101. MONCEAUX, PAUL. Les berbères de Jugurtha. [The Berbers of Jugurtha.] Rev. Deux Mondes. 98 Sep. 1, 1928: 177-188.—The early difficulties of France in North Africa resulted from the failure to recognize the Berbers as the predominant element in the population. That part of this group inhabiting the mountains, the high plateaus and the desert, have changed very little in character, organization, and level of civilization since the Roman occupation. It is not that they are unamenable to civilizing influences, but only that a succession of alien conquerors resulting from the chronic inability of the Berbers to form any sort of a durable state, have neglected to incorporate these outlying tribes into their spheres of influence. France, however, has solved this problem. She controls either directly or indirectly all the Berber tribes. So far as material progress is concerned, she has been able to do in one century more than the Romans could do in five.—Edgar N. Johnson.

has been able to do in one century more than the Romans could do in five.—Edgar N. Johnson.

5102. VALRAN, GASTON. Contribution à l'histoire de la Somalie française. [A contribution to the history of French Somaliland.] Rev. Indigène. 23 (234-245) Jul.-Aug. 1928:121-124.—Azenor, French resident in the sultanates of Bogard and Tadjouran, lying in the mountainous hinterland of French Somaliland, labored for years extending France's influence among the

savage Mohammedan Dankali tribesmen of those territories. A police system was set up under his influence, a hospital was erected, and local produce found a market in the Red Sea port of Djibouti. At length his policy of bringing the two native states into dependence upon France by peaceful means has had the long-desired results. The inhabitants, having come to realize that a French connection was essential to their material well-being, recently requested that the boundaries of Somaliland be extended so as to include them, and this has been done. The menace of invasion from the rear has thus been removed, upland tracts of great fertility have become available for exploitation and the establishment of homes by the whites, and with the introduction of industry life will become settled and less precarious for the resident blacks.—

L. J. Ragatz.

5103. VIARD, PIERRE-PAUL. La disette de 1816-1817, particulièrement en Côte-d'Or. [The famine of 1816-1817, particularly in the Côte-d'Or.] Rev. Historique. 159 (1) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 95-117.— A detailed account of the causes and methods of alleviating the distress growing out of the shortage of food in 1816-1817 in the Côte-d'Or.—Hugo C. M. Wendel.

THE UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 4691, 4669, 4696, 4852, 5003, 5119, 5130, 5142, 5682, 5775, 5777)

5104. BARRETT, E. BOYD. The Catholic Church faces America. Amer. Mercury. 16 (61) Jan. 1929: 1-10.
—European Catholics have always regarded American Catholics with suspicion, for they feel that all American Catholics are tainted with liberalism. A salient characteristic of American Catholicism is its faith in the

ideal of democracy. Gov. Smith gave voice to this ideal in his politico-religious credo, which was accepted without protest by Catholics, both lay and clerical. Another characteristic of American Catholicism is its tendency to display its power and bigness, as illustrated by such displays as the Eucharistic Congress in Chicago.

Outwardly, American Catholicism is like Catholicism everywhere, yet there is a great difference in spirit. The fundamental difference between American and European Catholicism lies in the indifference of the American toward dogma. The American priests lay chief emphasis upon organizing and building, and planning spectacular devotions, but are apt to be quite indifferent to the more spiritual duties of their office. The American Catholic considers papal encyclicals merely as opinions of individual popes, not necessarily binding laws of the church. Doubtless the Holy See disapproves of the position taken by Gov. Smith and generally indorsed by American Catholics. The author is of the opinion that the pope will either yield to "Americanism" or stir up a crisis more momentous than any since the Council of Nicea.—W. W. Sweet.

5105. CHASE, ENOCH AQUILA. The Arlington case. Virginia Law Rev. 15 (3) Jan. 1929: 207-233.— Visitors to the Lee Mansion at Arlington find on mural tablets a brief allusion to the case which here is fully treated. The executive act requiring personal payment of taxes by owners within the Confederate lines was the foundation for the Government's claim to the property of Mrs. Lee. Federal troops had taken possession in May, 1861, and part of the estate was immediately converted into a fort. The cemetery was not established until 1864, the tax sale having been effected in January of that year. On the death of Mrs Lee in 1873, her claim reverted to her eldest son, General George Washington Custis Lee. Congress was memorialized on his behalf in 1874. This failing, the General brought suit for the recovery of the estate in April, 1877, in the State court at Alexandria, Virginia. The United States obtained a transfer to a Federal court and then moved dismissal of the case. Lee's rights as plaintiff were sustained, however. Trial was begun at Alexandria in January, 1879, and resulted in a victory for the plaintiff. Two writs of error now brought the issue before the Supreme Court of the United States, which in December, 1882, handed down a 5 to 4 decision favorable to Lee. It is extensively quoted in these pages. The dissenting opinion was equally elaborate. His rights established, the owner did not press the issue to eviction, but sold the property for what was then a liberal sum.—Louis Martin Sears.

5106. CHILDS, MARQUIS W. Freebooters of the forest. Amer. Mercury. 16 (61) Jan. 1929: 11-16.— The raping of the vast areas of virgin forest in the upper Mississippi region in the last half of the 19th century and the early part of the 20th is a story of modern piracy. The lumber business had three periods which may be described as leisurely attack, exploitation, and quick decline. In the first period huge rafts of logs or lumber were floated down the river as far south as St. Louis. The attendants, known as roosters, were lazy, wild and riotous. In the second period, due to a greatly increased demand for lumber, owners of timber tracts recklessly despoiled their own holdings and frequently stole those of others in a mad rush to convert the forests into money. Large fortunes were accumulated in a few years. The efforts of Wisconsin to impose restrictions upon lumber activities were now used to push the rafts, making the process of taking timber down the river more strenuous and dangerous than formerly. As a result both captains and crews lived hard and fast. In the third period the lumber boom, with the exhaustion of the forests, ended almost as suddenly as it had begun. The river towns, enormously stimulated by the lumber business, with a few exceptions are now stagnant. Captain Frederick A. Bill of St. Paul has done more to preserve old river lore than any other man.—Herbert A. Kellar.

5107. CONTENSON, LUDOVIC de. La capitulation d'Yorktown et le comte de Grasse. [The surrender of Yorktown and the Count de Grasse.] Rev. d' Histoire Diplom. 42 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 378-399.— The immediately decisive role in the capture of Yorktown was played by the Count de Grasse. (In defense of this thesis the author quotes an address delivered by Myron T. Herrick April 26, 1928, on the occasion of the removal of remains of de Grasse to the church of Tilly near Houdan, Seine-et-Oise. The author also quotes three letters written by Washington in October, 1781, and an important and hitherto unpublished Journal des campagnes de l'Amèrique depuis le 5 juillet 1781 jusqu' au 12 avril 1782, which was kept by the Marquis de Saint-Simon-Maubléru, the commander of the 3,400 troops which de Grasse transported to Yorktown from Santo Domingo.)—F. S. Rodkey.

5108. DAM, CORNELIA H. Tobacco among the Indians. Amer. Mercury. 16 (51) Jan. 1929: 74-76.—North American Indians have known tobacco from time immemorial and have long ascribed to it sacred and mystical characteristics. It became their most cherished possession, was used in Indian religious rituals by the medicine man, and before starting on a hunt. At the end of life abundant offerings of tobacco and ceremonial smoke were thought to release the spirit. Tobacco societies with most elaborate organization were formed among the Indians. The white man's tobacco grown for trade was considered worthless for ceremonial purposes. Its use finally became universal, but even on ordinary occasions smoking constituted a pledge of mutual confidence. The Spanish, English and French claim credit for the introduction of tobacco into Europe. Lauded at first for its medicinal qualities it soon fell into disrepute among physicians. By this time however, most men agreed with the old chief who said, "Good thoughts come with smoking."—

Herbert A. Kellar.

5109. FAULKNER, HAROLD U. The development of the American system. Ann. Amer. Pol. & Soc. Sci. 141 (230) Jan. 1929: 11–17.—A brief summary of the tariff history of the United States.—A. H. Cole.

5110. FISHER, HELEN DWIGHT. The first Smith of California. Amer. Mercury. 15 (57) Sep. 1928: 103–112.—Jedediah Strong Smith is of importance as being the first American to go overland to California, and the first American to go overland to California, and the first to cross the Sierras. He was responsible for the earliest exact knowledge of the Southwest. Smith was of New England stock, which may account for his strongly religious nature. After some years spent in various occupations he drifted to St. Louis, and was drawn into the fur trade in the early 1820's. He participation in the Ashley expedition in 1822 and the Arikara war of 1823, becoming a partner of Ashley in 1824. During these years he became familiar with the Missouri and the Columbia and their tributaries, making an excellent reputation for himself both as an able explorer and a shrewd trader. In 1826 he took a small party from Salt Lake by way of the Mohave Desert to San Gabriel. After reoutfitting he left most of his band on the Stanislaus river and returned to the Bear Lake rendezvous. Smith returned with additional supplies and men in 1827, and after a brief stay in jail spent the winter on the Sacramento river. In the Spring of 1828 he started back east, but failing to find a pass in the mountains, went north toward the Columbia. An Indian attack resulted in the total loss of his furs and the killing of all but three men. Smith himself finally reached Vancouver, where he was entertained by McLaughlin, who recovered and purchased his furs, on Smith's promise to keep out of the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company. After returning to

St. Louis Smith entered the Santa Fe trade and was

killed by Comanche Indians in 1831, at which time he was 33 years old.—Robert E. Riegel.

5111. HODGE, F. W. French intrusion toward New Mexico in 1695. New Mexico Hist. Rev. 4(1) Jan. 1929: 72-76.—A translation of an original Spanish manuscript in possession of the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York City. The manuscript shows that the French were advancing across the southwestern plains to the region of Quivira as early as 1695, and also throws light on the relations between the Spaniards in New Mexico and the Apache

netween the Spaniards in New Mexico and the Apache Indians during the same year.—Ralph P. Bieber.

5112. MAGERS, ROY V. An early Missouri political feud. Missouri Hist. Rev. 23 (2) Jan. 1929: 261-269.—An account of the bitter political controversies between Thomas Hart Benton and David Barton, Missouri's first United States Senators. The feud was at its height between 1825 and 1820. feud was at its height between 1825 and 1830.—Ralph

P. Bieber.

5113. SAMPSON, CHARLES. The infidel Bryan. Amer. Mercury. 16(61) Nov. 1928: 361-367.—John Bryan, a cousin of William Jennings Bryan, was the black sheep of the family. His inventive genius enabled him to buy a spacious, beautiful estate in Ohio. His neighbors associated him with Beelzebub because of his eccentric habits. He willed "Bryan Farm" to Ohio for a park and game preserve on condition that no public religious worship ever be held on it. After a spectacular political struggle it was accepted.—A. T. Volwiler.

Fremont. Missouri Hist. Rev. 23 (2) Jan. 1929: 214-260.—A study of the relations between the Blair brothers—Francis P. Blair, Jr. and Montgomery Blair—and John C. Fremont during the early years of the Civil War. Though instrumental in having Fremont during the protection of the Company of t mont appointed Commander of the Department of the West, the Blairs finally turned against him and used their influence to secure his removal. In the preparation of the article, the author made extensive use of the Blair papers.—Ralph P. Bieber.

5115. STRAWN, ARTHUR. The rise and fall of a hero [George Dewey]. Amer. Mercury. 16 (61) Nov. 1928: 346-354.—Forty years of competent service gave Dewey the rank of Commodore, but political influence exercised through Roosevelt and Senator

Proctor made him admiral of the Asiatic squadron. His victory at Manila Bay made him a great hero for two years, but his greatness was not established; accident and favorable circumstances played too large a part in his success. His marriage in 1900 and his presidential aspirations gave rise first to severe criticism

presidential aspirations gave rise first to severe criticism and then to laughter and Dewey became an "extinct old gentleman."—A. T. Volwiler.

5116. WATT, JAMES W. Experiences of a packer in Washington Territory mining camps during the sixties. Washington Hist. Quart. 19(3) Jul. 1928: 206–213; 19(4) Oct. 1928: 20(1), Jan. 1929: 36–53.—William S. Lewis of the Spekene County Piences." William S. Lewis of the Spokane County Pioneers' Association submits an account of early life in the gold diggings of the far Northwest related by James W. Watt (1843—). Watt worked in the D. M. Jessee and Company supply store delivering goods to the mining gulchers at Pierce City and Oro Fino and as "packer" on mule supply trains from Walla Walla to Sandypoint, Idaho, to the rich placer mines of Kootenai, to Bannock, Helena, Virginia City, Idaho City, Florence, and to other camps, bringing miners' supplies and carrying loads of nuggets and gold dust from the mines (1861-68) to the settlements. There is a notice of the camel pack-train running from Walla Walla to Kootenai (1866-67) with each of the six camels carrying 800 to 900 pounds, twice the freight which a good mule could bear, as well as of another camel train on the Boise Trail which had been the Boise Trail the Boise Trail which had to be abandoned because the camels stampeded the mules. In the language of the old packer there is a detailed description of the camps, the output per man of from \$10-\$75 per day in rich gulches, the character of placer mining, the desperate doings of road agents, claim jumpers, gunmen, and vigilantes, the social life of the "shadow towns," the fear of Indians, the life of packers and freighters, Mexican and French-Canadian packers, the Captain John Mullan road to Helena, the well-known freighting companies as Bledsoe and Creighton (Creighton University, Omaha) and that of Johnnie O'Hearn, and a suggestion of the intense Unionist-Confederate feelings in the camps. The account of the aged pioneer, who has been a farmer in Spokane County, Washington, since 1883, is of value to the local historian and to the student of the social life in the primitive and rough mining camps of the Rocky Mountains.—Richard J. Purcell

LATIN AMERICA

(See also Entries 5031, 5682)

5117. BLANCO FOMBONA, HORACIO. El aporte de la América española a la Revolución francesa. [The contribution of Spanish America to the French Revolution.] Bol. de la Soc. Mexicana de Geog. y Estadis-tica. 39 (1-6) 1929: 87-96.—Miranda was the precursor of Spanish American independence. He conceived and projected all that which the liberators accomplished. In his note to Pitt (May 6, 1790) soliciting English cooperation he gave as boundaries to Spanish America a line passing north from the mouth to the source of the Mississippi, thence west on the 45th degree of latitude to the Pacific; on the west the Pacific to Cape Horn; on the east the Atlantic from Cape Horn to the Gulf of Mexico and thence to the mouth of the Mis-He cooperated in the emancipation of the United States in 1779. Reaching Paris, Aug. 25, 1792, he was named field marshal by the Girondins and served the Republic with great distinction under Dumouriez in the occupation of Belgium, becoming commander-inchief of the army operating in that country. He was called to Paris to answer to the National Convention for the defeats at Maestricht and Nerwinden and the evacuation of Liège, but was absolved by the jury.

Later he was imprisoned 18 months for living a life of luxury. Though banished by Napoleon, his name, by command of the latter, was engraved on the Arc de Triomphe.—C. K. Jones.

5118. PÉREZ SALAZAR, FRANCISCO. La fundación de la ciudad de Puebla. [The founding of the city of Puebla.] Bol. de la Soc. Mexicana de Geog. y Estadística. 39 (1-6) 1929: 97-113.—Puebla was one of the first towns established in order to reward, by allotment of land, those conquistadores who had not received recompense. The site was chosen by the bishop of Tlaxcala. The date of its establishment, a much disputed point, was 1531, possibly April 16, when after mass by Montolinia, the work of clearing the ground was begun. On Sep. 29, another date given for its establishment, most of the residents moved to a more suitable location on the west bank of the river. Such is the conclusion of Echeverría y Veitia. interpretation of the two dates is confirmed by a document from the Archivo de Indias, a questionnaire concerning the establishment of Puebla addressed to Zumárraga, bishop of Mexico, and to Luis de Castilla.-C. K. Jones.

5119. TORREA, JUAN MANUEL. Un héroe máximo de la intervención americana. Xicoténcatl. [A great hero of the American intervention.] Bol. de la Soc. Mexicana de Geog. y. Estadística. 39 (1-6) 1929: 63-79.—The incompetency of the Mexican military leaders contributed to the defeat of Mexica in its war with the United States and to the consequent loss of an important part of its territory. In proof of this may be cited: (1) The failure to take advantage of the error of the United States in invading from the north, which would have necessitated a long and vulnerable line of

communication had resistance near the frontier been abandoned; (2) the failure to use 4000 cavalry in the successful defense at Molina del Rey; and (3) Santa-Anna's refusal of adequate support to General Bravo in the defense of Chapultepec, sending only the battalion of San Blas commanded by Santiago Felipe Xicoténcatl. Sufficient honor has never been paid to Mexico's "unknown soldier." Xicoténcatl was buried by relatives in the cemetery of Santa Paula, and in 1879 his remains were transferred to San Fernando. His name was lost to posterity.—C. K. Jones.

THE WORLD WAR

(See also Entries 5021, 5657, 5745)

Morley und Edward Grey. Europäische Gespräche. 6 (11-12) Nov.-Dec., 1928: 557-569.—In analyzing Morley's "Memorandum" and Grey's introduction to the popular edition of his memoirs, the editor of Europäische Gespräche declares that both men were considered honest Englishmen until the revelations of October, 1928. In 1914 the decision of the cabinet depended upon a small group who stood between imperialists like Grey and Asquith, on the one hand, and the opponents of war, like Burns and Morley, on the other. Morley mistakenly reckoned Simon and George, who were ambitious to replace Asquith, among the opponents of war. Morley did not speak out clearly on July 26, July 29 or on Aug. 2, when his words might have swung the eight hesitating members of the cabinet to non-participation. The eight were able to reconcile themselves to office because of the invasion of Belgium. Had Morley appealed to this group he could have forced Grey to resign alone. Grey's mistake was to deprive himself of freedom of action by the naval and military agreements with France.—M. H. Cochran.

military agreements with France.—M. H. Cochran.

5121. BUJAC. La participation de la Serbie à la grande guerre. [Serbian participation in the World War.] Rev. Pol. et Parl. 137 (409) Dec. 10, 1928: 462-476.—Bujac, using an exceedingly condensed style, follows events chronologically. The Serbian army was mobilized in the central zone July 25, 1914, under the Prince Regent Alexander, assisted by the Viovode Putnik. The Austrians attacked on August 12 and were defeated and expelled by August 23. The second heavy invasion by 110 Austrian battalions struck the Serbian left Nov. 5. Belgrade was abandoned Nov. 30. The Serbians rallied in the "Miracle of Rudnik," and re-entered Belgrade Dec. 15. On Oct. 6, 1915, the great new attack of 600 battalions of Germans, Austrians, and Bulgarians began against 230 battalions of Serbs. After fierce resistance a general order of retreat was given on Nov. 26, and the remaining Serbian troops, with many civilian refugees, passed through Albania to the seacoast, where the army was transferred to the Island of Corfu. In April and May, 1916, 123,000 soldiers were transported to Mikra in the Chalcidician peninsula. They fought the Battle of the Frontier from Aug. 7 to Oct. 3, and the Battle of the Czerna from Oct. 4 to Nov. 18. Monastir was entered Nov. 19. Little happened during 1917; Prince Alexander and General Sarrail disagreed. In June, 1918, General Franchet d'Esperey took command. On Sept. 15 the Serbians began the Battle of the Moglenitza at the center of the Bulgarian position. They broke through and the enemy collapsed. Fighting ceased at noon, Sep. 30. Serbia was quickly evacuated and its reoccupation by Serbs and French was completed by Nov. 7. The Serbian cavalry proceeded as far as Temesvar before Hungary surrendered on Nov. 13, having

traveled 370 miles in eight weeks.—A. Lybyer.

5122. FRANCHINI, VITTORIO. L'acquisto delle materie prime all'estero da parte dell'Italia durante

l'ultima guerra. [Italian imports of raw materials during the World War.] Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. 37 (n.s.2) (7) Jul. 1928: 111-127.—Sets forth the general problems which confronted Italy in obtaining supplies of finished products and raw materials at the beginning of the World War. The work of the undersecretary for arms and munitions in foreign purchases, in initiating internal production and in regulating maritime transports is discussed. Data are given, limited to the year 1916, relative to the provision of supplies of antimony, acetone, high speed steel, aluminum, oxygen, and trench materials.—Gior. deali Econ.

5123. GOLOVINE, N. N. La mobilisation generale Russe a-t-elle été la cause de la Guerre? [Was the Russian general mobilization the cause of the World War?] Monde Slave. 6 (1) Jan. 1929: 20-45.—Gen. Golovine declares that the Austrian ultimatum alarmed Russia, that Russia had to arm herself or lose her bases near the border, since Russian mobilization was necessarily slower and more difficult than that of her two neighbor enemies each of whom began to mobilize before Russia even started. He demonstrates the superiority of the two Central Powers (Italy is not counted) in armed strength of military units, no matter how many more men might be brought to the front line by France and Russia and shows how Germany lost by forcing the fighting. Had Germany, under arms and after mobilization, waited until attacked, she would very likely have escaped adding Great Britain to her enemies, would have weakened French morale, and could have held France in check on the short frontier.—Asthur I. Andrews.

and could have near France in check on the short frontier.—Arthur I. Andrews.

5124. KOELTZ. La genèse de Tannenberg. [The genesis of Tannenberg.] Rev. de Paris. 35(18) Sep. 15, 1928: 352–380; Oct. 1, 1928: 627–672.—The important role played by the battle of Tannenberg makes a clear statement of the actual situation desirable. This is especially so because the current French conception of the part played by Ludendorff is based largely on his memoirs. When the German army retreated on August 20–21, Prittwitz and Waldersee were relieved of their commands. Hindenburg was appointed commanding general of the 8th army corps and Ludendorff became its quartermaster-general. By that time the Russian plans were known—they had been found in the possession of a captured Russian officer—and the necessary commands had been given by Prittwitz to meet them. These commands were reported by Ludendorff, approved and executed by him. This fact is substantiated by Prittwitz's report, which was then on its way to general-headquarters and is now available. Ludendorff's attitude toward von Moltke was unfair, in view of the fact that the latter saw the essentials of a campaign in East Prussia as early as 1907. The explanation of the legend that Ludendorff was the hero of Tannenberg lies in the fact that the general-staff selected him as the central figure of the World War. He was to be revered by posterity as the successor of Frederick the Great, Blücher, and the

first von Moltke. The real hero of Tannenberg was

the German workingman, who, in 1914, was thoroughly trained in the profession of arms.—Hugo C. M. Wendel. 5125. MEINECKE, FRIEDERICH. Le pape, Villalobar, et Kuehlmann. [The pope, Villalobar and Kuehlmann.] Flambeau. 11 (911) Nov. 1, 1928: 213-226.—Friederich Meinecke, in a paper read before the Pruschen Charles of t Friederich Meinecke, in a paper read before the Frussian Academy of Sciences and published in its Sitzungsberichte, has analyzed von Kuehlmann's peace policy of the autumn of 1917. The principal source of information is the work of the Reichstag Commission of Investigation on responsibility for Germany's defeat. It appears clearly in these documents that the pope's peace move of the summer of 1917, together with the move made by the German Reichstag in its famous resolution of July 19, 1917, remained fruitless because the German Government would not give a clear and unambiguous assurance that Belgium would be restored to complete independence. While the Vatican, through the nuncio Pacelli, was pressing the German Government for such a statement, von Kuehlmann sought to discover the minimal demands of the Entente by using as an intermediary the Marquis de Villalobar, Spanish Minister at Brussels. The critical decision on German policy was made in a crown council on Sep. 11, 1917. At that time the German Government was under pressure not only from the pope, but from Czernin also, for Czernin had rendered a report of his secret negotiations with the French. As a result of this pressure, the Crown Council decided to abandon the annexationist program in Belgium, provided there was assurance that an announcement in this sense would bring the Entente to the Conference table. Pending receipt of this assurance, which Kuehlman sought to get through Villalobar, a noncommittal note on Belgium was sent to the Vatican. This note sealed move.—Robert C. Binkley This note sealed the fate of the whole peace

5126. MORLEY, LORD. On the eve of catastrophe. (July, 1914) New Republic. Oct. 10, 1928.—This memorandum of Lord Morley, written between July 24 and August 4, 1914, reveals the division and indecision in the British Cabinet in regard to going into the war. Grey was emphatically for participation and proposed to resign should the Cabinet decide for neutrality. At first, however, the peace party in the Cabinet seemed stronger than the war party. Lloyd George pointed out that business interests were aghast at the idea of war. Morley argued that Russian aggrandizement was quite contrary to England's interest. On August 2, however, Grey was authorized to assure the French Ambassador that the British fleet would be ready to protect French coasts and shipping against German naval attack. But Cabinet membersinclined toward peace, meeting the same day for luncheon at Lord Beauchamp's, were loud in their protestations against England's being drawn into the conflict. In the evening Burns resigned from the Cabinet. The resignations of Morley, Simon and Beauchamp followed on the morning of August 3. But in the evening Burns sought out Morley. "Have you heard the news?" he asked. "Simon has been got over by the Prime Minister, with some stipulations, this afternoon, and after him, Beauchamp. So you and I are the only two." Later Asquith attempted to persuade Morley to return, but without success. Thus the Cabinet went into the war united except for Burns and

-Jonathan Scott.

5127. MOUSSET, ALBERT. L'attentat de Sarajevo. [The crime at Serajevo.] Rev. d'Histoire Moderne. 3 (17) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 321-359.—The author prints a letter from Berchtold to Bilinski, dated October 1,1914, in which the writer points out the necessity from the government viewpoint of having the trial of the assassins of the Archduke come out right and the desirability of carrying out the sentences before the end of hostilities. He also quotes a statement made to him personally by Ljuba

Jovanovitch on March 26, 1925, in which the latter says that the Serb government learned of the preparations for the assassination late in May or in June 1914. Pashitch, Jovan Jovanovitch and Ljuba himself were told by Pribicevitch. Orders were then given to stop the suspects at the frontier, but the Serb government hesitated to warn the Vienna government because the information was too vague and it was feared that it might be interpreted as a maneuver to stop the Archduke's journey. But Jovan Jovanovitch told the author (Mousset) that he learned from the Viennese papers on June 5 of the projected visit of the Archduke and then went to Bilinski on his own initiative. He warned Bilinski of the bad impression the visit would make among the Serbs, coming, as it would, on Vidovdan. An Austrian soldier of Serb race might slip a real cartridge into his rifle. Two days later Bilinski said that he had talked to the Archduke himself, but Franz Ferdinand was only strengthened in his decision. Ljuba Jovanovitch told the author that Jovan took this step without instructions from Belgrade and without reporting it to his government. The Serb government was greatly embarrassed when Jovan published the fact later. It could not go back on its earlier statement that, not knowing of the plot, it could not have warned Vienna. The author quotes extensively from a copy of the steno-graphic report (700 pages in length) of the trial of the assassins. The author recognizes the contradictions in the report, but thinks that, on the whole, the evidence given justifies the belief that there was in Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1914 a revolutionary southern Slav movement. In imputing this state of mind to Serbian propaganda, the state lawyers were looking abroad for an explanation which they could find nearer home in the oppressive and retrograde practises of the Austro-Hungarian administration.—W. L. Langer.
5128. RAIN, PIERRE. Nicolas II et sa diplomatie

pendant la guerre. [Nicholas II and his diplomacy during the War.] Rev. des Sci. Pol. 52 Jan.-Mar. 1929: 105-127.—The author gives an account of the foreign policy of Nicholas II on the eve of and during the War, basing his study upon the wealth of documents and memoirs published on that subject. He shows Sazanov's inability to direct the foreign policy entirely in accordance with his own judgment, the Czar's desire for peace but his anger over the Russian diplomatic checks, and the militarists' optimism about Russia's preparedness for He portrays the quick dissolution of Russia's whole hearted determination to pursue the war to the end. He lays bare the conflict of interests among the Entente Powers in their negotiations over the conduct of the war and over the Balkan questions as they arose. He exposes the disastrous influence of Rasputin and the Czarina on the Czar, the endeavor of the other Entente Powers to secure closer cooperation with Russia and to save her at the conference at St. Petersburg in February, 1917, the failure, and the Czar's deposition.—E.

N. Anderson

5129. SAVELLI, AGOSTINO. Un grande condottiero italiano: Luigi Cadorna. [A leading Italian general: Luigi Cadorna.] Gior. de Pol. e di Lett. 5(1) Jan. 1929: 2-43.—The leader of the Italian army during the first part of the World War (May 1915-Oct. 1917), Luigi Cadorna, was a 20 year old lieutenant when his father, General Raffaele Cadorna, in command of the troops of the new United Kingdom, entered Rome on Sentenber 20, 1870. September 20, 1870, and brought to an end the temporal power of the Popes. He was, however, and remained to the end, a man of Catholic feelings; and this, together with his extreme self-centered character, made him the object of enmity and opposition. As Chief of the General Staff of the Army in 1914 he had the responsibility of reorganizing his troops and keeping them in condition during the period of Italian neutrality, until May 24, 1915. His leadership and conduct of the com-

paign has been often discussed and criticized, especially in connection with the causes which brought about the retreat of the Italian army at Caporetto (Oct.-Nov. 1917). The author of this article points out the injustice of the charges against Cadorna, placing all responsibility for the disaster upon the weakness of the Italian Civil Government of the interior, the pacifistic propaganda both of the Socialist Party and of the Vatican, and finally the lack of cooperation on the part of the English and the French General Staff. A judgment was given against Cadorna by a Commission of Inquiry, but he was later rehabilitated by the Fascist Government, which created him "Marshal of Italy" on November 4, 1924, together with his more fortunate successor, General Armando Diaz. Cadorna died December 21, 1928.—A. Donini.

1928.—A. Donini.
5130. SWINDLER, HENRY O. The so-called Lost Battalion. Amer. Mercury. 15 (59) Nov. 1928: 257-265.—Without robbing the 77th American Division of any glory, Captain H. O. Swindler, for five years Research Officer in the Army War College, disposes of many myths connected with the story of the lost battalion. Units of the 77th Division under Major Charles Whittlesey which were isolated in enemy territory during the Mause Arganne operation from Oct. 3 tory during the Meuse-Argonne operation from Oct. 3 to 7, 1918, were not a battalion, nor were they in any sense lost. Their position, which was taken up according to orders and grimly held, was definitely known; yet relief could not be effected until the evening of Oct. 7. Casualties amounted to 48.6 % of the effectives. Major Whittlesey, Captains Holderman and McMurtry were awarded the Congressional Medal of

Honor. (An interesting map showing the operation appears on page 259).—H. A. de Weerd.
5131. VOGEL, GEORG. Der Einfluss Nicolsons und Crowes auf die Politik Sir Edward Grey's. [The influence of Nicolson and Crowe upon Sir Edward Grey's policy.] Europäische Gespräche. 6 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 570-592.—The marginalia to the British decuments on the grief of 1014 show that Sir Edward documents on the crisis of 1914 show that Sir Edward Grey's foreign policy was influenced at decisive moments by his anti-German advisers, Nicolson and Crowe, secretary and assistant secretary of state for foreign affairs. Crowe was the more aggressive and Nicolson supported his views. The two counselled passivity until the crisis was fully developed; on July 25th they decided that a European war was inevitable and that England must intervene. They proposed the mobilization of the fleet on July 25th and won Grey's consent July 25-27. They interpreted the crisis as a trial of strength between the two rival groups of powers and Grey refused to discuss the merits of the Austrian case against Serbia.In order to prejudice Grey against Germany they exploited grossly exaggerated French reports of German prepara-tions for war as well as awkward German diplomatic maneuvers. In spite of their efforts Grey continued to strive for the maintenance of peace through the first of August, but finally when he was wavering badly, on July 31st, they made a joint assault upon his position. They insisted that England's honor and interest alike demanded intervention. Nowhere in the documents can one find a trace of an attempt by Nicolson or Crowe to prevent the European war or even to support their superior's attempts.—M. H. Cochran.

THE WORLD SINCE 1920

(See Entries 4405, 5548, 4616, 4618, 5694, 5695, 5719, 5737, 5779, 5844)

ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 4771, 5002, 5004, 5225, 5390, 5496, 5750)

5132. ECKERT, CHRISTIAN. Aussichten des Kapitalismus. [The future of capitalism.] Weltwirtsch. Arch. 29(1) Jan. 1929: 1-25.—The author discusses Sombart's generalizations on the future of capitalism, expressed in his speech before the Verein für Sozialpolitik in Zurich, 1928. Sombart considers capitalism in Europe to be in a late stage of its development and sees an alteration in the nature of capitalism in newer countries which threatens the existence of its European The author is inclined to be sceptical of the possibility of foreseeing the future of capitalism and thinks that what evidence we have indicates a more prosperous old age for European capitalism than Sombart is willing to admit. The World War, despite its enormous influence on economic organization in Europe, does not mark the end of the great period of capitalism. The war did not alter the essential characteristics of capitalism but, as a matter of fact, it carried them to a higher stage of development. Capitalist enterprise and capitalist resources show no tendency to diminish .-Edward S. Mason.

5133. FOÃ, BRUNO. Vecchie e nuove controversie sulla teoria del commercio internazionale. [Old and new controversies on the theory of international commerce.] Economia. 6(8) Aug. 1928: 125-132.—A critical and expository article on James W. Angell's The theory of international prices.—Gior. degli Econ.

5135. KNIGHT, FRANK H. Historical and theoretical issues and the problem of modern capitalism. Jour. Econ. & Business Hist. 1 (1) Nov. 1928: 119-136. This article is a meditation on, rather than a review of, the third volume of the revised edition of Werner Sombart's work on capitalism which was published in 1927 under the title Das Wirtschaftsleben im Zeitalter des Hochkapitalismus. Many historical writers, among them Sombart, are handicapped by a lack of clear understanding of the mechanics of a competitive economic Undue weight has been given to the domination of property over the propertyless, while the fact that men and things have been freed from the limitations of authority and tradition has been over-looked.—Pembroke H. Brown.

5136. MOFFAT, JAMES E. Nationalism and economic theory. Jour. Pol. Econ. 36(4) Aug. 1928: 417-446.—A discussion of the historical influence of nationalism upon the schools of economic thought and

nationalism upon the schools of economic thought and an appraisal of the effect of nationalism upon present-day economic theory.—C. B. Hoover.

5137. PARSONS, TALCOTT. "Capitalism" in recent German literature: I. Sombart and Weber. Jour. Pol. Econ. 36(6) Dec. 1928: 641-661.—Economic thought in Great Britain and America is a product of rationalistic philosophy. Its method has been that of abstract generality, having universal application to economic life. On the other hand, modern thought has emphasized the importance of studying the various types of economic society and the different cultural epochs. Sombart's view of economic science is both historical and theoretical. He aims primarily in his Modern Capitalism to present an "ideal type" of economic system or economic epoch which best typifies the

Every common trend of economic life as a whole. economic system is measured on the basis of (1) its form of organization, (2) its technique, and (3) its mental attitude, or spirit. The spirit is regarded as a unique phenomenon for each economic system and is the most essential factor in the creation of economic organization. Capitalism for Sombart is an objective and acquisitive system, in which compulsion falls upon the individual business man to seek profit as an end. Following Marx, Sombart refers to this compulsion as "the necessity of capital to reproduce itself." The capitalistic spirit is composed of the bourgeois spirit and the spirit of enterprise. In the latter there are two principles: acquisition and competition. When strengthened by competition, acquisition, or gain, becomes a measure of success and economic activity comes to be an end in itself. Eventually there develops the "monster," capitalistic enterprise, the spirit of which, in comparison with the "natural" state of the precapitalistic era, is mainly a destructive force. The spirit of capitalism is exemplified in the case of technique as an aspect of the capitalistic system. Medieval technique was rooted in tradition and experience, whereas modern technique is objective and is based on scientific "laws". Sombert has been especially inscientific 'laws.' Sombart has been especially influenced by Karl Marx. He accepts Marx's view that capitalism is an all-embracing system of social life, unique in historical development. He denies, however, Marx's economic interpretation of history, and does not agree with his ethical judgment that out of capitalism would be born the future ideal society. Sombart also gives no credence to the "creative power of capitalism," as did Marx, but affirms that "nothing of any cultural importance has ever come of it, and nothing ever will."

Tipton R. Snavely.
5138. PARSONS, TALCOTT. "Capitalism" in recent German literature—II. Jour. Pol. Econ. 37 (1) Feb. 1929: 31-51.—The aim of Max Weber, like that of Sombart, is primarily to illuminate the problems of modern capitalism. Weber constructs a special instrument of analysis, namely, an ideal type, which, though purely fictitious in character, serves as a means of understanding of a cultural phenomenon—designated as the "historical individual." The ideal type portrays those occurrences and events which would be realized under "ideal" conditions and thereby forms a standard of judgment for the appraisal of actual, historical facts. The term capitalism is applied in two different senses by Weber. It is used, first, as a general concept, and is made applicable to any historical period or epoch. Under this concept capital is defined as "goods which are devoted to securing profits in exchange," and capitalism as a "system of (rationally conducted) exchange for profit." In the second place, the term capitalism is used to refer more specifically to modern capitalism the essential difference in the two concepts. capitalism, the essential difference in the two concepts being a matter of degree. Weber, unlike Sombart, excludes the spirit of enterprise as an essential force in modern capitalism, holding that a specific characteristic of the latter is the rational organization of free labor. Capitalism thus comes to be simply a form of bureaucratic organization directed to the end of pecuniary profit. Bureaucracy is the keynote of capitalism and, as such, leads to a further stage in the line of social evolution, namely, socialism. Weber rejects socialism, therefore, as being an extension of capitalism. The explanation of capitalism lies in a concept of ethical values and not in utilitarianism. The ethics of capitalism is in turn rooted in Protestantism. The Puritan chose the rational life making for capitalism, but handed down a mechanistic system of inexorable power before which the individual is helpless. As a mode of economic life, the essence of capitalism is the spirit of enterprise. The following important characteristics of the system may be stated: (1) its objectivity, (2) its rational character,

(3) its ethical aim or purpose, (4) its highly specialized and mechanistic form, (5) its economic determinism .-Tipton R. Snavely.

5139. RABINES, EUDOCIO. El capital financiero. [Financial capital.] Amauta. 3(19) Nov.—Dec. 1928: 21-31.—A sociological theory of capital.—L. L. Bernard.

ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See Entries 4963, 5037, 5040, 5142, 5320, 5458, 5622)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 5088, 5163, 5181, 5196, 5224, 5543, 5602, 5604, 5778, 5785)

5140. BATTAGLIA, ROGER. Die wirtschaftliche Lage Polens an der Jahreswende 1928-29. [The economic position of Poland at the end of the year 1928.] Rev. Polish Law & Econ. 1(4) 1928: 392-399.—R. M.

Woodbury.
5141. M., P. La vie économique aux États-Unis. [Economic life in the United States.] Rev. Econ. Pol. 42(6) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 1501-1527.—The years 1927-1928 have made apparent certain defects in the American economic system: (1) the economic depression, as indicated by failures, unemployment, the relative decrease in farmers' buying power, poorly organized in-dustries; (2) the stock market shows a continued rise, a drain on the treasuries of industries, augmented dividends, and drain on the money market. A detailed discussion is given of the policy and actions of the Federal Reserve Banks and their effect on money and stock markets. The relative independence of the stock market and certain defects in its organization also

market and certain defects in its organization also contribute to the present situation.—E. T. Weeks.
5142. OMOHUNDRO, EDGAR H. Fifty years of United States economic progress. Commerce Reports.
(4) Jan. 28, 1929: 198-201.—R. M. Woodbury.
5143. WAISMANN, J. A. L'économie rurale de la Turquie. [The rural economy of Turkey.] Rev. des Études Islam. (4) 1928: 529-558.—This article was translated by J. Castagne, from the Nowy Vostok of Moscow, 1927, No. 19. Present-day Turkey is essentially agricultural, with little development of mining and industry. Its rural economy has great diversity of form in a limited area, on account of historical conditions of the people and natural diversity between fertile seacoast with a warm and humid clibetween fertile seacoast with a warm and humid climate and dry plateaux. Seven regions are recognized: Thrace, Smyrna, Adalia, and Adana on the seacoast; and the western plateau, the central plateau, and the eastern provinces in the interior. French estimates show 21% of desert, 9% in forests, 12% under cultivation, and 58% not sown, but suitable for cultivation. The two-field system predominates. Density of population diminishes rapidly from west to east. The loss of territory between 1913 and 1919 caused many changes, statistics of which are unreliable. Constant tinople and Smyrna import most of their beef. eastern provinces export sheep, wool, and mohair. Cereals preponderate, especially wheat and barley of the winter varieties. Sowing and reaping are usually by hand, and threshing is by primitive methods; machinery is just beginning to be used. The yield is superior to that in Russia. The soft grain is often mixed for flour with harder grain from the U. S. or Russia. Vegetables, olives, and grapes are less than before the war. The export of raisins has fallen one-

third, but that of figs has increased. Tobacco has gained and cotton is about the same, but the production of silk is only about 10% of the pre-war amount. On the average, agriculture stands at about 90% of the production before the war. Turkey desires new markets; more laborers in cotton and silk; capital for technical improvements, irrigation, and fertilization; and new railway lines. In the near future the most rapid gains can be in stock raising and extensive agriculture in the central and eastern regions.—A. Lybyer.
5144. UNSIGNED. Germany's economic

tion at the turn of the year 1928-29. Reichskredit-Gesellsch., Berlin. Doc. 303. 1-96.—R. M. Woodbury. 5145. UNSIGNED. Industrial and agricultural

development in Peru. An economic survey. Amer. Trust Rev. of the Pacific. 18(1) Jan. 15, 1929: 8-12.—Peru consists of the great table land with a high mountain range along each edge, the long narrow semi-desert coastal belt, and the forested Amazon valley east of the plateau. On account of engineering difficulties Peru has few railroads. The Central from Callao and Lima to Huancyo, 217 miles, is the highest standard gauge line in the world. On one short section it has 16 switch-backs and frequently five tracks, one above the other, are in plain sight at one time. Aviation is considered a godsend to Peru and early in 1928 the government opened an air service from Lima to Iquitos, 800 miles, covered between sunrise and sunset. The trip from Iquitos to Lima, 1200 miles, is a hard 22 to 24 day trip, by rail, auto, steamer, pack mule and canoe, but the airplane has reduced this time tremendously. Sugar, cotton, rice, petroleum, vanadium, copper and guano are the chief products. The Peruvian sugar planter has several advantages over his Hawaiian and Gulf of Mexico competitors. He is near the guano beds of the coastal belt and the nitrates of Chile; he pays less for his labor than any other sugar land save Java; the industry is not seasonal as is the case in Louisiana and Cuba. Cotton, an indigenous crop, in 1925 replaced sugar as the leading agricultural export. Peruvian cotton is all long-staple and brings high prices; the boll-weevil is not known; the Peruvian cotton plants bear for several years without replanting; and cotton picking lasts most of the year. Peru pro-

duces about 4000 tons of vanadium, most of the world's supply.—H. L. Jome.

5146. UNSIGNED. Statistique générale de La Tunisie, 1927. [General statistics of Tunis, 1927.] Régence de Tunis, Protectorat Français, Direction Générale de l'Agric., du Commerce et de Colonisation. 1928: pp. 482.—Statistics of finance, public health, commerce, accidents, labor, production, etc.—R. M.

Woodbury.
5147. UNSIGNED. Statistisches Jahrbuch für den Freisstaat Sachen. [Statistical yearbook for

den Freisstaat Sachen. [Statistical yearbook for Saxony (Germany).] Sächsisches Stat. Landesamt. (47) 1927–1928: pp. 516.—R. M. Woodbury.
5148. UNSIGNED. La situation économique du Bas-Rhin en 1927. [The economic situation of the lower Rhine in 1927.] Bull. Chambre du Commerce de Strasbourg. 7(1) 1928: 1–78.—R. M. Woodbury.
5149. UNSIGNED. General conditions of finance and economy in 1927–28. Twenty-eighth Finan. & Econ. Annual of Japan. 1928: 5–12.—This annual includes statistics of finance, agriculture, industry and commerce, foreign trade, banking and money markets: commerce, foreign trade, banking and money markets; it also includes data on Korea, Formosa, Japanese Saghalien and Kwantung Province.—R. M. Woodbury. 5150. UNSIGNED. The economic position of Great Britain. Westminster Bank. Rev. (179) Jan. 1929: 3-73.—R. M. Woodbury.

LAND AND AGRICULTURAL **ECONOMICS**

(See also Entries 4781, 4782, 4795, 4807, 4819, 4827, 4830, 4831, 4834, 5134, 5143, 5149, 5177, 5201, 5233, 5237, 5326, 5334, 5357, 5405, 5445, 5457, 5459, 5460, 5461, 5465, 5472, 5475, 5492, 5497, 5694, 5696, 5777, 5810, 5811)

5151. BECKMANN, FRITZ. Die Aussichten der Standardisierungsbestrebungen in der deutschen Landwirtschaft. [The prospects of standardization in German agriculture.] Wirtschaftsdienst. 13 (40) Oct. 5, 1928: 1622-1624.—The author deplores the growing importation of foreign standardized agricultural products into Germany to the detriment of the domestic product. He points out the difficulties in the way of standardization in Germany, but suggests that cooperation will help to solve the problem. He urges the institution of courses in marketing in the educational insti-

tutions.—A. M. Hannay.
5152. BERTLING, C. T. Grondbezit in de Minahasa. [Land ownership in Minahasa.] Koloniale Studien. 12 (6) Dec. 1928: 322-339.—Due to economic causes, such as the increase in commerce and the development of the copra industry, land ownership in Minahasa is shifting from collective to individual ownership. The problem of giving good title raises two serious difficulties. The first involves the provision of the native law that long-continued possession, based upon a new title, yields before the claims of the descendants of the first breaker of the soil. The indivisibility of family-possession, where the entitled family is opposed to division and alienation, represents the second difficulty. At the heart of the Minahasa agrarian question lies the problem of acquiring security of title. Since prescription is ruled out, the way to greater security of title is through the improvement of the rules regulating proof of title. Long-continued occupation should throw the burden of proof upon the plaintiff. Land registers should at once be instituted in which all occupations and ownerships should be carefully registered. Helpful also would be a decree requiring district heads to make periodic reports to the resident as to the divisions of family lands that have taken place in their districts, together with all necessary information concerning them. "Declarations of right" by family heads and others, given before a notary, would greatly facilitate the establishment of better titles.—

Amy Vandenbosch.

5153. BHATNAGAR, B. G. The report of the royal commission on agriculture in India in 1928. Indian Jour. Econ. 9(33) Oct. 1928: 139-143.—The statement that the report of the Commission has been characterized by the Indian Press as full of platitudes and disappointing is not true. If lack of capital should prevent

putting the report into effect over all India it should at least be tried in a limited area.—J. I. Falconer.

5154. BURDICK, R. T.; REINHOLT, MARTIN; and KLEMMEDSON, G. S. Cattle-ranch organization in the mountains of Colorado. Colorado Agric. Exper. Station Bull. #342 Sep. 1928: pp. 62.—This report is confined chiefly to an analysis of the mountain ranches as contrasted with the prairie ranches reported in Bull. #327 of the same experiment station. Cattle are an important source of income in almost all the mountain counties of Colorado and range cattle are well distributed over the entire state. This analysis includes 32 ranches which were studied from 1922 to 1925. During these years sheep increased in numbers, particularly in the western mountain areas, and other crops were replacing hay and grazing. The bulk of the cattle sold from the ranches was classed as feeder cattle and was sold in Denver. On the whole, the period was one of small profits in the cattle business. Ranch profits are modified and controlled by size of the business, efficient use of labor, care of herds in winter, a good calf crop, and economy of operation .- A. J.

Dadisman.

5155. CONWAY, H. M. The livestock review for 1927. U. S. Dept. Agric., Miscellaneous Publ. 28. Aug. 1928: pp. 45.—Caroline B. Sherman.

5156. DESBOUS, GEORGES. Une richesse nationale Bulgare: La culture des roses. [The cultivation of roses, a source of national wealth in Bulgaria.] Rev. Écon. Française. 50 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 195-214. -R. M. Woodbury.

5157. DOWNER-ZAPOLSKI. Der Kampf um Brot in Italien. [The battle for bread in Italy.] Agrar-Probleme. 1(4) 1928: 779-792.—The author discusses the Fascist attempt to raise enough grain in Italy to supply the country's needs, and shows that so far it has not met with the hoped-for success.—A.M. Hannay.

5158. ELLIOTT, F. F.; TAPP, JESSIE W.; and WILLARD, REX E. Types of farming in North Dakota. U. S. Dept. Agric., Technical Bull. 102. Dec. 1928: pp. 55.—The phrase "type-of-farming" as here used relates to the kind, amount and proportion of crops and livestock found on an individual farm. Accurate knowledge regarding different type-of-farming areas within a given state is necessary as a safe basis for long-time agricultural programs, recommendations for adjustments, application of results of local studies, use of recommended standards as to methods and practices in handling certain enterprises, etc. What is needed is a segregation of farmers into specific groups on given sizes of farms and in homogeneous type-offarming areas so that a correct appraisal can be made of the needs of typical groups and a true interpreta-tion of the effect which changing conditions are likely to have upon them. In this bulletin such a segregation and analysis is made of agriculture in North Dakota. Methods are presented which indicate how special tabulations of census data may be used to supplement the usual agricultural census data in arriving at important type-of-farming areas in any given state and in determining the typical farming systems for different size of farms in each area. Examples illustrate how these typical farming systems may be used in conjunction with production and price information in testing out and appraising the profitableness of different types of farms as well as long-time and year-to-year adjustments in different farming systems.— Caroline B. Sherman.

5159. EVOLI, FRANCESCO. Le bonifiche meridionali. [Reclamation in the South.] Riforma Soc. 39 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 366-382.—An article à propos of the recent volume of Ciasca: Storia delle Bonifiche del Regno di Napoli (History of Reclamation in the Kingdom of Naples). Among the causes of the deficient agriculture in the South the physical-agronomical elements are most important and empers are determined. elements are most important and appear as determining the hygienic and social elements. During the past century (from the overthrow of feudalism) in those areas where physical conditions were such as to repay the cost important reclamation projects were undertaken by private parties; in areas—that is, the greater part of the territory-where the physical conditions were not so favorable, reclamation can be carried out only by the State.—Gior. degli Econ.

5160. GALEVIUS, F. Die Arbeitsprobleme in der Grosswirtschaft (Sowjetwirtschaft) der U.d.S.S.R. [Labor problems of large scale farming (Soviet farming enterprises) in the U. S. S. R.] Agrar-Probleme. 1 (4) 1928: 661-690.—The labor problem in the Soviet farming enterprises) farming enterprises is studied in this article. manent workers, seasonal workers, workers by the day, and those engaged in piece work, their wages, and their importance in the agricultural industry of the country

are discussed. The author pictures a future for Russian agriculture as a rationalized industry, playing a more and more important and well-organized role in the economy of the country and increasing its productive

power.—A. M. Hannay.
5161. GUNGULI, B. N. Restriction of the acreage
of jute—a study of the Congress policy. Modern Rev. 44(4) Oct. 1928: 411-416.—A paper read before the Dacca University Economic Association. The author opposes the restriction of the acreage of jute recently adopted as an item in the program of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. The parties concerned include the jute growers, the speculative middlemen, and a combination of jute manufacturers which seeks to influence the markets both for manufactures and for raw material. The world demand for jute has be-come increasingly elastic. The interests of jute growers and speculative middlemen are distinctly opposed. The campaign of restriction must be considered both as an opportunist move, sponsored by middlemen, to of an attempt to keep the production of raw jute permanently at a "pegged" level to counteract the monopolistic control of output and consumption enjoyed by the jute mills. Only middlemen will gain from temporary restriction. The wider permanent problem is really not one of restriction but of judicious control of output by a representative organization of jute growers possessing expert knowledge of market conditions and proper sanction behind its policy. Success in this direction would secure a fair return to the grower and would also rid the market of the pernicious influence of speculators.—Ben W. Lewis.

5162. HEDGES, HAROLD. Economic aspects of the cattle industry of the Nebraska sand hills. Nebraska sand hills.

braska Agric. Exper Station, Bull. #231. Dec. 1928: pp. 42.—"A three-year study of 47 branches in the Nebraska sand hill area shows the average net income per ranch, including the labor of the operator and family, was \$1,102 in 1924-25; \$1,014 in 1925-26; and \$1,009 in 1926-27. The rate of return earned on the operator's equity was 0.5%, 8.8%, and 5.4% in the respective years. The average investment was approximately \$70,000 per ranch, and the average size of the ranches was 6,681 acres. Approximately 90% of the total receipts were from cattle. Other livestock, principally hogs furnished 5 to 6% of the total receipts. The average indebtedness of the 47 ranches was \$26,-280 in 1924–25, and was reduced to \$25,104 in 1926–27. Interest payments are burdensome, 59% of the excess of ranch receipts over ranch expenses was required in of ranch receipts over ranch expenses was required in 1924-25 to pay the interest charge. By refunding debts, a number of ranches secured new loans at lower rates. At least two factors contributed to improvement in the credit situation, first, the change for the better in the cattle industry renewed confidence so that loans were renewed at lower rates, and in the second place, new credit machinery, largely federal agencies, brought about lower rates. The ten best and the ten poorest ranches were selected on the basis of percentage return to the operator on his equity after paying interest charge and allowing for the operator's and unpaid family labor. It was found that the ten best ranches had a higher ratio of receipts to expenses, had larger calf crops, made more efficient use of labor, and had a more rapid turnover of capital than the ten poorest ranches. There was a tendency to market cattle at younger ages than formerly. Conditions in the area favor the maintenance of breeding herds and the production of feeders rather than grass-fat cattle or steers. The heaviest market movement is in Aug., Sep., Oct., and Nov. Cattle prices and production tend to move up and down in rather well-defined cycles. The next peak in prices seems due between 1929 and 1932."- F. F. Lininger.

5163. HEINISCH, OTTOKAR. Die Landwirtschaft der Tschechoslowakei. [Agriculture in Czecho-slovakia.] Berichte über Landwirtsch. 8(4) 1928: 441-497.—This is a comprehensive account of agricultural conditions in Czechoslovakia. The economic aspects of crop production and livestock raising are discussed, and brief descriptions are given of agricultural, educational institutions and experiment stations as well as of institutions of cooperation and credit.—A. M.

5164. HITCHCOCK, JOHN A. Economics of the farm manufacture of maple syrup and sugar. Vermont Agric. Exper. Station Bull. #285. Jul. 1928: pp. 96.—The trend in the production of maple products in the U. S. is definitely downward, while Canadian production has tended to increase. United States production in 1920 was only 71% of the 1860 production, the decrease being due primarily to a contraction of the producing area. Six states, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan and New Hampshire now account for 88% of the crop. In 1919, U. S. production was valued at \$12,381,376. The Vermont crop alone was valued at \$3,580,369. A study of 457 sugar orchards in Vermont for the 1925 season showed gross receipts of \$420 per orchard. Five-sixths of the total production was sold as syrup, only one-sixth of the crop being "sugared off," and sold in the form of maple sugar. Two-thirds of the syrup entered the bulk maple sugar. Two-thirds of the syrup entered the bulk trade, while two-thirds of the sugar was sold direct to the consumer. "An average of 10 gallons of syrup and 50 pounds of sugar was retailed for home use." As a measure of productive efficiency and not as a basis for price fixing propaganda, the cost per gallon of bulk syrup was found to be \$1.694. Of the total cost, man labor amounted to 26.7%; orchard costs (interest plus taxes), 25.2%; equipment costs, 21.7%; fuel, 16.2%, and horse labor 10.2%. The labor expended amounted to 1.75 hours for each gallon of syrup produced amounted to 1.75 hours for each gallon of syrup produced amounted to 1.75 hours for each gallon of syrup produced amounted to 1.75 hours for each gallon of syrup produced amounted to 1.75 hours for each gallon of syrup produced amounted to 1.75 hours for each gallon of syrup produced amounted to 1.75 hours for each gallon of syrup produced amounted to 1.75 hours for each gallon of syrup produced amounted to 1.75 hours for each gallon of syrup produced to 1.75 hours for eac duc d. Approximately 1,000 buckets per orchard were hung, although the modal number was only about 700 buckets. Other than variation in the ability of the operator, size of orchard, sugar content of sap and yield of syrup per bucket were found to be the important feators affecting the cost per gallon of syrup. "Each factors affecting the cost per gallon of syrup. "Each increase of 1000 in the number of buckets hung, was on the average accompanied by a decrease of 20 cents (\$0.199) in the manufacturing cost per gallon." However, the costs on individual farms fail to conform closely to the values indicated by the regression line. For each one per cent increase in the sugar content of the sap, the bulk cost per gallon of syrup was lowered 27.6 cents. Most important of the three factors affecting cost was the yield of syrup per bucket. "On the average throughout the whole group of farmers there is a reduction of 45 cents per gallon in cost (b = \$0.454) for each increase of 0.1 gallon in production per bucket." The relation of each of these three factors affecting total costs, to the various elements which enter into the cost of production, is shown, as well as the interrelation of physical factors. Variations in the three factors are responsible for 60.4% of the total variation. For size of orchard the coefficient of determination is 10.2%

of orchard the coefficient of determination is 10.2% for percentage of sugar in sap, 2.7%, and for yield of syrup per bucket, 47.5%.—F. F. Lininger.

5165. HITCHCOCK, JOHN A. Economics of the farm manufacture of maple syrup and sugar. Vermont Agric. Exper. Station Bull. \$286. Nov. 1928: pp. 24. (cont. of 285).—Prices received for maple products are affected by the method of sale and the quality of the product. Net returns for syrup sold at retail averaged 31 cents per gallon higher than returns when syrup was sold to dealers. This margin, apparantly an adequate one, the seller receives for his enterently an adequate one, the seller receives for his enter-prise in securing individual buyers, and for extra labor involved in selling at retail. There is no evidence to

indicate that it costs more to produce good syrup than poor syrup, but No. 1 syrup in 1925 brought \$1.58 per gallon and No. 3, only \$1.05. Percentage of syrup sold at retail, percentage of No. 1 syrup, number of buckets hung, and gallons of syrup per bucket, were correlated with profit with the result that differences in yield are shown to be of outstanding importance in causing differences in profit. "Good yields are the prime essential of economical and profitable maple syrup produc-"-F. F. Lininger

5166. HOLZKAMM, MAX. Die Standardisierungsmassnahmen der deutschen Landwirtschaft. [Measures for the standardization of German agriculture. Wirtschaftsdienst. 13 (50) Dec. 14, 1928; 2066-2069.—A brief account of measures that have been adopted

A brief account of measures that have been adopted in Germany for the standardization of butter, milk, cheese, eggs, potatoes, fruits and vegetables, and hogs.—A. M. Hannay.

5167. HOLZKAMM, MAX. Zukunftsfragen der deutschen Viehwirtschaft. [Future problems of German livestock raising.] Wirtschaftsdienst. 13 (29) Jul. 20, 1928: 1189-1191.—The author discusses the necessity for increased domestic production of fodder for livestock in Germany in order to counteract the increased cost of production due to the extension use of

creased cost of production due to the extensive use of imported fodder.—A. M. Hannay.

5168. HUTSON, J. B. Farm budgeting. U. S. Dept. Agric. Farmers Bull. #1564. Jul. 1928: pp. 22.—In farming, a budget means a plan for the future use of the land, man labor, horse work, equipment, and other resources that the farmer has to work with. It includes the plan for the system of farming for the comto be grown, the livestock to be kept, and the estimated production, receipts, and expenses from the various sources. This bulletin shows how a farm budget is made, why a farm budget should be kept, and how to use the budget method in making farm plans. It outlines the price and production information needed in making a budget and suggests the sources of this information. Forms for farm budget making are included.

Caroline B. Sherman.
5169. JASNY, N. Die Lage des Weltmarktes für

5169. JASNY, N. Die Lage des Weltmarktes für Brotgetreide. [The position of bread grain on the world market.] Wirtschaftsdienst. 13 (38) Sep. 21, 1928: 1544-1547.—A. M. Hannay.
5170. JASNY, N. Die Lage des Weltmarktes für Futtergetreide. [The position of fodder grain on the world market.] Wirtschaftsdienst. 13 (40) Oct. 5,1928: 1628-1631.—A. M. Hannay.
5171. JASNY, N. Protein und die Zukunft der Weizenproduction. [Protein and the future of wheat production.] Wirtschaftsdienst. 13 (30) Jul. 27, 1928:

production.] Wirtschaftsdienst. 13 (30) Jul. 27, 1928: 1219-1221.—The protein content of wheat has an influence on the surplus problem. The U. S. has been in the habit of exporting the poorer qualities of wheat to European countries that have not realized the superiority of hard wheat with its high protein content. As that realization grows, the problem of the disposal of the surplus wheat will become more acute.—A. M.

5172. KALLBRUNNER, HERMANN. Industrialisierung der Landwirtschaft. [The industralization of agriculture.] Oesterreichische Volkswirt. 21 (9) Dec. 1, 1928: 228-229.—The reports of a census taken in Germany, June 16, 1925, present detailed statistics of farm machinery in use in 1925, with comparative figures for 1907. The increase in almost every type of machine is very great, ranging from 100% in seeding machines to 900% in cultivators, which have displaced hand work on crops, and even more in machines, like potato planters, which were little used in 1907. Motor plows have come largely to take the place of steam plows, though the whole number of the latter, which are mainly used on large farms, shows an increase

Power driven threshing machines have increased many fold, while those operated by horse power were fewer in 1925 than in 1907. The wide use of electric motors, which far outnumber all other sources of farm power gas and oil engines, water wheels, etc.—is significant. It is suggested that further increase in the use of machinery in farming will follow close upon the improvement of the machines placed on the market.—Leon E. Truesdell.

5173. MORISON, F. L. Dairy and other live-stock production costs in Medina county, Ohio. Ohio Agric. Exper. Station. Bull. #424. Jul. 1928: pp. 53.— This bulletin presents an analysis of the production costs of the livestock kept on 23 farms in the dairy region of northeastern Ohio for the years 1920 to 1924 inclusive. The farmers kept accurate records during the period. More than half the income on these farms was from the dairy herds. The cost of keeping a cow was \$192.37 per year. Cows producing less than 6,000 pounds of milk per year were kept at a loss, but those The 123 head of poultry kept on each farm returned more than 10% of the total income. The average cost of producing eggs was 34.6 cents per dozen. Size of flock, lambs raised per ewe, and weight of wool per fleece were factors influencing profits from sheep. A few hogs were kept on most of the farms. Not enough

hogs nor sheep were kept to add materially to the farm income.—A. J. Dadisman.

5174. MOTHERWELL, W. R. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada for the ways and Marsh 21, 1020. Dominion of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1929. Dominion of Canada Dept. Agric. 1928: pp. 141.—R. M. Woodbury.

5175. NENOFF, SUBTCHO. Tobacco industry in Bulgaria. Bulgarian British Rev. 6 Dec. 1928: 3-4.—

R. M. Woodbury. 5176. POLJAKOW, A. Formen der Pachtverhältnisse in China.] Types of leases in China.] Agrar-Probleme. 1(4) 1928: 691-721.—The author studies

Probleme. 1(4) 1928: 691-721.—The author studies the various types of leases in China, and compares and contrasts them with the systems most common to France, Italy, and the U. S. A list of sources consulted is given.—A. M. Hannay.

5177. PRICE, H. B.; NEGAARD, O. A.; and BRIERLEY, W. G. Marketing locally grown raspberries in Minnesota. Minnesota Agric. Exper. Station Bull. #245. Jul. 1928: pp. 21.—A farm survey indicates increased acreages in the Twin City section. In this area, 95 producers, or 85% of the growers interviewed. area, 95 producers, or 85% of the growers interviewed, stated they market their entire crop through the public markets of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Local cooperative associations function as marketing agencies in some sections of the state. Opening prices for the season in the Twin Cities are usually relatively high, then follows a sharp break, after which reduced supplies seldom result in raising the level of prices. A welldefined weekly price cycle is noticeable, with the peak occurring on Tuesday and Wednesday. The cycle is due primarily to differences in quantities of berries marketed daily, supplies being less on the high-priced days. The chief marketing problems are stabilizing the market, standardizing the product, improving the market, standardizing the product, improving the quality, securing market information, and reducing marketing costs. "Cooperation among growers is the most promising solution."—F. F. Lininger.

5178. RAUCHENSTEIN, EMIL. Economic aspects of the fresh plum industry. California Agric. Exper. Station Bull. #459. Oct. 1928: pp. 26.—R. M.

Woodbury.

5179. REISSNER, I. Grundbesitz und Pacht in Indien. [Landed property and the lease in India.] Agrar-Probleme. 1(4) 1928: 722-752.—Land tenure and the various kinds of leases as influenced by the policy of Great Britain in India are discussed.—A. M. Hannay.

5180. RICHTER, FRITZ. Über den Einfluss verschiedener wirtschaftlicher und natürlicher Verhältnisse auf die zweckmässige Betriebsgrösse und Betriebsgrössenverteilung der Landgüter. [The influence of different economic and natural conditions on the size of farms and their appropriate distribution.] Berichte über Landwirtsch. 8 (4) 1928: 498-539.—The author discusses the question of whether the tasks of agriculture can best be carried on by a preponderance of farming enterprises of any definite size, or whether the economic interests of the country can best be served by a variety of enterprises on a varying scale. After discussing the influence of natural and economic conditions on the size of farming enterprises, modified from time to time by political happenings and restrictive government measures, he comes to the conclusion that enterprises of various sizes are necessary both for the individual and the general economic welfare. Should one class of farms tend to outnumber the others to the economic disadvantage of the country, that can be corrected. The author approves of Aereboe's suggestion of a progressive land tax, and suggests the reorganization of credit facilities, of labor conditions, and of the tariff policy along less restricted lines. Finally, like Aereboe, he points out the farmer's need for education along technical lines as well as in the field of agricultural

economics.—A. M. Hunnay.

5181. ROSE, ADAM. Der wirtschaftliche Wiederaufbau der polnischen Landwirtschaft. [The economic reconstruction of Polish agriculture.] Rev. Polish Law and Econ. 1 (4) 1928: 409-426.—The author presents a picture of the difficulties both inherent and extraneous which stood in the way of Polish postwar reconstruction in general, and of the reconstruc-tion of Polish agriculture in particular. Among the means used to remedy existing conditions he cites the establishment of schools of agriculture, of a state bank for the granting of short term and long term agricultural credit, and the efforts made by cooperative societies and the recently established chambers of agriculture to improve marketing conditions. The results of the agrarian policy of land distribution and of land reclamation are discussed. The author deplores the German opposition to the importation of Polish agricultural products, and expresses the opinion that a mutually beneficial policy of international trade between the two countries might be arranged.—A. M. Hannay. 5182. SCHMIDT, FRANZ. La rationalisation dans

l'agriculture. [Rationalization in agriculture.] Rev. Syndicale Suisse. 20(11) Nov. 1928: 377-383.—Two factors are clear as to the process of rationalization in Swiss agriculture: (1) the need for modification of the system of production owing to changes in fundamental economic world conditions, (2) the new impulse toward better organization and intensive agricultural research. Swiss enterprise is rapidly learning the value of motors and machines even in small farm operations and dairies. This brings about both reorganization of the worker's relations to the farm regime and to social order and also a new division of labor. New systems are being tried out especially by the larger enterprises. The younger farmers are rapidly rationalizing farming and are evaluating the economic advantage of new tools and motors. Small farmers are depending on the development of cooperatives. So far as concerns the influence of the State on agriculture, many new laws further the rationalizing of agricultural practice and are stimulating agricultural research. Types of Swiss research are described. Rationalization is essentially a capitalistic movement but since it now involves the workers'

organizations it is a sound preparation for the socialization of agriculture.—E. T. Weeks.

5183. SEN GUPTA, A. C. The agricultural commission, 1926-28. Indian Jour. Econ. 9 (33) Oct. 1928: 129-138.—A criticism of the Report of the Royal

Commission on Agriculture in India. It is stated that a more thorough examination of the special problem of each province and a separate report for each province would have been more satisfactory and useful. The only way to remedy this defect now is for each province to appoint its own committee to consider how far and to what extent the findings and recommendations of the commission are applicable to itself and to suggest necessary action.—J. I. Falconer.

5184. SHEAR, S. W. Prune supply and price situation. California Agric. Exper. Station Bull. #462. Dec. 1928: pp. 69.—R. M. Woodbury.

5185. SHIRRAS, G. FINDLAY. Indian agriculture and Indian peasants. Indian Jour. Econ. 9 (33) Oct. 1928: 115-127.—A summary of the Report of the Royal Commissioner on Agriculture in India. It is stated that the real problem in India is that one person is required for the cultivation of 2.6 acres while in England one person can deal with 17.3 acres. The yield is two to two and a half times as great in England as in India. Difficulties lie in the blight of illiteracy and the Indian reverence for the cow. Other factors are the wastage from disease and diet deficiency and the recklessness of the village borrower who accepts in-debtedness as a settled fact. The peasants' great hope is in careful education and scientific training. Several important recommendations are made in regard to the diseases of livestock, to seed distribution and to seed-testing, and to the necessity of bringing by demonstration the results of research into the heart of the Other recommendations deal with the subvillage. division and fragmentation of holdings, irrigation, markets, cooperation and the wiles of money lenders. Better and more complete statistics are recommended. The commission states that it has no hesitation in affirming that the responsibility for intiating the steps required to effct these improvements rests with government.-J. I. Falconer.

5186. SUNDARA RAM, L. L. Indian pastures and fodder supply. Indian Jour. Econ. 9 (33) Oct. 1928: 153 -187.—The need for maintaining an adequate acreage of pasture and fodder supply is pointed out. This has been neglected in recent years in India.—J. I. Falconer.

5187. TUTEFF, IWAN. Die Krisis in dem Tabakbau Bulgariens. [The crisis in tobacco cultivation in Bulgaria.] Berichte über Landwirtsch. 8(4) 1928: 571-574.—The author attributes the tobacco crisis in Bulgaria, which became acute after 1923, in part to loss of territory, and in part to unpropitious market conditions caused by competition on the part of other countries, particularly Greece and Turkey, as well as to a general lack of capital and consequent diminished purchasing power.—A. M. Hannay.

5188. UNSIGNED. Report of tea production and consumption 1923-28. Spice Mill. 52 (1) Jan. 1929: 250-254.—R. M. Woodbury.

5189. UNSIGNED. Car-lot shipments and unloads of important fruits and vegetables for calendar years 1924–1926. U. S. Dept. Agric., Stat. Bull. #23. Aug. 1928: pp. 145.—Caroline B. Sherman.

5190. UNSIGNED. The coffee industry in Colombia and its commercial needs. Internat. Rev. Agric. 19 (12) Dec. 1928: 1027-1031.—Since the advance in prices of coffee on world markets beginning in 1918, a considerable increase in production and exportation has taken place in Colombia. Coffee makes up about 80% of the total exports of Colombia. Most of the coffee is grown on small plantations belonging to cultivating owners. The principal problems are to render the country less dependent upon coffee, and to find additional markets for the coffee exported .- A. J. Dadis-

5191. UNSIGNED. Ergebnisse der deutschen Bodenbenutzungserhebung des Jahres 1927. [Results

of the German land utilization survey of 1927.] Wirtsch. u. Stat. 8 (19) Oct. 1, 1928: 679-684.—This article gives the results of the first general survey of land utilization undertaken in Germany since 1913. Tables are given which show a definite development in the cultivation of arable land, characterized, on the one hand, by a decrease in the production of grain and textile plants, particularly rye and flax, and, on the other hand, by an increase in the production of root crops, leg-umes, vegetables, and fodder crops, in particular, of beets, lucerne (alfalfa), and red clover.—A. M. Hannay.

5192. UNSIGNED. Price conditions and accountancy results in Swedish agriculture in 1925-1926. Internat. Rev. Agric. 19(11) Nov. 1928: 924-948.-A study of farms in three sections shows that price conditions in 1925-1926 were much more unfavorable for agriculture than during the five year period pre-ceding the World War. The farms were studied by size groups. The superiority of the best group of the smaller farms was due to larger crop yields, higher milk production per cow, more pig breeding, and more efficient use of labor. On the larger farms success was largely due to larger crop yields and lower labor costs. Other factors were of less importance on the larger farms.—A. J. Dadisman.

5193. UNSIGNED. World market in tobacco. Part I. Exporting countries. Internat. Rev. Agric. 19 (11) Nov. 1928: 931-942.—The author deals with the countries that produce tobacco, showing in general the quantity and type produced. The qualities of soil and climate which make the reputation of certain brands of tobacco cannot be replaced by any known science. Hence there is a very great traffic in tobaccos throughout the world.—A. J. Dadisman.

5194. VEREŠČAK, S., (BEPEШЧАК, C.) Комунис-

тички польопривредни проблем и стварност. [The Communist agricultural problem and reality.] Руски Архив. 1 1928: 99-109.—This article, which appeared under the auspices of the Institute for the Study of Russia and Yugoslavia at Belgrade, is based on study of official documents concerning the economic life in the U.S.S.R., with special reference to agriculture. The wholesale grain trade is monopolized by the state and forms one of the most important and characteristic branches of the economic life of Russia today, so that it is easy to form an estimate of the economic condition of the country from the amount of grain collected by the government department. During the economic year 1927-28 there was a rather considerable reduction in the quantity of grain collected in the government depots; the cause of this decrease was the reduction of area under seed, the diminution of the harvest, but principally the economic and political conflicts be-tween the government and the peasants. The chief cause of this conflict lies in the tendency of the government to favor industry at the expense of agriculture. This tendency results in lack of harmony in the social structure which finds expression in the crisis of the wholesale grain trade, organized by the government of the U.S.S.R.—Alexius Jelačić.

5195. VEREŠ ČAK, S. (ВЕРЕШЧАК, С.) Перспективе польопривреде у СССР. [Agricultural prospects in the U.S.S.R.] Руски Архив. 2 1928: 55-67.— As a result of the Revolution the number of small proprietors increased from 15,000,000 to 25,000,000. The great agricultural undertakings which exist are (1) the so-called sov-hoz, i.e., the estate domains and (2) the so-called Kol-hoz, i.e., groups of small holdings. Their part in the production and in the marketing of agricultural produce is insignificant. From the purely economic and agricultural point of view agrarian reform in Russia has been a failure. The part of agriculture in the economic life of the country is relatively insufficient, and the prices of agricultural and industrial products are disproportionate (this phenomenon is called in the U.S.S.R. "the economic scissors"). In the face of this acute crisis the government is attempting-without great success-to encourage cooperative agricultural undertakings and to organize internal colonization. In its international economic policy the government aims at the isolation and complete economic independence of the country, but the situation of the world markets is not favorable.—Alexius Jelačić. 5196. WEBER, MAX. La situation de l'agriculture

suisse. [The position of Swiss agriculture.] Rev. Syndicale Suisse. 20(11) Nov. 1928: 365-376—Agrarian problems are of first importance to the public interest in Switzerland. The agricultural peasant class numbers 26% of the "occupied" population. Only 22.5% of the area of Switzerland is cultivable and 74% of this cultivable area is good only for forage. Hence, the cattle and dairy industries predominate. Switzerland must always depend on foreign countries for her food supply. During the past 30 years the Peasant Unions have developed policies of price-fixing and price-control (see tabulation). Laborers in industry have continually tried to draw into their ranks the agricultural worker.

tried to draw into their ranks the agricultural worker. (The article contains copious detailed statistics from official and semi-official sources.)—E. T. Weeks.

5197. WELLMAN, H. R., and BRAUN, E. W. Series on California crops and prices: grapefruit. California Agric. Exper. Station Bull. #463. Dec. 1928: pp. 35.—R. M. Woodbury.

5198. WELLMAN, H. R., and BRAUN, E. W. Series on California crops and prices: lemons. California Agric. Exper. Station Bull. #460. Oct. 1928: pp. 37.—R. M. Woodbury.

5199. ZIMMERMAN, CARLE C., and BLACK, JOHN D. Factors affecting expenditures of farm family incomes in Minnesota. Univ. Minnesota Agric. Exper. Station, Bull. #246 Jul. 1928: pp. 29.—This bulletin presents material collected in the fall of 1926 concerning the cash expenditures and cash incomes of concerning the cash expenditures and cash incomes of 334 farm families in Minnesota. There are 32 statistical tables which serve as the basis of the conclusions reached. The study also contains a map showing the various agricultural regions of the state from which the data were taken. The study shows the competithe data were taken. The study shows the competition between actual living expenditures and those conconnected with running the farm. Generally, all expenditures rise as cash receipts increase. In the lower income groups, farm and living expenses claim most of the money, investment and automobile expenditures being of little significance. In those groups with in-comes of more than \$5000, living and investment ex-penditures are of equal importance. The rate of increase of investment and farm expenditures is more rapid than that of living and automobile expenditures. Investment expense increases more than 20 times, farm expense more than 6 times, automobile expense more than 3 times, and living expense more than twice in passing from the lower to the higher income groups. The groups with the larger incomes had larger families on the home farm than the lower income groups. In all ranges of incomes, except the lowest and the highest, net spendable incomes are about two-thirds of the cash receipts and this proportion is about constant. The cost of producing incomes takes about the same proportion of farm expense in all ranges of incomes. Half of the net spendable income goes for living and the rest is divided equally between automobiles, interest, farm improvement, and reduction of mortgages. The major competing factors in the farmer's budget are investments (in home farm, payments on mortgages, etc.) and living. Competition between these two types of expenditures is the fundamental factor in farm budgets. With increased cash receipts, the percentage of living expenditures used for food declined, that for clothing was constant, that for household was

erratic, that for health and advancement increased somewhat, and that for personal uses was constant. Spendable incomes for urban wage and salary earning classes increased faster than expenditures for physiological necessities, and slower than those for luxury; for farm families spendable income increases faster than either type of expenditure. In the farm family expenditures, the primary competition is between land investment and living. In urban family expenditures it is between physiological and non-physiological expenditures. Competition between physiological and non-physiological expenditures is a secondary matter in farm budgets. In this respect farmers as a class are different from salaried and wage earning classes .-O. D. Duncan.

FORESTRY

(See also Entries 5106, 5259, 5489)

5200. BOYCE, CHARLES W. Forestry—a business. Jour. Forestry. 27(1) Jan. 1929: 27-33.—The urge to grow timber is the urge to make a profit, and the only obligatory sacrifice that the public can expect from forest land owners is honest cooperation and a willingness to experiment. An abundance of wood and the use of all land are both highly desirable, but they cannot be realized until timber use and production are upon a business basis of costs, returns, and profits. The use of wood for lumber, fuel wood, ties, shingles, and fencing, representing over 80% of our total wood consumption, is decreasing much faster than the expansion of wood for other uses. It is probable that substitutes will displace still more wood. All our virgin timber will be culled over within the next 50 years even though it is estimated that 30% of our present cut is already from second growth timber. The future consumption in the U.S. will probably be between 12 and 15 billion cubic feet a year as against a Forest Service estimate in 1920 of a present growth of 6 billion cubic feet, but with a probable future total forest productive capacity of from 30 to 35 billion cubic feet a year. Stumpage and lumber prices will increase but the variations between species and between regions will decrease as forestry develops.—P. A. Her-

5201. BROWN, NELSON C. Our idle land prob-lem—what are we doing about it? Jour. Forestry. 27(1) Jan. 1929: 45-49.—New York is said to have 5,000,000 acres of abandoned farm land which is increasing at the rate of 250,000 acres a year. At the present rate of reforestation it would require 200 years to plant this area. Over the U.S. as a whole it is estimated that it would take 900 years to plant all the idle land area. Surveys should be made in each state to determine what has been done, what can be done, and what should be done. A table is given summarizing the idle land situation and reforestation activities by

states.—P. A. Herbert.
5202. BURGER, HANS. Das Sparen und die Rendite in der schweizerischen Forstwirtschaft. [Savings and profit in Swiss forestry.] Schweizerische Zeitschr. f. Forstwesen. 79 (7-8) 1928: 212-218.—It is false economy to curtail forestry expenditures when this will result in lessened productivity of the forest. Many forests in Switzerland will yield only a very low rate of profit to their owners, but their maintenance in good productive condition is of vital importance from the public standpoint, for their protective functions and their value in attracting tourists. From the national economic point of view it is more desirable to insure a permanent, fairly cheap timber supply than for a few private owners to make a profit by destroying the forests.—W. N. Sparhawk.

5203. BUTLER, O. M. Battle fronts of forestry.

Jour. Forestry. 27 (1) Jan. 1929: 3-7.—The problem of

forest land use calls for aggressive and intelligent leadership. Our national and state forests must be enlarged, protected, and developed. Fire must be driven out of the woods. A steady decline in capital stock, an increased liability in cutover land, and an overproduction which is stifling private forestry presents a situation in the forest world as critical and as far-reaching as farm

relief.—P. A. Herbert.
5204. CHURCHILL, HOWARD L. An example of industrial forestry in the Adirondacks. Jour. Forestry. 27(1) Jan. 1929: 23-26.—Finch, Pruyn and Company, in cooperation with public agencies and other forest owners, has been carrying on industrial forestry since 1908 on its 200,000 acres of land in the Adirondacks, New York. By purchasing stumpage in Canada and elsewhere, protecting its own holdings from fire, and carrying out intensive cutting control, it has been possible to keep the cut since 1910 to less than the growth on the company land. Since 1923, all the land has been handled on a sustained yield

basis.—P. A. Herbert.

5205. HALL, WILLIAM L. The spheres of federal, state, and private foresters in industrial forestry.

Jour. Forestry. 27(1) Jan. 1929: 34-37.—Forest land owners must come to understand that the practical application of forestry requires foresters. Forest research such as investigations in forest taxation, forest statistics, and forest growth, should be the unquestionable field of federal foresters; they should also cooperate with the states in forest protection and popular forestry education. The primary responsibility of state foresters is state-wide fire protection in cooperation with the federal government and timber land owners; probably a fair distribution of the cost of such protection is for the state and federal government each to contribute one-fourth of the costs and the private owner the other half. The field of service for the private

the other half. The field of service for the private forester is in organizing and carrying out specific forestry projects, as the publicly employed forester should use public funds only as they are of uniform service to all taxpayers.—P. A. Herbert.

5206. LORENZ, RUDOLF. Die zukünftige Rohstoffversorgung der Papierindustrie. [Future raw materials for the paper industry.] Tharandter Forstliches Jahrb. 80(1) 1929: 1-23.—The German pulp and paper industry consumed 8,400,000 stacked cubic meters of wood in 1926, of which spruce was 93%. meters of wood in 1926, of which spruce was 93%, pine 6%, and aspen, beech and other hardwoods 1%. More than half was imported from other countries, chiefly Poland, Finland and Czechoslovakia. There is danger of the supply being curtailed as those countries build up their own pulp and paper industries. Vast quantities of wood are going to waste in the tropical forests. Experimental cooks, mostly by the soda process, of a number of African woods indicate that good pulp can be made from several.—W. N. Sparhawk.

5207. MÖLLER. Die Entstehung des Landschaftsbildes des sächsischen Waldes durch die sächsischen Forstwirtschaft. [The forest landscape of Saxony as a result of Saxon forest management.] Tharandter Forst-liches Jahrb. 80 (1) 1929: 24-31.—Pure forests of spruce predominate, especially in the Erzgebirge, because that species is best adapted to the soil and climate, grows rapidly, and produces the maximum quantity of usable timber. Because of its shallow root system and the danger of windthrow, spruce has been managed under a clear-cutting system, with regeneration by planting. This has given rise to a complex of sharply defined, even-aged stands of regularly spaced trees. W. N. Sparhawk.

5208. MOORE, BARRINGTON. Some of the principles involved in dealing with the present forest situation in the United States. Jour. Forestry. 27(1) Jan. 1929: 13-16.—Although the public has the false

impression that the lumber men have abandoned timber mining, foresters all know that most of the private forest lands in the U.S. are at present being handled without the slightest regard to future productivity. Economic conditions are not now favorable to the practice of private forestry, and even if they were they would not of themselves bring about forestry practice on private lands because of the self-interest of the scrupulous few which forces progressive operators to destructive forestry practice to meet their competition. Some form of public supervision and control is necessary to bring about the continuous practice of forestry and to place all operators on an equal footing.—P. A. Herbert.

5209. PERRY, C. C. Cost of blister rust control work. Jour. Forestry. 27(1) Jan. 1929: 50-54.—The results of extensive experience prove conclusively that white pine can be protected against the white pine blister rust at from 4 to 12 cents per acre per year depending upon the size of the area protected. It is of vital importance in New England to protect not only the present white pine crop but also to extend the protection to potential pine sites.—P. A. Herbert.

5210. REED, F. W. Some obstacles to industrial forestry. Jour. Forestry. 27 (1) Jan. 1929: 17-22.

—The inquiry into the progress of industrial forestry has brought out the fact that 8,500,000 out of the 220,000,000 acres susceptible of industrial forestry are now under management. In addition to solving the fire and tax problems we must know much more about the profitableness of the different types of forest land. Speculative values have kept the market price of many acres of forest land above its intrinsic forest growing value, thus preventing the land from being put to its legitimate timber growing use. Timber under the right conditions will grow profitably. The public owes the forest owner in return for the taxes he pays the same degree of fire and police protection, technical and moral support, that it owes other industries.-P. A. Herbert.

5211. SCHRECK, R. G. Seedlings versus transplants on the Michigan sand plains. Jour. Forestry. 26 (7) Nov. 1928: 906-908.—Two-year red-pine seed-lings are the most efficient class of stock to use in planting on the Michigan sand plains. This statement is based upon seven 400 tree plots planted in both the spring and the fall over a three year period. The survival after 5 years in the field was 84.9% and and final cost per M. \$6.38. The survival of one year old seedlings was 70% and the final cost \$7.01 per M. The field planting costs for all classes of stock was \$3.01 per M; the cost in the nursery for one year seedlings was \$1.90 per M., and for two year seedlings \$2.41.—P. A. Herbert.

5212. SHEPARD, WARD. The anachronism of forest destruction. Jour. Forestry. 27 (1) Jan. 1929: 8-12. -The decade 1919-1928 began with a positive and formidable attempt to make drastic use of the police power to stop forest destruction, but it ended with an oblique attack on this baffling evil by means of public and private cooperation. All the evidence indicates that forest destruction continues, that private forestry is making extremely slow progress, and that there are reasons for the gravest doubt whether private forestry can be got into operation in sufficient time and on a large enough scale to avert a forest catastrophe. There is no evidence that private enterprise based on the unrestricted use of private property can cope with the problem of maintaining sufficient productive forests for the need of modern civilization. A national commission should be created freshly to appraise every public and private phase of forestry to the end that forest destruction shall cease.—P. A. Herbert.

5213. SPARHAWK, WILLIAM N. AND BRUSH, WARREN D. The economic aspects of forest destruction in northern Michigan. U.S. Dept. Agric., Technical Bull. #92 Jan. 1929: pp. 120.—The area of forest land in Michigan has been reduced from 35,500,000 acres to 19,739,000 acres, and the stand of timber from 380,000,000,000 board feet to 27,500,000,000 (1926). Of the forest land, 4,110,000 acres bore merchantable timber in 1921, valuable young growth occupied 5,600,000 acres, and 10,029,000 acres was idle or partly idle land with no forest cover or only inferior growth. The idle land was concentrated chiefly in the north, comprising 30.9% of the area of the upper peninsula and 51.2% of the 31 northern counties of lower Michigan. Destruction of the forests by lumbering and fire, with subsequent failure to grow new crops of timber, has resulted in the disappearance of the lumbering and wood-using industries, particularly in the smaller communities, and to decadence of rural communities and cities throughout the region. Michigan now imports from other regions more than half of the lumber it consumes. The passing of the forests and dependent industries has resulted in loss of employment for settlers; loss of markets for farm wood-lot products; abandonment of railroads (559 miles abandoned 1909-1924); and heavy burdens of taxation to pay for local government and for roads and schools, which are less adequate than in the agricultural and industrial portions of the state, although more costly in proportion to the wealth of the region in spite of heavy contributions from state funds. Experience has shown that much of the land is physically better suited to forestry than to other use, and that for most of the rest forestry is likely to be the most economic use for a long time. Permanent forest industries on the poor and mediocre lands are essential if agriculture is to thrive on the better lands. A state forestry program is proposed, involving the creation of a state planning commission, extension of state forests to about 3,500,000 acres, national forests to 1,000,000 acres, county and municipal forests to 400,000 acres, State-wide fire protection at public expense, and state assistance to private owners in forest planting, long term credits, and management of forests. It is estimated that full forestry utilization of the 19,700,000 acres of forest land not likely to be needed for other purposes will support directly or indirectly a population of a million people more than are in the region now.-W. N. Sparhawk.

5214. WILSON, SINCLAIR A. Some economic aspects of forestry from a banker's viewpoint. Jour. Forestry. 27(1) Jan. 1929: 38-44.—The forest land use problem in Oregon is of stupendous proportions because five-twelfths of the State is fit only for tree growing and because over 200,000 persons in the state make their living directly from the products of the forest. The public should give a guaranty of a fair and constant tax charge. This can be secured by a five-cent annual land tax on all cutover or burned over forest land as determined by the State Board of Forestry with a yield tax of 10% on the gross value of tree crop when harvested. Listing under this proposed law should be automatic, with the State Tax Commission determining whether the listing is fair and equitable. There is an optional contract feature to prevent any change in taxation which does not become effective until 1933 so that advantage can be taken of the conclusions to be arrived at by the U. S. Forest Taxation Inquiry.—P. A. Herbert.

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 4843, 5226, 5227, 5229, 5231, 5412, 5455)

5215. ALLIX, EDGAR. Le problème du pétrole en France. [The problem of gasoline in France.] Bull. Soc. d'Écon. Pol. 1928: 26-41.-France, possessing no considerable natural source of petrol, is at serious disadvantage and must resort to some control that will ensure the needed supplies during war-time. During the World Warshe joined an international consortium which directed the distribution of the world's oil supply. Since the lapsing of that consortium the situation has been confused. France has but 1/156 part of the world's output yet needs many times that quota. Experiments in licensing imports of oil have been tried. She should turn to the establishing of her own refineries in districts where they will not conflict with those of the trusts. Of the two government measures recently passed to offset the action of the trusts in other countries, one related to increased tariffs on their oil and the other to increased authorization for imports of both crude and refined oil and its products. According to the latter, supplies may be held in storage until refined or sold; three years in the case of oils refined before entrance and 15 years for crude products. No financial risk is entailed for the government, but it offers a solution of the problem.—E. T. Weeks.

5216. JOHNSON, HOMÉR L. Market value of 56 mining companies increased 58 per cent in 1928. Engin. & Mining Jour. 127(1) Jan. 5, 1929: 32-33. -O. E. Keissling.

5217. LENHART, WALTER B. The rock products industry of the Central Northwest. Rock Products. 32(1) Jan. 5, 1929: 50-63.—R. M. Woodbury.

5218. LESCAZES, FRANÇOIS. (La politique du pétrole; Les rôles du pétrole russe.) [Petroleum policy; the role of Russian petroleum.] Nouvelle Rev. 98 (4) Dec. 15, 1928: 308-311.—France and especially French owners of Russian bonds believe France has a general mortgage on Russian petroleum resources. A large importation of Russian petroleum into France is necessarily linked with the question of the debts. The difficulty arises as to how an importer would reimburse himself for any tax paid to a French Government office for collecting war debts from Russia. If such tax were based on tonnage and duration of the contract of importation, the French law of 1928 would come into play. If refineries are set up, the contract for the importation would be for three years. If Russian refineries were set up in France, the contract would be for 20 years. But the question then arises as to what would become of petroleum from Mesopotamia. The question of the Mesopotamian petroleum is the necessary link between that of Russian importation as regards the tonnage and the duration of the contract of importation. French Government experts and the representatives of French companies are endeavoring to work out a solution of the problem.—C. M. Bishop.

5219. MONTANUS. Die Konzentration in der Grubenholzwirtschaft. [The concentration in the trade in lumber used for mining purposes.] Weltwirtsch. Arch. 28(1) Jul. 1928: 131*-159*.—Personal contact and individual initiative have for several generations played an important role in that branch of the lumber trade which caters to the German mining industry, and the number of independent dealers has always been legion. For that reason the post-war trend toward concentration and consolidation has not been so pronounced in the lumber industry. But changing economic conditions are gradually tending toward a definite change in its organization. Under the pressure of the war the Government acted as intermediary between the mining interests and the producers and dealers

For a short time it even took the part of general purchasing agent and distributor for the latter. Although the government withdrew after the return to more normal conditions, this war arrangement cleared the way toward a greater efficiency in the organization of the lumber trade. For various reasons an organization of this trade into cartels and syndicates is hard to attain. As a result of the consolidations in the mining industry, the inclination on the part of the mining interests to take the supply of lumber in their own hands has become more pronounced. So the trend toward increased efficiency has taken the shape of a closer connection between mines and lumber dealers, with the elimination of a number of the smaller dealers. In some cases one or more independent firms have been bound to a mining concern by means of financial control, in others, lumber departments have been created in the mining concern. The ultimate trend seems to be toward direct control of the commercial forests by the mining companies.—W. Van Royen.

5220. REYNOLDS, C. A. High pressure gas line construction. Certified Pub. Accountant. 8(11) Nov. 1928: 330-332.—H. G. Meyer.

5221. ROSIN, O. Die Brennstofftagung der Weltkraftkonferenz, London 22 September bis 6 Oktober 1928. [Fuels at the World Peace Conference, London, September 22, to October 6, 1928.] Zeitschr. Vereines Deutscher Ingenieure. 73 (1) Jan. 5, 1929: 9-13.—R. M. Woodbury.

5222. STEINERT, HERMANN. Der Aufschwung der russischen Erdölindustrie. [The rapid growth of the Russian petroleum industry.] Osten. 10 Nov. 1928: 3-4.—R. M. Woodbury.

5223. THOMAS, JOHN SMEATH. The liquid fuel problem. South African Jour. Sci. 25 1928: 16-37. The modern tendency in fuel matters is undoubtedly in the direction of the displacement of raw coal as a source of power by oil and of the utilization of solid fuels, after the extraction of their volatile constituents, in the powdered form. After considering all the evidence, it is concluded that there is no immediate danger of the world's oil deposits being exhausted immediately. The anxiety in non-oil producing countries, with regard to their supplies of liquid fuels, would seem to be due not so much to a fear of exhaustion of the world resources as to political and strategic considerations. Non-oil producing countries should be prepared to consider possible substitutes even though the actual period of possible use may be remote. Alcohols appear to be too costly to compete with petrol. Oil shales are expected to yield large volumes when the price is higher. Liquid fuels from coals are well along the path of development and await only the opportunity which higher prices will bring. The production of liquid fuels by catalytic combination is not without promise.—Arthur Knapp.

5224. TORGASHEFF, BORIS P. Mineral wealth of North and South Manchuria. Chinese Econ. Jour. Jan. 1929: pp. 21-31.—While the fairly complete geological surveys of South Manchuria have made known the resources of the section, very little is known concerning mineral deposits of North Manchuria. Estimates of mineral wealth, based upon scattered observations, indicate that North Manchuria is rich in gold, possibly second only to eastern Siberia. Coal is known to exist; the author estimates a reserve of at least 3,000,000,000 tons. Natural soda is mined in considerable quantities. Indications point to commercial quantities of copper, iron, silver, lead, and bauxite.—G. B. Roorbach.

MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 4776, 4781, 4826, 5149, 5164, 5251, 5254, 5259, 5328, 5411, 5412, 5467, 5483)

5225. BROWN, FREDERICK. Expenses of production in Great Britain. Economica. (24) Dec. 1928: 318-331.—This study is based on the reports of the First and Third Censuses of Production, 1907 and 1924, and of the Earnings and Hours Inquiries, 1906–7 and 1924. Owing to lack of comparability between the censuses and inquiries and even between the same investigations at the two dates only about 50 industries could be included in the findings. The procedure is as follows: the census figures give (a) the selling value of the product and (b) the material expenses; by deducting (b) from (a) one obtains (c), the "net output" of the industry. The census figures also supply the number of wage-earners. The inquiries, on the other hand, furnish the wage rates and employment data. Using the two sources, the annual wages bills of the industries can be calculated. (In 1924 the compulsory contributions to certain insurance funds are added to the wages bill which then becomes the total labor expense.) deducting this from the net output a residuary sum is obtained which the author calls supplementary costs. (Since this item includes profits, the question of economic theory of the relation of profits to costs is discussed—generally along lines of Marshall's Principles.) The industries are divided into two groups: (1) industries with homogeneous products (such as cement, tinplate, electricity.) (2) industries with heterogeneous products (such as explosives, leather goods, chemicals.) Compilations are also made for some large industrial groups. From the tables prepared one can readily read off not only the changes in the relative importance of expense items which have occurred during the period 1907-1924 but also absolute figures. The statistical material permits the economist "to examine a little more scientifically than before any claim on the part of employers that, profits being at the vanishing point, the health of their industry was dependent upon a reduction of wages." It also throws "light upon the probable effect of a small change in the price of the raw materials of the industry, and this would in some cases be relevant to an examination of a proposed import tariff upon the raw materials."—E. W. Zimmerman.

5226. CONTI, ETTORE. Le réseau hydro-électrique Italien. [The Italian hydro-electric industry.]

S220. CON II, ETTORE. Le reseau hydro-electrique Italien. [The Italian hydro-electric industry.] Rev. Econ. Internat. 4(1) Oct. 1929: 47-57.—Electric power transmission has made marvelous progress since at the Vienna exhibition in 1873 current was transmitted a distance of three meters. The invention of Galileo Ferraris has materially contributed to this progress. The central power plant idea began in Italy in 1898. Ever since, Italy has been a pioneer in the field of coordinated water power development. The seasonal flow variations between streams in the Alps and Apennine regions led as early as 1910 to regional interconnection, in winter the Apennine stations sending surplus north to the Alpine zone with the movement reversed in summer. At present all of Italy is interconnected. In 1917 the horse power produced from water power reached 800,000. By June 1929 that figure will pass the two million mark. Italy ranks first in Europe, coming right after the U. S. and Canada. It is estimated that the electricity produced from water power in Italy replaces 20,000,000 tons of coal which are valued at 4,000,000,000 lire. Capital investments rose from 500,000,000 lire in 1914 to 10,000,000,000 in 1929. Italian power plants are admired both for their engineering and aesthetic features.—E. W. Zimmermann.

Italian power plants are admired both for their engineering and aesthetic features.—E. W. Zimmermann.

5227. COTTEREAU, J. L'interconnexion des réseaux en France et l'utilisation des ressources hydrauliques. [Regional interconnection and the

utilization of water power resources of France.] Rev. Écon. Internat. 4(1) Oct. 1929: 37-45.—Electricity is not a new source of power, but a superior form into which old power can be changed. In France the use of electricity increased on the average during 1923–1926 more than 13%. This will continue because rural electrification is only about half complete, traction interests absorb only about 6% of the power and the use of electrical household appliances is still very limited. Using only 180 K.W.H. per capita per year, France still can travel a good way before the American consumption of 450 is reached. The future expansion should make full use of water power resources even if it costs more. For the use of water power means conservation of coal. The effect of diversity of consumption on the load factor and through it on cost of production is discussed and similar advantages attributed to regional interconnection. This latter is particularly important in France where the Southeastern (Alpine) region has much water in summer due to melting of snow while the central power region produces its maximum during the other seasons. It has been calculated that inter-connection between the Alpine, southwestern and central power zones would raise their exploitable primary power at least 40%, from 755,000 to 1,005,000 horsepower. This would save the building and operanot stop at the border, but Swiss hydroelectricity should be bought in summer and eastern French thermal power sold to Switzerland in winter.—E. W. Zimmermann

5228. DUPONT, ÉMILE. Quelques utilisations de l'énergie électrique. [Several uses of electrical energy.] Rev. Écon. Internat. 4(1) Oct. 1928: 85-95.—Since the first incandescent lamps were shown in Paris in 1881 wonderful progress has been made in the application of electricity. This is true, even if telephone, telegraph and wireless are left out of consideration. Electric lamps were improved by substituting tungsten for carbon, by reducing the loss of energy through heat, etc. Electricity was applied to traction first in street cars, then in railways; in England and France the electrical omnibus is now being tried out. The French automobile firms of Renault and Berliet are considering the manufacture of electric automobiles counting on the supply of cheap night current from the big power concerns. The advantages of electric heat production are fully discussed, particularly in the case of Italian bakeries. The revolutionary changes in the aluminum industry which follow the use of electricity are mentioned. Comments on the wide use of electricity in electro-chemistry, electro-metallurgy, and medicine follow as well as remarks on the potentialities and difficulties of agricultural electrification. The wide use of electrical household appliances in the U.S. is explained by the scarcity of domestic servants.—E. W. Zimmermann.

5229. HOPKINS, G. R. Petroleum refinery statistics, 1928. U. S. Dept. Commerce, Bureau of Mines, Bull. #297. 1929: pp. 93.—R. M. Woodbury.

5230. LEMOINE, ROBERT J. La rationalisation et la concentration de la production de l'énergie électrique en Grande-Bretagne. [The rationalization and concentration of the production of electrical energy in Great Britain.] Rev. Econ. Internat. 4(1) Oct. 1928: 59-84.—The Report of the Special Commission on the comprehensive development of Belgian resources was hardly made public when Belgian power companies, fearing their vested rights menaced, launched a vigorous campaign against the proposed scheme. Under these conditions Belgium can profit from a study of the power situation in Great Britain. In that country an act in 1919 started a movement toward rationalized power plant coordination. The law relied upon voluntary cooperation. That proved a failure and the

Electricity (Supply) Act of 1926 was the result. This law substitutes compulsory cooperation for voluntary action. The country is divided into power zones "within each of which the production of current will be concentrated in certain central stations; the other stations will be expropriated and closed." and public agencies are bestowed with the necessary power to enforce rational power development. Since the Act was passed under the conservative Baldwin regime it can hardly be looked upon as a piece of state socialism. Nevertheless the law reflects "an evolution from the regime of free, competitive and individualistic economy to that of a scientific organization of production. —E. W. Zimmermann

5231. PAWLOWSKI, AUGUSTE. électrique en France. [The electric power industry of France.] Rev. Écon. Internat. 4(1) Oct. 1928: 19-36.— The War and the industrial expansion since the armistice brought to speedy realization a plan which France had long cherished of reducing her dependence on imported coal. The natural advantages of her water power resources aided this development. French water power resources can furnish nine million horse power during six months in the year. This figure puts France just below the U. S. and Canada and first in Europe. In the absence of complete surveys except possibly in Italy all water power figures are tentative. Installed power increased in France from 1.45 million horsepower in 1914 to 2.4 million at the end of 1924. That year witnessed a great depression with the security values of the hydro-electric industry which dropped from 434 to 295 million francs. Great changes are going on in the size of producing units, relative importance of consuming industries and geographical distribution of hydro-electric power production, the output of the Pyrenees and the Central region growing faster than that of the Alps. The French Alps have a total capacity of 5 million horsepower; South 1.8; Center 1.5 (including Loire); East 1.0 (including Rhine). From the standpoint of capital invested the hydro-electric industry rivals the metallurgical and chemical, but is still far behind the coal mining industry. There is no necessary conflict between coal and hydro-electricity because of regional and technological division of labor. The tendency is toward mutual complementation of coal, blast furnaces, gas and water power. Thus the "torrentelectricity" of the Alps supplements the "rain-electricity" and the coal of the "Center," the lignite of the Provence supplements the water power of the Rhone region, etc. A plant north of Finisterre using the tidal power of the ocean is technically assured. With the expansion of the hydro-electric power industry the electrical machine industry developed hand in hand. -E. W. Zimmermann.

5232. PREDÖHL, ANDREAS. Die Südwanderung der amerikanischen Baumwollindustrie. [The movement of the American cotton industry toward the South.] Weltwirtsch. Arch. 29 (1) Jan. 1929: 106-159; 66-80.—The American cotton industry is located mainly in two distinct areas: in New England and in the southeastern states. In the former the factories are found in the cities, in the latter in small isolated mill villages. The number of spindles in New England has been decreasing since 1923. In 1925 the number of active spindles in the South, and in 1927 the total number of spindles, exceeded that in the North. The location of cotton factories depends on a combination of costs. In this combination transportation costs play only a minor role, as the freight rates on manufactured cotton are higher than those on raw cotton. No decided advantage is attached to a location either close to the center of raw cotton production or to that of consumption of the manufactured product. The freight rates between the Piedmont and New England are an exception to the rule. This is, however, only a temporary

advantage for the South. Cost of power is no longer a factor that decides the location of a cotton factory. Labor is the most important item in the combination of costs. Highly efficient labor is not necessary. As soon as a certain minimum of efficiency is reached a maximum output per capita is assured. The money value of the wages, therefore, is a dependable criterion. The South and the North both have an abundant supply of labor; the former has the "poor whites," the latter the immigrants. Wages in North and South Carolina are 30 to 45% lower than in Massachusetts. To the cost of labor in the South, however, should be added the costs to the manufacturer of furnishing housing facilities for the operatives, of "community work," etc. This reduces the difference between North and South to about 20-30%. For the better products it is less than 20%. The cheapness of labor in the South is expressed in lower costs of buildings, repairs, etc. The difference between wages in North and South has remained nearly stationary. This cannot be explained any longer by purely economic reasons. It is true that the North is handicapped by the immigration restrictions, but in the South the labor reservoir is nearly drained. The low wages of the South have to be explained by the peculiar social conditions which produce a labor type that clings to a factory autocracy. Thus it is finally these social conditions that determine the superiority of the Southern cotton industry. The different outlook upon social problems of the North and South is expressed by the differences in social legislation, or the complete lack of it in some of the Southern states. Among the New England states, especially Massachusetts is at a disadvantage because of the protection given by its system of social legislation to the female worker. The possibility of night labor in the South is only a very slight advantage and probably no advantage at all. As a result of the difference in social legislation and the general rise of the labor in the South to the necessary minimum of efficiency, the difference in total production costs has become rather larger than smaller. That the Northern industry has not gone down even more rapidly is due solely to the fact that recurrent charges on buildings, etc., are lower than in the North, and that for the highest qualities of goods New England is still able to compete with the Southern States. There is, however, little hope for the North. The efficiency of the Southern labor is not below that of New England, any longer, and even in the highest qualities New England is not safe from competition.—W. Van Royen.

5233. TENIUS. Die deutsche Zuckerindustrie. [The German sugar industry.] Technik u. Wirtsch. 21 (7) Jul. 1928: 181–186.—R. M. Woodbury.

5234. UNSIGNED. Industrie—Allemagne: Production des principales industries. [Industry—Germany: Production of the principal industries (1925-1926).] Bull. Stat. Générale de France. 28 (1) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 59-62.—R. M. Woodbury.

5235. UNGEHEUER, M. Die luxembergische Eisenindustrie der Gegenwart. [The Luxemburg iron industry.] Technik u. Wirtsch. 21 (7) Jul. 1928: 186–192.—R. M. Woodbury.

5236. UNSIGNED. The 1928 record of new building construction. Commercial & Finan. Chron. 128 (3318) Jan. 26, 1929: 458-467.—R. M. Woodbury.

5237. UNSIGNED. Pacific basin commerce, its past and future. XVI. The hide and skin trade. Amer. Trust Rev. of Pacific. 17(8) Aug. 15, 1928: 170-176. -R. M. Woodbury

5238. UNSIGNED. Production in Australia. Australas. Insurance & Banking Rec. 52 (12) Dec. 1928: 1026-1027.—Summary of commercial production statistics for 1916-17 and 1926-27.—R. M. Woodbury.

5239. UNSIGNED. Die Weltproduktion und der Weltabsatz von Kraftfahrzeugen. World production of and world markets for motor vehicles.] Wirtsch. u. Stat. 8 (19) Oct. 1, 1928: 690-693.—R. M. Woodbury. 5240. W., E. Die Entwicklung der Grammophone Industrie. [The development of the phonograph industry.] Deutsche Volkswirt. 3 (6) Jan. 18, 1929: 494-496.—R. M. Woodbury.

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS. MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 4805, 5151, 5161, 5166, 5182, 5219, 5265, 5312, 5316, 5333, 5335, 5336, 5351, 5437, 5487, 5535, 5668)

5241. AUGELBERGER, FRANZ. Die Aktienrechtsreform in Deutschland. [The reform of German corporation law.] Zeitschr. f. Handelswissensch. u. Handelspraxis. Jan. 1928: 16-21.—Critical remarks concerning the report of the Commission chosen by the

34th German Law Conference to investigate and to prepare proposals concerning the reform of German corporation laws.—Robert M. Weidenhammer.

5242. BERLE, A. A., Jr. Promoter's stock in subsidiary corporations. Columbia Law Rev. 29(1) Jan. 1929: 35-42.—A criticism of officers, directors and officials of corporations who obtain profits through the promotion of so-called "bastard" subsidiaries, i.e., corporations formed by officers, directors or officials of one company (or persons closely allied with them), to engage in profitable business collateral to the main activities of the parent company which may or may not be taken advantage of by the latter under its Berle points out that such corporation opportunities can be legally exploited only in the interests of the corporation or its shareholders; that the management cannot insert itself between the corporations' own business and the corporate enterprise; and that an officer or director who secures private profits by exploiting the corporation's good will is legally accountable to the corporation for such profits.—W. H. S. Stevens.

5243. BRINKMAN, E. E. MAN, E. E. Budgeting factory
Manufacturing Indus. 16(6) Oct. operating costs, Manufacturing Indus. 16(6) Oct. 1928: 425-428.—Sub-title: A well-developed budget

plan based on engineering studies and manufacturing improvements saves over \$60,000, or 12%, on indirect labor costs per year, in one factory.—R. M. Woodbury. 5244. DOMERATZKY, LOUIS. The international cartel movement. U.S. Dept. Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull. #556. 1928: pp. 61.—The development of domestic cartels. is first treated exhaustively in order to lay a background for discussion of the international cartel movement. Domestic cartels have developed in those industries characterized by mass production, large and specialized capital investments, and, in consequence, by tendencies towards frequent overproduction and price cutting. A cartel is defined (after Grunzel) as "a voluntary association of independent enterprises with common interests and aims for the joint regulation of production and distribution." The several types of cartels are territorial, price, production, and patent. Of late, however, the ability of the cartel to cope with post-war problems has been called into question. In Germany, at least, closer forms of combination have come to occupy the center of the industrial stage: Konzerne (combinations, effected, through the exchange or purchase of stock otherwise, between several legally distinct enterprises) and Fusionen (complete amalgamations or "physical" mergers). Various Konzerne in the steel and potash industries are described; also, the principal Fusionen in the dye and chemical industries. discussion of the international cartel movement proper occupies the last half of the paper. The pre-war phase is

discussed at some length, starting with the International Rail Cartel of 1884. Included in this general pre-war section are also several steel products and glass cartels, the carbide of calcium, the incandescent lamp, and the aluminum organizations. In the post-war section, the cartels discussed as outstanding illustrations of the recent development are the Franco-German potash agreement and the Continental steel entente. The conclusion reached upon the steel cartel is that while it has undoubtedly constituted an important development, it has thus far failed to attain its principal objects, namely to increase steel prices and to organize sales cartels to dispose of subsidiary products.—R. C. Epstein.

5245. FOUGÈRE, ÉTIENNE. Progress of the international silk federation. World Trade. (1) Jan. 1929: 49-51.—The International Silk Federation dates back to the first meeting of French and Italian silk interests in 1917, and after yearly conferences for six years a bilateral agreement was signed in 1923. These interests were instrumental in bringing about the convocation of European congresses in 1925 and in 1927. An international federation was formed in Sep. 1927. The following are a few of the practical achievements of the International Silk Federation: it adopted a uniform customs nomenclature, which has been submitted to the Economic Committee of the League of Nations in Geneva; it has put into force a code of sales customs for everything connected with silk and silk goods; it has adopted the principle of international arbitration and drawn up lists of silk experts, which have been cum-municated to the International Chamber of Commerce; it has prepared agreed schedules for international statistics; it has prepared rules for the manipulation of silk and silk goods. Future work will include questions of standardization, the improvement of methods for testing silk, the unification of sales customs and all questions connected with the constant progress of science. The membership of the International Silk

science. The membership of the International Silk Federation at present includes Czechoslovakia, England, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Spain and Switzerland.—C. C. Kochenderfer.

5246. GIUSTI, UGO. Lo sviluppo dell'industria italiana fra il 1911 e il 1927. [The development of Italian industry from 1911 to 1927.] Economia. 6 (8) Aug. 1928: 111-124.—A study of the condition of Italian industry from 1911 to 1927 shows that the greatest increase in the number of employees in industry, took place during the number of employees in industry took place during

the last six years.—Gior. degli Econ.

5247. HALLSTEIN, WALTER. Dasniederlandische Gesetz über die Aktiengesellschaft vom 2. Juli 1928. [The Dutch corporation law of July 2, 1928.] Zeitschr. f. Auslandisches u. Internat. Privatrecht. 2 (4-5) 1928: 730-671.—R. M. Woodbury.

5248. LUCAS. Die Kartellverordnung und der Deutsche Juristentag. [The cartel ordinance and the

convention of German jurists.] Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung. 33 (16-17) Sep. 1, 1928: 1145-1150.—Miriam E. Oatman.

2549. MILES, CLARENCE G. Stockholders as general creditors. Kentucky Law Jour. 17(1) Nov. 1928: 3-14.—R. M. Woodbury.

5250. MÜNZER, GUIDO Fünfte Betriebswirtschaftler-Tagung in Wien. [The fifth meeting of the Austro-German Association of university instructors] in business administration and accounting in Vienna.] Betriebswirtsch. Rundsch. Jul. 1928: 134–141.—A. Schmid (Vienna) spoke on the adjustment of the concern to the business cycle, Mellerowirz (Berlin) on fluctuations of sales and their influence on the managerial policy of the executive, Dörfel (Vienna) on methods of instruction in business administration, Ter Vehn (Göteborg, Sweden) on the development of the conception of financial statements since the Ordonnance de Commerce, and E. Schmalenbach on the business administration theory

on the threshold of the new economic order. In this last paper, this well-known expert on business problems announced his belief in the end of laissez faire. - Robert M. Weidenhammer

5251. MURCHISON, C. T. Need and advantages of vertical combination in cotton textile industry. Annalist. 33 (833) Jan. 4, 1929: 4-5.—A plea for vertical combination in the textile industry "to the end of avoiding the speculative excesses of mills, converters, manufacturers and middlemen that arise from fluctuations in the raw cotton markets and from the dangers of obsolescence due to the rapidity of style changes. Willard L. Thor

5252. RUTGERS, W. A. La nouvelle loi Néerlandaise du 2 juillet 1928 sur les sociétés anonymes. [The new Dutch law of July 2, 1928, on joint stock companies.] Inst. Belge de Droit Comparé. 15(1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 16-30.—R. M. Woodbury.

5253. SCHMIDT, GERHARD. Wann kann ein Kartell, das eine sperrähnliche Massnahme trifft, schoden gester flichtig worden? [In what sirkumstanger.]

schadenersatzpflichtig werden? [In what circumstances is a cartel liable for damages in restraint of trade?] Kartell-Rundsch. 27 (1) Jan. 1929: 29-36.—R. M.

5254. SCHWARZ, L. Kartelle der Fertigwarenin-dustrie? [Cartels in "finished products industries"?] Wirtschaftsdienst. 13 (49) Dec. 7, 1928: 2015-2017.— The committee for research on the conditions of production and distribution, which was appointed by the German Government, has published interesting material on the limitations of cartel activities in industries which manufacture finished products. shows that the nearer a product comes to being ready for ultimate consumption the more difficult it is to control its price and output by concerted action. Of five associations the activities of which were investigated (machine-tool association, printing-machinery association, elevator association, envelope-machinery association and lithograph association) the machine-tool association does not attempt to influence prices of output at all and the two printing-machinery manufacturing associations calculate prices according to average costs. These prices, however, have to be observed only in making bids; lower prices may be conceded finally in contracts, if the order could not otherwise be obtained. The elevator association collects all orders given to its members and redistributes them so as to assure regularity in production for all. That the firm which gets the order from the association gets the order from the customer is insured by the provision that all other members have to ask higher prices. The Association of Envelope-Machinery Manufacturers prescribes minimum prices to its members, which are, however, in no way of a monopolistic nature, because potential competition at home and abroad is a constant danger. The writer deplores that these associations, which more and more take up the activities of American trade associations, are called cartels and are so in danger of being confused with forms of "concerted action" which rely on their monopolistic market position instead of attempting to increase the efficiency of their members.

—Robert M. Weidenhammer.

5255. TARBOUGH, G. V. Unfair methods of competition. Jour. Business (Univ. Chicago). 2(1) Jan. 1929: 5064.—In this legal review of the cases involving the meaning of the term unfair methods of competition, the writer attempts to answer four questions: (1) Does the prohibition in Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Law include competitive practices not actionable under the common law of "unfair competition"? (2) Does the Federal Trade Commission have jurisdiction under Section 5 over controversies involving practices which affect merely the individual competitors concerned? (3) Is the test of illegality under Section 5 the existence of fraud or restraint of

trade or both? (4) Is the test of restraint of trade for Section 5 the same as for the Sherman Act? Both the second and fourth questions the author regards as unsettled. With respect to question (1) the author concludes that the decisions establish the fact that Section 5 is not limited to the old common law interpretation of passing off, etc. It is pointed out in answer to question (3) that there are three sets of opinions in the decisions as to the construction of the term under discussion; (1) the fraud concept, (2) the restraint of competition concept and (3) the combination of these two, which last is apparently the construction of the Supreme Court. The author's final conclusion based on the court decision seems to be that Section 5 is not as definite and specific as it should be—W. H. S. Stevens.

5256. TSCHIERSCHKY, SIEGFRIED. Chronik der internationalen Kartelle und Trusts. [International

der internationalen Kartelle und Trusts. [International cartels and trusts.] Weltwirtsch. Arch. 29 (1) Jan. 1929: 90-102.—The report gives a survey of the developments in the field of international cartels and trusts in 1927-28. The international expansion of the giant concerns automatically leads to agreements regarding prices, territories, or (and) production quotas. These agreements either are reached (1) through contracts only (cartels) or (2) through capital links (exchange of stocks). As examples may be quoted, the Continental Steel Cartel for the first, and the International Rayon Agreement (Courtaulds—Glanzstoff-Bemberg-Viscose) for the second. The international cartel proper (1) is decidedly the weakest form and has less future than the agreements which are fortified through exchange of stock (2) or a third form, which is the strongest, (3) the international trust (exemplified by the Swedish Match Trust). The author complains of the lack of publicity in matters of international agreements and quotes the resolutions of the International Economic Conference in 1927, requiring publicity and public supervision of such agreements. He then gives a chronicle of all known agreements: Oil, (Koninklyke-Shell-Standard Oil); Nitrogen, (I. G.-Farben-Norsk Hydro-H. Kuhlman); Dyes and other Chemicals, (I. G.-Farben-Comité des Industries de France-Imp. Chemicals); Rayon, (European cartel); Steel, (Continental cartel); Rails, (Erma); Aluminum; Copper, (Copper Exporters Association); Zinc, Nickel, "Wismut," Plate glass, Roller bearings, Bottles, Lamps, Linoleum, Cocoa butter, and Wrapping paper.—R. M. Weidenhammer.

5257. UNSIGNED. Application of the "fraud" rule in unfair competition. Columbia Law Rev. 29 (1) Jan. 1929: 44-52.—A review of legal decisions pointing out, among other things, that the law is progressing in the direction of "abolishing the 'fraud' rule and declaring that the operative elements in a suit for injunctive relief are consciousness plus probable deception," and that "where there is knowledge and a probability of deception, defendant's intent is irrelevant." The author argues that the American cases granting injunctive relief despite cessation of simulation upon notice thereof, are unsound since the injury is in the past and none is threatened and urges that injunctive relief be refused in both technical and non-technical trade mark cases when simulation innocently begun

reder be refused in both technical and non-technical trade mark cases when simulation innocently begun ceases on notice—W. H. S. Stevens.

5258. UNSIGNED. The subsidiary corporation—its use and abuse. Harvard Business Rev. 7(2) Jan. 1929: 248-254.—Following a brief classification of the more common uses of the subsidiary corporation, there is a discussion of the attitude of the courts and of jurists as to the responsibility of the parent corporation for the obligations of subsidiaries. Some of the abuses which develop because of the doctrine of separate corporate entity are pointed out. The conclusion is that "the continued abuse of the privilege of controlling subsidiaries through stock ownership will inevi-

tably result in drastic revision of existing law."—A. J. Altmeuer.

ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 5168, 5220, 5250, 5279)

5259. ANDRUS, A. L. Depreciation in the lumber industry. Jour. Accountancy. 46(5) Nov. 1928: 346-351.—The lumber industry presents special problems in depreciation. The economic life of a mill is to a large extent dependent upon the length of time during which a supply of timber will be available. A more difficult problem arises in figuring depreciation for the logging railroad and equipment of a company owning a limited tract of timber which is to be logged off. The investment in plant increases from year to year as the nearer timber is used up and the road extended. At the same time the time is approaching when the entire investment must be abandoned—when the supply of raw material is exhausted. The writer suggests an estimate of the total cost of equipment required for the entire operation and the calculation of depreciation on this as a base, regardless of how much equipment may be in existence at any one time.— H. F. Taggart.

regardless of how much equipment may be in existence at any one time.—H. F. Taggart.

5260. CALDWELL, S. M. The accounts of holding companies. Accountants' Jour. 46 (549) Jan. 1929: 698-701.—In case the holding company is sole owner of the subsidiary the balance sheet of the holding company may be consolidated with that of the subsidiary in the same manner as if the subsidiary were merely a branch. In case any part of the stock of the subsidiary is held by outsiders, however, the consolidation cannot take place. It is proposed, instead, to value the holdings in subsidiaries on the basis of the book value of the holding company's equity on the subsidiary's books. Any appreciation thus recognized would be carried to a capital reserve account, to which any depreciation in the value of share holdings would be

be carried to a capital reserve account, to which any depreciation in the value of share holdings would be charged.—H. F. Taggart.

5261. COUCHMAN, CHARLES B. Requirements of a balance-sheet audit. Jour. Accountancy. 47(1) Jan. 1929: 20–36.—This is an address delivered to a group of bankers on the subject of the content of a certified balance sheet and the degree of care which the accountant should exercise in verifying its items. Particular attention is given to accounts receivable, inventories, and surplus.—H. F. Taggart.

Particular attention is given to accounts receivable, inventories, and surplus.—H. F. Taggart.

5262. FERNALD, H. B. Accountants' certificates. Jour. Accountancy. 47(1) Jan. 1929: 1-19.—The accountant's knowledge of the affairs of a given business is necessarily limited. Important limitations on the scope of an audit are often imposed by the client. Even where the auditor has a free hand, however, his first-hand knowledge cannot be complete, since he is neither engineer, appraiser, nor forecaster. He can certify only to his belief in view of the facts which he has ascertained from the records and from explanations and information supplied by the client. His certificate must not be considered to cover matters concerning which in the nature of the case he cannot be an authority. The so-called "short form" of certificate must be abandoned if the interested parties do not cease to insist upon reading into it more than it can contain. Greater understanding and cooperation are necessary between the business man, the accountant, and the banker or credit man.—H. F. Taggart.

business man, the accountant, and the banker or credit man.—H. F. Taggart.

5263. PELOUBET, M. E. Inventories and the auditor. Jour. Accountancy. 46 (6) Dec. 1928: 416-425.—The auditor can certify to the inventory figure on the balance sheet even though he may not be qualified as an expert in identifying and valuing the goods included therein. Inventories are verifiable by accounting methods, and the auditor should be familiar with

these methods and able to apply them. The task is

easier in regular, periodic audits than in cases of special examinations.—H. F. Taggart.

5264. SAXE, EMANUEL. Standard financial-statement form for banks. Jour. Accountancy. 47 (1) Jan. 1929: 37-41.—The author presents a statement form which he has devised as the result of the study of a large number of forms used by banks in New York to obtain information with regard to their customers. (Four full-page forms given.)—H. F. Taggart. 5265. WIRTZ, CARL Die Einheitsbuchführungen

des Ausschusses für wirtschaftliche Verwaltung. [Uniform accounting systems of the Committee on Business Administration.] Betriebswirtsch. Rundsch. Jul. 1928: 125-127.—Comparable to the uniform cost accounting systems of the trade associations in this country, the Ausschuss für wirtschaftliche Verwaltung (Committee on Business Administration) in Germany has started to publish in cooperation with the respective industries standard forms of accounting and cost finding procedure. E. Schmalenbach in his book, Der Kostenrahmen has laid the theoretical foundation for this work.—Robert M. Weidenhammer.

5266. WIRTZ, CARL. Vereinheitlichung des Rechnungswesens in der Papierindustrie. [A standard accounting system for the paper industry.] Betriebswirtsch. Aug.-Sep. 1928: 149-150.—A discussion Rundsch. of a standard accounting system for the paper industry.

-R. M. Weidenhammer.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 4821, 4825, 4836, 4838, 4839, 5189, 5318, 5523, 5602, 5604, 5697)

RAILROADS

5267. BÖTTGER. Eisenbahn und Wasserstrasse in Kampf. [Railway and inland waterway in competition.] Zeitschr. f. Verkehrswissensch. 6(4) 1928: 140-151 -Since the war the German railroads are a consolidated private enterprise, thereby becoming a less restricted competitor of the inland waterways. The graduated distance tariffs, available for all-rail but not for waterrail-water shipments, operate to divert traffic from the canals and rivers to the railroad. Such is also the effect of the differential export and import tariffs, designed by the railroad to induce freight to move via German rail through German ports rather than via the Rhine through Dutch or Belgian ports or via Dutch or Belgian railroads. The Dutch shipping interests on the Rhine and the Dutch railroads reciprocate by similar differential rates. While the differential German rail tariffs applicable to foreign traffic passing through Germany has probably not injured the inland waterways traffic, the disproportionately increased transfer charges at inland ports has done so.—J. P. Jensen.

5268. GARNER, GEORGE. Railroads' part in the nation's growth. Manufacturers Rec. 94 (24) Dec. 13, 1928: 69-81.—The southern railroads spent \$200,000,000 in 1927 for construction and equipment and have 92,000 miles of road in a total of 252,000 in the U. S. The capital expenditures of all Class 1 roads were \$771,552,000, followed in 1928 by about \$650,000,000. Since 1920 the aggregate totals \$6,628,000,000. In 9 months of 1928, \$165,967,000 was spent for equipment \$91,241,000 for additional trackage and \$34,891,000 for heavier rails. Unexpended capital authorizations, October 1, were \$402,000,000. The Norfolk & Western at Portsmouth, Ohio, enlarged its yard tracks from 69 to 102 miles for handling coal from

the Virginias and an extension of 40 miles is under way in Virginia tapping lumber and coal areas. The 169mile cut-off of the Illinois Central from Edgewood, Illinois to Fulton, Ky., shortened the through route to the south by 22 miles. During 1927 the Southern Railway laid heavier rail on 711 miles of track and in five years 1200 industrial plants located on its line. The Florida East Coast has arranged with the Pan-American Airways, Inc., to handle passengers and mail from Miami to Havana, West Indies, and Central America. In 20 years the Baltimore & Ohio eliminated 200 grade crossings costing \$16,000,000 and is faced with grade crossing elimination on a subsidiary line to cost \$20,-000,000 exceeding its Federal valuation. It has arranged rail-air service through Chicago to the Twin Cities.— E. S. Hobbs.

5269. GODDARD, P. Traffic control on the Central Argentine Railway. Jour. Inst. Transport. 10(2) Dec. 1928: 101-106.—R. M. Woodbury.

5270. GODFERNAUX, M. R. Le cinquantenaire de la Revue Générale des Chemins de Fer. Aperçu de l'evolution des chemins de fer français de 1878 à 1928. The fiftieth anniversary of the Revue Générale des Chemins de Fer. Review of the development of French railways from 1878 to 1928.] Rev. Générale des Chemins de Fer. 47-2 (1) Jul. 1928: 3-147.—The author recounts the history of the French railway system from 1878 to the present time. The sketch includes a description of the relation of the railways to the state, but technical progress in the railway plant and improvements in organization and operation are more extensively treated. After a section devoted to the railroads in the war period the post-war situation is fully described. An historical sketch of the railways in all of the French colonies, protectorates, and territories under mandate is included.—D. Philip Locklin.

5271. GREYSZTOR, JOSEF. Tarife der polnischen Staatsbahnen. [Tariffs of the Polish state railways.] Rev. Polish Law & Econ. 1(1) 1928: 64-74.—R. M.

Woodbury.

5272. HAMMANN, JOHANNES. Die Haftung der Eisenbahnen und Kraftfahrzeuge im englischen Rechte. [The liability of railways and motor cars in English law.] Zeitschr. f. Ausländisches u. Internat. Privatrecht. 2 (6) 1928: 982-996.—R. M. Woodbury.

5273. HOWDEN, G. B. High speed transport. Jour. Inst. Transport. 10(2) Dec. 1928: 89-98.—Separation of fast and slow traffic on highways is faced as was the case years ago on the railways. By-pass roads are being constructed in Great Britain but there is a lack of coordination between various forms of transport. Through fast traffic may be accommodated parallel to existing routes, or by lines underground or overhead lines, but the latter possesses the most favorable conditions. Tests with electric locomotives in Germany, 1902-1903, necessitated strengthening of track to make 80 m.p.h. and at 100 m.p.h. guard rails were needed increasing the weight of track to 460 pounds per yard. At 130 m.p.h. the cars had to be made heavier. Essentials for a high speed line are; (1) absolute safety and comfort at all speeds, (2) freedom from lateral oscillation, (3) stability independent of mechanism such as gyroscopes, and (4) centrifugal and wind forces should not be concentrated on a single line. A combination of rails above as well as below the railway vehicles would provide these essentials.—E.S. Hobbs.

5274. KÜHN, ALFONS. The development of the Polish railway system. Polish Economist. 3 (11) Nov. 1928: 422-425.—R. M. Woodbury.

5275. MAFLIN, P. H. Training for railway work in India. Transportation. Aug. 1928: 31-33.—A complete scheme of training is in effect, with area schools. a central school for senior subordinates, and a railway officers' training school.-J. H. Parmelee.

5276. MILHAUD, EDGARD. Is the idea of public management of railways passing through a crisis? Ann. Collective Econ. 4 Jul.-Dec. 1928: 364-380.—Public services should be administered with a view to the interest of the public. There should be no intermediary between the public and those who serve it. Government operation of public utilities is not feasible because of political influences. Public utilities such as railroads should be administered by those who use them, namely, travelers, shippers, and consumers, and by those employed in running the trains, that is technical workers, officials, manual workers. This method of operation has received a setback due to the unpopularity of government mangement during the war. Instances in various countries are cited.— Howard D. Dozier.

5277. PARMELEE, JULIUS H. A review of railway operations in 1928. Bureau Railway Econ., Miscellaneous Service. (47) 1929: pp. 37. (See entry no. 4220.)

-R. M. Woodburn

5278. RABOURDIN, M. L'emploi dans les gares de triage du réseau de l'est de tracteurs du type agricole. The use of tractors in classification yards on the Eastern Railway (France).] Rev. Générale des Chemins de Fer. 47-2 (5) Nov. 1928: 508-515.—The Eastern Railway in France has experimented with the use of tractors for the purpose of moving cars in classification yards and it finds them very economical.—D. Philip Locklin.

5279. RICHTER, HERMANN. Grundsätzliches für Bilanzierung der Reichsbahngesellschaft. [The

financial statements of the German Railway Company.] Betriebswirtsch. Rundsch. Jul. 1928: 127-132.—An interpretation and critical review of the financial statements of the German Railway Company.-Robert

M. Weidenhammer

5280. STUEBING, A. F. Locomotive performance and operating costs. Railway Age. 74 (17) Apr. 27, 1929: 954-958; & (18) May 4, 1929: 1031-1038.—Elaborate discussion, with charts, of the technique of locomotive operation. The aim is to determine the most economical operating conditions for the steam locomotive, which involve almost innumerable factors, such as weight and power of engine, train resistance, rate of fuel consumption, speed, number of stops en route, character of water, fuel, and oil, type of repairs, character of track and alinement, and many cost factors. The author concludes that to analyze the cost of locomotive operation it is necessary to investigate all the characteristics of motive power and all cost factors related to that operation. Each important factor may then be further analyzed.—J. H. Parmelee.
5281. UNSIGNED. Les chemins de fer Allemands

pendant la troisième exercise financier de la Reichsbahn (1927). D'après la rapport No. 7 du Commissaire des Chemins de fer Allemands à la Commission des Réparations. [German railways during the third financial year of the Reichsbahn (1927) according to report No. 7 of the Commissioner for the German Railways to the Reparations Commission.]

Générale des Chemins de Fer. 47-2 (3) Sep. 1928: 321-334.—R. M. Woodbury.
5282. UNSIGNED. Chemins de fer étrangers: Belgique (1926-1927). [Belgian railways, 1926-1927.] Rev. Générale des Chemins de Fer. 47-2 (5) Nov. 1928: 533-542.—R. M. Woodbury.

5283. UNSIGNED. Chemins de fer étrangers: Danemark. [Railways in Denmark.] Rev. Générale des Chemins de Fer. 47-2 (6) Dec. 1928: 606-613.—R. M.

Woodbury

5284. UNSIGNED. Les chemins de fer fédéraux Suisses pendant les années 1926 et 1927. [The Swiss Federal Railway System during 1926 and 1927.] Bull. de l'Union Internat. des Chemins de Fer. Oct. 1928: 366-377.—Receipts of the Swiss Federal Railway System increased 5% from 1926 to 1927, while expenses increased only one-third of one per cent. Net receipts increased 17%, and stood at 128,000,000 francs. The system in 1927 handled 113,000,000 passengers and 17,000,000 tons of freight.—J. H. Parmelee.

5285. UNSIGNED. Les chemins de fer de Grande-Bretagne pendant les années 1926 et 1927. [The railways of Great Britain during 1926 and 1927.] de l'Union Internat. des Chemins de Fer. Jul. 1928. 254-273.—Total receipts of the four amalgamated British railway companies increased from £182,000,000 in 1926 to £212,000,000 in 1927. The year 1926 was abnormally low in traffic and earnings, because of the general strike. Expenses also increased, from £165,000,000 to £172,000,000. Net receipts rose from £17,000,000 to £40,000,000.—J. H. Parmelee.

5286. UNSIGNED. Les chemins de fer de l'état Hellénique durant l'exercice 1926-1927. [Greek state railways during the fiscal year 1926–1927.] Rev. Générale des Chemins de Fer. 47–2 (6) Dec. 1928: 601–603.—R. M. Woodbury.

5287. UNSIGNED. Chronique des chemins de fer. Chemins de fer étrangers-Grande Bretagne. [Railways in Great Britain.] Rev. Générale des Chemins de Fer. 48-1(1) Jan. 1929: 25-37.—R. M. Woodbury.

5288. UNSIGNED. Chemins de fer étrangers—

Japon. [Railways in Japan.] Rev. Générale des Chemins de Fer. 47-2 (3) Sep. 1928: 339-352; (4) Oct. 1928: 429-435.—R. M. Woodbury.

5289. UNSIGNED. Chemins de fer étrangers

Perse. [Railways in Persia.] Rev. Générale des Chemins de Fer. 48-1(1) Jan. 1929: 37-46.—R. M.

Woodbury. 5290. UNSIGNED. Coopération entre chemin de fer et automobile. [Cooperation between the railroad and the automobile.] Rev. Générale des Chemins de Fer. 48-1(1) Jan. 1929: 18-23.—The automobile is destined to be a valuable auxiliary of the railroads, enabling the latter to extend their services to off-line points. The automobile is not primarily a competitor of the railways. Some readjustment of railway service will be necessary because the superiority of the automobile over the horse-drawn vehicle has increased the distances over which it is profitable to transport goods directly from shipper to consignee without the rehandling which is necessary if shipment is made by railway. Railroad tariffs ought to be adjusted to the new situation by a reduction of rates on traffic that is competitive with the automobile whenever the direct expenses of performing this service by rail are less than the expenses of transporting the goods by automobile.—D. Philip Locklin.

5291. UNSIGNED. Résultats d'exploitation des chemins de fer d'Alsace et de Lorraine en 1927. [Results of operation of the railways of Alsace-Lorraine in 1927.]

Rev. Générale des Chemins de Fer. 47-2(5) Nov. 1928: 516-522.—R. M. Woodbury.
5292. UNSIGNED. Les résultats de l'exploitation des cinq grandes compagnies de chemins de fer en 1927. [The results of operation of the five great railway companies in 1927 (France).] Rev. Générale des Chemins de Fer. 47-2(2) Aug. 1928: 211-239.—See next entry. 5293. UNSIGNED. Les resultats de l'exploitation

des cinq grandes compagnies françaises de chemins de fer en 1927. [Results of operation of the five great railway companies in 1927 (France).] Bull. de l'Union Internat. des Chemins de Fer. Aug.-Sep., 1928: 287-313.—The five principal private railway companies of France operated at a combined loss in 1927. Total receipts were 10,310,000,000 francs, while expenses, interest, dividends, and other charges amounted to 10,321,000,000 francs. Three companies showed a profit, while the remaining two operated at a deficit.-J. H. Parmelee.

5294. UNSIGNED. Les résultats d'exploitation du réseau des chemins de fer de l'état en 1927. [The results of operation of the system of state railways in 1927

Rev. Générale des Chemins de Fer. 47-2

(4) Oct. 1928: 418-428.—R. M. Woodbury. 5295. UNSIGNED. Résultats obtenues en 1927 sur le réseau des chemins de fer de l'état en France. [Results obtained in 1927 on the system of state railways in France.] Rev. Générale des Chemins de Fer. 47-2(5) Nov. 1928: 523-532.—R. M. Woodbury. 5296. UNSIGNED. Les trois grandes conférences

internationales de 1927 et les questions de chemins de [The three great international conferences of 1927 and railway questions.] Rev. Générale des Chemins de Fer. 47-2 (6) Dec. 1928: 595-600.—Three international conferences were held in 1927 which were occupied with railway questions. These were the International Economic Conference held at Geneva under the auspices of the League of Nations; the Fourth Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce held at Stockholm; and the Third General Conference of Communication and Transport. All three conferences urged ratification of the Conventions of 1921 and 1923 by the countries which have not yet done so. All urged further efforts to remove obstacles in the way of freedom of commerce across international boundaries. Some progress was noted, particularly in the establishment of international tariffs, and in efforts toward the standardization of equipment used in international service and toward freer movement of equipment from

one country to another.—D. Philip Locklin.

5297. WITTE, B. R. The German railways and their operations. Transportation. Oct. 1928: 7-11. their operations. Transportation, Oct. 1928: 7-11.
Organization of the Deutsche Reichsbahn (German National Railway System) since the war, and its progress in improved facilities, better service, and growth in traffic. From 1914 to 1927 freight traffic increased 30% and passenger traffic 23%.—J. H.

Parmelee.

MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

5298. BRODIE, J. A. A survey of Liverpool's road traffic requirements. Jour. Inst. Transport. 9 (9) Jul. 1928: 461-467. (Discussion 467-472.)—Liverpool with its seven-mile river frontage wholly absorbed by docks and their quays is within motor highway distance of the Lancashire manufacturing district. Before 1913 motor highway entrances into Liverpool adequately served the demands of existing traffic. At that time 884,208 gross tons passed into and out of Liverpool by motor truck. In 1920 the traffic had increased to 4,816,656 gross tons and in 1927 to 15,201,576 gross tons. Mr. Brodie, as Civil Engineer of the City of Liverpool from 1920 to 1927, made road traffic surveys of gross tonnage entering and leaving Liverpool, and also of the number of vehicles coming from the Cheshire side via Birkenhead and Wallacy, figures of which are given in the article. The result of his surveys was the construction of a new traffic road between Lancashire and Liverpool, a new roadway between Liverpool and Birkenhead, and the construction of the new Mersey Roadway Tunnel, all of which will soon be in operation.—Jean Wolverton.

5299. LANE, F. Motor transport in the British postal service. Jour. Inst. Transport. 10(2) Dec. 1928: 72-82. (Discussion 82-88.)—Although the British Post Office Department began to take an active interest in the use of motors in 1902, conducting numerous experiments with different types of carriers, it was not until 1919 that it began to purchase motor trucks and cycles on a fairly large scale. The relatively small vehicles have been found to be generally the most efficient. During the past seven years the annual expenditures for contract vehicles have been declining steadily while those for officially owned carriers have been increasing, the 1928 figures being approximately £562,000 and £650,000, respectively. The department purchases vehicles only after careful study shows definitely that

they will be cheaper than contract vehicles for any given service. The latest type of vehicle introduced is the solo motor cycle. There are now 2,320 motor vehicles in the Post Office fleets, and though new ones are being absorbed at the rate of more than one a day, the saturation point is not yet in sight. The motor vehicles are based on 450 towns and villages. The percentage of reserve vehicles included in the total is about 20. Postmen are trained as drivers, an intensive four or five-day period of instruction usually being sufficient to train them for both day and night driving, and for minor repair work. Every official vehicle must be inspected at least once a week. An efficient cost accounting system has been worked out. Instruction in motor vehicle administration and inspection is provided for all post-masters. Electric traction is being tried out. Terminal, loading, and incidental operation delays, and traffic accidents are matters of serious study. Discussions of various points in this paper and the author's reply are given.—Elma S. Moulton.

5300. McCABE, G. K. Truck competition not so keen? Transportation. Dec. 1928: 17-19.—A teacher of economics at Yale, the author believes the number of trucks in use in the U.S. declined from 1927 to 1928, and will again decline from 1928 to 1929. He shows that railroad freight traffic has been growing, and predicts less severe motor truck competition in the future. Railroads are neutralizing the effect of the passenger motor car and bus by improving their service.—J. H.

Parmelee.
5301. V., M. Analisi statistica dello sviluppo del traffico triestino. [Statistical analysis of the development of traffic in Trieste.] Boll. dell'Istituto Stat. Econ. di Trieste. 4(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 194-197.—The growth of traffic during the period 1897-1913 is discussed in connection with its determining factors. (Tables and graphs.)—Gior. degli Econ.

WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

5302. FLERE, W. A. Reasons for and against the combinations of conservancy, dock owning and dock working in a single authority. Jour. Inst. Transport. 10(1) Nov. 1928: 36-40.—R. M. Woodbury.

5303. FURON, RAYMOND. Les transports fluviaux dans le delta du Nil. [The river transports in the Nile delta.] Rev. Econ. Française. 50 (11) Nov. 1928: 315-331.—The industries, and production of the Nile Valley and of Egypt as a whole are likely to be stimulated by the completion of a huge engineer-

ing feat now under way,—the perfecting of the Nile delta routes and canals.—E. T. Weeks.

5304. GRIFFITHS, H. R. English docks—owner-ship and finance. Jour. Inst. Transport. 10(1) Nov. 1928 29-31.—Five descriptions of ownership are indicated; railway, public trust, municipal, company, and state. The four principal railways own 97 docks, wharves, etc., of a linear length of 555,059 ft. obtained from corporations and companies in the process of development of transport. The quays of the most important trust and municipally owned docks, Liverpool, London, and Bristol, total 405,566 ft. While the capital of railway docks forms a part of the whole undertaking and is small compared with the total, the L.M.S. operates its docks at a serious loss which must be absorbed by the ordinary stockholders, while the Great Western earned but $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ on its docks and the L.N.E. less than 1%. Railway docks, per se, therefore, are not generally profitable but their contributory value to the whole undertaking must be assessed. The Bristol municipal docks have been maintained by contributions from Borough rates to make up interest and sinking funds. Had these docks been privately owned, recourse would not have been

made on rate-payers. The trust-owned docks at London and Liverpool adapt their revenues to their liabilities. The supporters of municipal ownership point to the contribution of such docks to the local rates, but the author finds that trust- and railway-owned docks contribute in as important a degree. He concludes that the trust-owned docks system is the most sound, that the railway combination adopted by Parliament is next most advantageous to the community, and the municipally owned, the least.—E.S. Hobbs.

next most advantageous to the community, and the municipally owned, the least.—E.S. Hobbs.

5305. HILL, NORMAN. Ocean transport in international trade. Jour. Inst. Transport. 9(9) Jul. 1928: 473-478.—The growth of a nation's international trade is not contingent upon its possession of shipping under its own flag, but rather a freedom of access for its traders to the open freight market. A nation can maintain and increase its mercantile marine and at the same time use to the utmost the advantages afforded by the open freight market. Ocean transport service is a commodity subject to the law of supply and demand. Ships, ports and railways each up to their capacity can handle such traffic given them but they cannot create it or dispose of it. Consequently ocean transport is limited by the flow of trade.—Jean Wolverton.

5306. KOJIMA, S. Characteristics of tariff freight rates in the shipping business. Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev. 3(1) Jul. 1928: 100-126.—Freight charges may be divided into two classes, (1) those fixed in each instance by bargaining and (2) those fixed by transportation companies to apply to all shippers for a considerable length of time. Rates of the second class are usually designated as tariffs. Whereas in rail transportation freight traiffs are universally employed, in the shipping business tariffs usually apply for liner, and free competitive rates for tramp, service. A large volume of freight offered at frequent intervals over regular routes, plus a measure of monopolistic control, are necessary for the maintenance of tariffs. Shipping companies operating liners and participating in conference agreements best meet these conditions in the shipping industry. As distinguished from rail tariffs, shipping tariffs are not applicable to all commodities carried, the rates for goods suitable for transportation by either liners or tramps being left for free competition. Desirable qualities for freight tariffs are stability, uniformity, openness, and lucidity. Stability of ocean freight rates lessens the risk of loss in business transactions, particularly when c.i.f. prices are quoted, but because of the strength of tramp competition it is only attained to a degree. Organizations shipping goods in large volume sometimes contract with shipping companies for the transportation of their freight at fixed rates for a given period. A certain degree of uniformity in tariffs for all shippers is attained within conference organizations, but outside competition frequently forces changes. Though publicity of tariffs is desirable from the shipper's point of view the shipping companies usually maintain secrecy, to withhold the information from their rivals and to facilitate the changing of rates when necessary. In clearness and ease of application shipping tariffs are superior to rail tariffs, due largely to the nature of the service.—Elma S. Moulton.

5307. UNSIGNED. Activité des ports fluviaux, Décembre 1928. [Activity of river ports, December 1928.] Navigation du Rhin. 7 (1) Jan. 15, 1928: 16-30.— In this article statistics of traffic of 17 ports on the Seine, Meuse, Scheldt, Lys, and Rhine rivers are given for Dec. 1928, and in a few instances for the year 1928. In general, traffic on the Seine and Meuse was "satisfactory," but on the Rhine and to some extent the Scheldt and Lys it had not recovered from the effects of the lock-out in the Ruhr district, and strikes in Swiss mines and Rhenish navigation. For some ports detailed statistics of commodity movements, rates, and

flags are furnished. Plans for the extension and improvement of port facilities at Antwerp and Ghent are described. The following ports figure in this article: Paris, Rouen, Lille, Nancy, Strasburg, Saarbruck, Ghent, Liege, Charleroi, Lauterburg, Antwerp, Brussels, Rotterdam, Cologne, Mannheim, Duisburg-Ruhrort, and Basel.—
Elma S. Moulton.

5308. UNSIGNED. Il traffico fluviale della Ceco-

5308. UNSIGNED. Il traffico fluviale della Cecoslovacchia. [The river traffic of Czechoslovakia.] Boll. dell'Instituto Stat.-Econ. di Trieste. 4(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 205-209.—Statistical analysis of Czechoslovak

river traffic.—Gior. degli Econ.

5309. WARNER, L. A. P. The Mersey Dock Estate
—its management and principal trades. Jour. Inst.
Transport. 9 (9) Jul. 1928: 443-455 (Discussion 456460.)—History, organization, and functions of the
Mersey Dock Estate—Port of Liverpool.—R. M.

Woodbury.

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND RADIO COMMUNICATION

5310. BAKER, WALTER. A new attack on state enterprise: the beam wireless and cable services. Labour Mag. 7 (8) Dec. 1928: 339–341.—The demand being made by cable and wireless interests and their Tory friends that government cable and beam wireless services be transferred to private hands is prompted by a desire to get rid of government competition and to give private companies, partly foreign in their ownership, a freer opportunity to exploit the public. The beam services, largely started by the Labor Government in 1924, have been profitable in striking contrast with the Marconi Company, which had to be reorganized. They have compelled the cable companies to lower their rates to Australia, South Africa and India.—W. B. Catlin.

AERIAL TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entry 5354)

5311. BRANCKER, W. S. Cooperation in transport. Jour. Inst. Transport. 10(1) Nov. 1928: 11-28.— In his presidential address to the Institute, Air Vice-Marshall Brancker notes that cooperation between motor and air transport is automatic as instanced in the bus and light lorry service at commercial aerodromes. As a result of the policy of the British Government of restricting subsidy to a single concern, the four air transport companies of 1924 became the Imperial Airways Co., which operates between England and the continent, having acquired traffic already in existence. Subsidy is needed to maintain reasonable fares and rates while a thorough ground organization is being perfected. Long distance trains de luxe could be relieved from some of their losses by substituting air service for the fast traffic. Fast expensive steamer service across the channels could be slowed down by placing mails and first-class passengers in aircraft thereby relieving other traffic from high charges. The railway between Paris and Calais plans the carriage of mails and passengers across the channel by air and between Dover and London by bus. Air transport may be used for pioneer development to avoid heavy initial expenditures for roadway as in the case of gold production in New Guinea. Marine transport is more nearly analogous to air than is railway transport: it can not be speeded up without enormous subsidies. A standard fleet of modern aircraft should be able to operate at 3s a ton-mile including overheads, although an American company

carrying mails operates at \$2 a ton-mile.—E. S. Hobbs. 5312. BUCHLER, WALTER. Telephones in China and Japan. Electrician. 102 (2647) Feb. 22, 1929:

and Japan. Electricia 235.—R. M. Woodbury.

5313. UNSIGNED. British wireless cable merger. European Econ. & Pol. Survey. 3 (22) Jul. 31, 1928: 740-746.—R. M. Woodbury.

5314. YORK, B. V. International air transportation Pan Pacific Progress. 9(2) Aug. 1928: 37, 66.—R. M.

Woodbury.
5315. YOUNG, CLARENCE M. Present day commercial aviation in the United States. Pan Pacific Progress. 9 (2) Aug. 1928: 38-39, 65.—R. M. Woodbury.

COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 4786, 5133, 5146, 5149, 5171, 5193, 5218, 5239, 5305, 5309, 5330, 5331, 5403, 5545, 5579, 5630, 5632, 5634, 5636, 5668, 5696, 5697, 5702, 5703, 5705, 5711, 5718, 5722, 5726, 5743)

ARNAUD, RENÉ. Arbitration in the International Chamber of Commerce. World Trade. (1) Jan. 1929: 116-130.-From its inception in 1920 the International Chamber of Commerce, an international federation of all the economic federations of the world, has sought to preserve merchants, manufacturers and traders, bankers, ship-owners and carriers against international disputes or at least to facilitate the settlement of such differences should they arise. Its first rules of arbitration came into force in 1923. Under them many international commercial disputes were settled. In the light of this experience the rules were recast in 1927 and the new rules of conciliation and arbitration, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1928, present many advantages over the old ones. The rules provide that differences shall be settled by one or more arbiters appointed in accordance with the rules. Requests for conciliation are addressed to the special bodies of the International Chamber called its National Committees. four countries have organized such national committees. When a request for conciliation is presented by a national committee, the Central Administrative Committee in Paris communicates with the other party and if the latter is bound by an arbitration clause or voluntarily accepts the good offices of the International Chamber such party sends a statement of its case supported by documentary evidence to the International Chamber. The rules of conciliation provide that the The rules of conciliation provide that the parties shall appear if possible in person before the Administrative Committee, and may be assisted by counsel. When personal appearance is impossible the Administrative Committee considers the documentary evidence submitted and proposes a settlement in writing. When recourse is had to arbitration, the competent body is no longer the Administrative Committee but the Executive Committee of the Court of Arbitration, which has the right to accept or reject any case submitted. In regard to the number of arbitrators, the rule provides in principle that the Court of Arbitration shall appoint but one arbitrator in each instance. In certain important cases three arbitrators may be appointed. The arbitrators may hear testimony and appoint technical and legal experts. An important clause obliges the Court of Arbitration and the arbitrators so to conduct the procedure that the award shall be enforceable at law. To this end one of the rules gives the Court of Arbitration the power to decide whether the ground of the award shall or shall not be stated, according to the law of the country in which enforcement may eventually have to be sought. As in conciliation cases, the parties may appear in person or they may agree that they will not appear and that the arbitrator shall decide the issue upon documentary evidence. The award prepared by the arbitrator or arbitrators is final on the merits of the case. The rules provide that the award shall be submitted to the Court of Arbitration, which examines it as to its form and as to its form only. The award itself fixes the amount of costs and determines which party must pay them. Arbitrators' fees are fixed by the Court of Arbitration itself in addition to the cost of the award. Arbitral awards thus rendered in the name of the Court of Arbitration and duly approved as to form are immediately enforceable without appeal.—C. C. Kochen-

5317. BARRIÈRE, JACQUES. L'orientation économique de la politique douanière française. [The economic orientation of French tariff policy.] Ann. Pol. Française et Etrangère. 3(3) Jul. 1928: 310-329.—The Méline tariff of 1892 was enacted to stop the steady progress toward free exchange resulting from tariff favors granted in international trade agreements, made general by most-favored-nation clauses. The tariff law of 1910 exhibited the same moderate protectionism. During the war Parliament gave the Government ex-tensive power to alter tariff rates, and even prohibit imports and exports; since then three stages may be noted: (1) gradual abandonment of war-time measures, (2) efforts to make the specific tariff rates follow inflation changes, (3) attempts at a new order based on the stable franc. The first two stages were marked by confusion when neither the free trade nor protectionist principle was clearly in the ascendant; relatively light tariffs were kept for foodstuffs, and for the rest ad valorem surtaxes were tried for a while, then replaced by special coefficients for each specific rate (Italy's plan of requiring customs duties to be paid on a gold basis was not adopted). The third stage—after stabilization —has shown orientation toward a strongly protectionist policy, based partially on the theory that French industry needs shelter while it recuperates, and that later development of French colonies may make a quasi-independent economic system. This orientation has been accomplished without express sanction of Parliament, and cannot be assumed permanent as yet. Arguments against a free-trade attitude for France are: (1) it would make it impossible to get concessions from high-tariff countries; (2) it might put France at the mercy of international trusts in dealing in wool, rubber, etc.; (3) it would damage French agriculture, and it is doubtful if French manufacturing could make up the loss. But the closed-economy visions of protectionists should not be allowed full sway; the colonies cannot be developed without much time and much capital, and efforts of neighboring countries cannot be safely ignored. A customs union of the important European states seems an inevitable outcome.—C. S. Shoup.

5318. BRADASCHIA, G. II movimento dei porti Jugoslavi. [The commerce of Jugoslav ports.] Boll. dell'Instituto Stat. Econ. di Trieste. 4(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 198-204.—A statistical study of Jugoslavian

overseas trade, with reference to the principal ports and to Jugoslav and foreign shipping.—Gior. degli Econ. 5319. CHIARUTTINI, ARTURO. Di alcuni interessi italiani nel commercio indiano. [Italian interests] in Indian commerce.] Boll. dell'Instituto Stat. Econ. di Trieste. 4 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 171-181.—Statement of India's commercial balance of trade with reference to the principal countries interested and the principal products exchanged. The trade between India and Italy is examined in detail, with especial reference to the causes of Italian progress and to prospects of future expansion.—Gior. degli Econ.

5320. FOÀ, BRŬNO. Dazî doganali e preferenza imperiale in Inghilterra. [Tariff duties and imperial preference in England.] Riforma Soc. 39 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 343-365.—Historical sketch of the English customs from the beginning of the present century. industrial and agricultural tariff regimes are considered in detail; the latter has been and still is an object of special care on the part of the supporters of imperial

The growing preferential tariff system from which the United Kingdom benefits in the territories of the Empire is affected by the absolute tariff systems of these territories, which are growing simultaneously. The various obstacles to the closed system are outlined.

-Gior. degli Econ

5321. HEICHEN, ARTHUR. Die unsichtbaren Posten des amerikanischen Zahlungsbilanz. [The invisible items in the American balance of trade.] Bank-Arch. 27(20) Jul. 15, 1928: 390-393.—This article deals with the balance of trade of the U. S. for the calendar year 1927, especially with the so-called invisible items of tourists' expenses and immigrant remittances. The writer comments on the "pioneer work" done by the Department of Commerce in evaluating the invisible items and in improving the scope and exactness of the report for 1927, as compared to that of 1926. The body of the article is a criticism of the American report on the balance of trade for 1927 on the ground that it places tourists' expenses abroad and the remittances of immigrants at too high a figure. For the year 1927 tourists' expenses are reckoned at \$770,000,000 and immigrants' remittances at \$182,000,000. Figures for the former year were obtained by allotting \$1250 as the average expense of each tourist and then multiplying this figure by the exact number of travelers, since there are definite data on the latter point. Without being able to prove his point statistically, the German critic argues to show that \$770,000,000 is altogether too high a figure. This leads him to be skeptical regarding other invisible items in the compilation. He is, however, careful to state that accuracy in compiling such data is impossible and compliments the Department of Commerce on the extent of its investigation and the comparative accuracy of many other figures in the report.

Harry T. Collings. 5322. HUPPERTZ, JOH. Das Aluminiumzollproblem. [The problem of a tariff on aluminum.] Jahrb. f. Nationalökon u. Stat. 130(1) Jan. 1929: 98-121.— The question of a tariff on aluminum is pertinent for Germany, since this commodity is now on the free trade list. The only restriction on the importation of aluminum into Germany is that the importer must declare to the commissioner of importations the amount imported, and the price at which it is bought, in accordance with a requirement agreed to at Geneva two years ago. This agreement will expire July 1, 1930. Should the German market then be left to the rigors of world competition and to the mercy of the Mellon trust? Germany now uses 15% of the world production of raw aluminum and hence stands at the head of all European users, and second only to the U.S. This position is due to the forced use of aluminum during the war when copper was not available. The essential facts connected with the imports, the manufacturing and the exports of aluminum (raw material as well as finished products) are presented to show the justification for a duty on aluminum. Germany must not become the market for the surplus production of European countries. The U.S. will not absorb this European surplus, for although its consumption of aluminum products will increase beyond the possibility of satisfaction from domestic products, the additional aluminum necessary will be furnished by the Mellon trust production in Canada. The Canadian production of the Mellon interests is set down as 60,000 tons in the near future, although the present day production is only half that amount. The European aluminum cartel may perhaps come to an end December 31, 1931. In such a case Germany will be the best market for the excess European production and will be flooded unless a protective tariff shuts out this surplus. The U.S., Switzerland, Norway, Italy, France have already high duties against imports of aluminum. Germany and Great Britain are the only important countries without protective duties. Great Britain can

easily add such a tariff under present legislative regulations; Germany must therefore do so. The outstanding arguments against this duty are disposed of and it is shown that a protective tariff on raw material brought into Germany will not increase domestic prices. A bibliography covering four pages shows the literature on aluminum, its sources, uses, manufactures and prices throughout the world.—Harry T. Collings.

5323. IBÁÑEZ, PEDRO A. El commercio español

en ultramar. [Spanish overseas trade.] Rev. de las Españas. 3(22-25) Jun.-Jul. 1928: 270-281.—R. M.

Woodbury.
5324. MORO, GEROLAMO LINO. Il monopolio del commercio estero nell'Unione delle repubbliche dei sovieti. [The monopoly of foreign trade in the union of Soviet Republics, Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. 37(7) Jul. 1928: 133-143.—This article discusses the various political and economic issues of the Russian state system of foreign trade. Such a system is not necessarily limited to a communistic regime. The successive changes made in this system are described. The most important issues at present are financial; better results would be achieved through a simple state control over To such a future transformation the Russian

system seems to be heading.—Gior. degli Econ.

5325. UNSIGNED. China's foreign trade grows notwithstanding internal political difficulties. Amer. Trust Rev. of the Pacific. 17 (11) Nov. 15, 1928: 250–255; (12) Dec. 15, 1928: 271–273.—In terms of the Haikwan tael foreign trade has increased from 1,040,000,000 taels in 1918 to 1,932,000,000 taels in \$1.26 in 1918 to \$0.69 in 1927. The leading customers of China in 1927 were (in order) Japan, Hongkong, the U. S., Great Britain, Russia and Siberia, Korea, France, British India, Germany. Though cottons, rice, sugar, kerosene and petroleum oils, tobacco and cigarettes are among the chief Chinese imports, the article states that when a complete and connected system of roads is introduced, the Chinese market for automobiles, gasoline, and tires will be stupendous. Today the roads are mere ruts, and numerous graves scattered about at random retard progressive road building. Detailed statistics are cited both as to exports and imports. Attention is called to the fact that figures of the Chinese Maritime Union, upon which tables in the article are based, while the best available, are not entirely accurate. - H. L. Jome.

5326. UNSIGNED. Permanent organization of the Brazilian coffee trade. Internat. Rev. Agric. 19 (11) Nov. 1928: 948-953.—About 70% of the coffee consumed in the world is grown in Brazil. Since most of the crop is for export and production fluctuates markedly from year to year, there are vast opportunities for speculation in its marketing. Before 1914 foreign purchasing firms practically controlled the markets. Production has recently been held in check by imposing a heavy tax on new plantings. Loans have been obtained by various producing states and marketing has been carried out successfully. These loans were first temporary and provisional, hence the need became clear for a permanent organization which has been realized. Price regulation and an adequate supply of agricultural credit have brought improvement in production and commercial protection. Propaganda organized on practical commercial lines completed the scheme by

increasing the consumption of coffee.—A. J. Dadisman. 5327. VINER, JACOB. The commercial policy and the foreign trade of the United States. Index. (37) Jan. 1929: 3-17.—The two main objectives of American commercial policy are independence from foreign sources for commodities capable of domestic production on a substantial scale and a growing export trade. The government and people are in large part unconscious of the essential conflict between their import and export

policies. The surface facts encourage them in the belief that the two policies may go together, for in recent years the exports of the U. S. have exceeded in value those of any other country and have been in excess of imports. The U. S. ranks second in value of imports, Great Britain being first. On a per capita basis, however, the U. S. does not rank high either as an exporting or importing country. If the U. S. continues to grow in population and wealth, if American tourists continue to spend large sums abroad and if capital continues to flow from the U.S. to other countries, the present relationship between exports and imports may continue. If exports should decrease sharply there might be a moderation of the tariff policy but at present both of the major parties are protectionist, and even higher tariff rates seem imminent. The only ground for hope in a liberalization of American commercial policy is the intense anxiety, largely irrational, of the U.S. for a great export trade. (Article contains tables on relative height of duties; per capita import and export trade of leading countries; values of selected non-dutiable imports into the U. S., 1926; estimated balance of international transactions of the U.S., 1926 and 1927; and information on competitive relationship between various domestic products and imports.)—Mark A. Smith.

MARKETING

(See also Entries 5151, 5169, 5255, 5257, 5337, 5408, 5457)

5328. BALDWIN, CHARLES F. The automotive market of Australia. U. S. Dept. Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull. #611. 1929: pp. 52.—R. M. Woodbury.
5329. BISHOP, A. L. Aspects of instalment buying. Jour. Business. (Univ. Chicago.) 2 (1) Jan. 1929:

17-27.-From a social and economic standpoint instalment buying is better adapted to certain consumer groups than to others. Classified on a basis of methods of managing personal income, consumers may be divided into the following groups: (1) those whose incomes produce more than a bare subsistence but who prefer to satisfy only modest wants and save for the future; (2) those who have a strong preference for present enjoyment of goods and who give little thought to the future; (3) those who are never quite happy unless they are in debt; (4) those who shun debt as though it were poison. Instalment buying is a method whereby certain of these groups may satisfy their choice in making expenditures. Just as instalment buying is adapted to some purchasers and ill adapted to others so it is adapted to certain classes of commodities and not to others. It is better suited to the purchase of necessities or near-necessities than luxuries; to goods that are in relatively good condition when the last payment is made than to perishables. It also lends itself well to products whose cost of upkeep will not financially embarrass the owner, and to articles whose original cost, if paid in a lump sum, would strain the pocketbook of the pur-chaser. Whatever be the case for instalment selling the buyer should be given more enlightenment as to its cost. It is possible that he would also benefit from some form of regulation of finance companies. There are some commodities well adapted to instalment selling in which the device has made little headway. Among these are life insurance and high-grade investments. indirect advantages of instalment selling have received very little attention; for example its effect in stimulating saving and promoting financial orderliness in managing family incomes. There is little doubt but that instalment selling will undergo adjustments as time goes on, but the plan is based on sound economics and is here to stay with relative permanence.—J. L. Palmer.

5330. BLISS, DON C. Market for American food-

stuffs in Siam. U. S. Dept. Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull. #610. 1929: pp. 17.—R. M. Woodbury.
5331. COPELAND, MORRIS A. An index of the dollar volume of retail trade, 1914—1927. Harvard Business Rev. 7(2) Jan. 1929: 175—184.—Two overlapping monthly indices are presented, one from July, 1914 to December, 1921; the other from January 1919 to December, 1927. In connection with the earlier index new data are published. About 3% of the retail trade is represented in the early index and 11% in the more recent one. The constituent series include chain store sales, mail-order house sales, department store sales and gasoline distribution. The chain series have been adjusted for trend, so that the indices may portray approximately the trends of the control o proximately the trend of retail trade as a whole.-

M. A. Copeland.

5332. LISOWSKY, ARTHUR. Zusätzlicher Umsatz im Einzelhandel. [Additional sales in retail trade.] Betriebswirtsch. Rundsch. 5 Nov. 1928: 201-204.—This article deals with the question as to whether a retailer should order for his customer merchandise which is not in stock and which is out of his line. In pleasing the customer the retailer may fail to cover expenses, but if he declines to be of service he may lose his customer.

The factors pro and con of such "additional sales" are discussed.—Robert M. Weidenhammer.

5333. STEVENS, W. H. S. Some economic consequences of commontal being a succession. quences of commercial bribery. Harvard Business Rev. 7(2) Jan. 1929: 156-169.—While this study is devoted primarily to the economic effects of commercial bribery, some attention is also given to its moral aspects. The analysis considers and discusses separately (1) money bribes, (2) entertainment and gifts, and (3) sales subsidies. The various points of similarity and difference in the three practices are discussed and, while it is recognized that there are certain important distinctions between them, as, for example, intent or lack of intent to influence business, the writer concludes that their economic results are substantially similar. three tend to transfer competition from a price service quality basis to one of money bribes, gifts, entertainment and sales subsidies with consequent increases in the costs of selling and in prices paid by consumers. The study should be of particular interest to sales managers

study should be of particular interest to sales managers and purchasing agents and to teachers of marketing and business ethics.—W. H. S. Stevens.

5334. STILLWELL, E. W., and COX, W. F. Marketing California grapes. U. S. Dept. Agric., Circular 44. Aug. 1928: pp. 152.—Extensive compilations covering recent seasons only.—Caroline B. Sherman.

5335. UNSIGNED. Dress of goods and unfair trading. Harvard Business Rev. 7 (2) Jan. 1929: 240–248.—This article is a discussion of court decisions, dealing with one form of unfair trading. described as dealing with one form of unfair trading, described as "those practices which aim by imitative dress to pass off the goods of one as the goods of another.' pointed out that the existence of rights is established by demonstrating the long, extensive, and exclusive use of a distinctive package, label, or dress of goods. The article suggests that while there may be many differences in the packages, or in the dress of two competitive goods, yet a cumulation of resemblances likely to deceive buyers, exercising ordinary care, constitutes unfair trading.—A. J. Altmeyer.

5336. UNSIGNED. Resale price maintenance. 70th Congress, 2nd Session. House of Representatives Doc. #546, Part 1, Jan. 30, 1929: pp. 141.—This study embodies the results to date of a comprehensive investigation of resale price maintenance made by the Federal Trade Commission. Conclusions were based upon information gathered by questionnaires and personal interviews, and books, articles, court decisions and hearings. Analysis of the returns from questionnaires supplemented by personal interviews showed that: (1)

Consumers, made up of farmers, housewives, clergymen, educators, welfare workers, physicians, etc., were opposed to resale price maintenance. (2) The majority of a group of professional men made up of lawyers, economists, statisticians, etc. were opposed to resale price maintenance. (3) A majority of manufacturers were in favor of resale price maintenance. (4) A majority of wholesalers favored resale price maintenance. (5) Retailers were divided in their opinions. The majority of small independent retailers favored resale price maintenance, whereas the majority of department stores and chain stores were opposed to it. Reasons for these differences of opinion were traceable in large part to real or imaginary influences of the practice upon profits in the case of wholesalers, retailers, and manufacturers. and a fear of higher prices on the part of consumers. An examination of the legal status of resale price maintenance in the U.S. as indicated by court decisions showed a confusion of principles, grounds of decision and interpretation of legislation bearing upon the practice. Furthermore, a study of the legal status of resale price maintenance in foreign countries indicated a wide divergence in attitudes of law in different countries toward the practice. Careful analysis is needed to de-termine sound principles upon which to base constructive legislation. - H. B. Killough.

STOCK AND PRODUCE **EXCHANGES: SPECULATION**

5337. STEVENS, W. H. S. The relation of cash-5337. STEVENS, W. H. S. The relation of cashfuture spread to hedging transactions. Jour. Business (Univ. Chicago) 2 (1) Jan. 1929: 28-49.—The degree of protection afforded the merchant by the use of the futures market is dependent upon the widening or narrowing of the cash-future spread. Whether this works in favor of or against the hedger is in turn dependent in large measure upon (1) whether the hedger is on the buying or selling side of the future market. is on the buying or selling side of the future market and (2) whether futures are at a premium over or discount under the cash at the time the initial hedge is placed. The thesis is developed by the use of some 17 tables showing the possible profits and losses of hedging buyers and sellers arising from the fluctuations of the spreads when the futures are at a premium and when they are at a discount. Because of the predominance of selling hedges the writer concludes that for the future market to be of maximum service for hedging operations, futures for the same crop should usually be at a premium over cash. It may be noted, incidentally, that the tables contained in the study practically exhaust the various possible results of hedging operations ex-

cluding spreading.—W. H. S. Stevens.

5338. UNSIGNED. Beginning of futures trading in raw silk. Annalist. 32 (817) Sep. 14, 1928: 394.—Silk constitutes, in point of value, the leading import of the U.S. The National Raw Silk Exchange located in New York City has been formed to provide a futures market with adequate hedging facilities for this important commodity.—G. Wright Hoffman.

INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

(See also Entry 5521)

PRIVATE INSURANCE

(See also Entry 5372)

5339. BISHOP, AVARD L. Fidelity and surety underwriting. Jour. Amer. Insurance. 5 (9) Sep. 1928: 5-6; &

(10) Oct. 1928: 5-6.—The number of different kinds of bonds runs into the hundreds. They may be broadly classified into fidelity, contract, and court bonds. Each type demands an extensive knowledge of business methods, a keen insight into human nature, and ample financial backing, conditions which a corporate surety can meet far better than an individual bondsman.

G. Wright Hoffman.
5340. BLANCHARD, RALPH H. Unearned premium reserves. Jour. Amer. Insurance, 5(9) Sep. 1928: 11-12.—The legal requirements for the setting up of reserves growing out of unearned premiums are by 30 % to 50% higher than they need be to meet the obligations which they represent. While this is an error on the side of conservatism, for certain purposes, such as estimating a company's annual profits, it is misleading.—G. Wright

5341. DORN, HANNS. Technik und Versicherung. [Technology and insurance.] Technik u. Wirtsch. 21 Dec. 1928: 321-324.—Modern technological science has given rise to new lines of insurance, and a further broadening of the scope of insurance may be looked for with increasing engineering progress. Technology today has taken its place along with mathematics, medicine, law and economics, as important factors in the art and science of insurance. The engineer should be better informed on the technical side of insurance. Points of contact between insurance and his profession are discussed under the following headings: The widening sphere of insurance protection; tendencies to multiple risk coverage; perfection of insurance technique; legal regulation and the insurance contract; public and private risk carriers; stock and mutual insurers; insurance as a commodity; expansion of social insurance. I. S. Adlerblum

5342. EHRENBERG, KURT. Maschinenversicherung. [Machinery insurance.] Technik u. Wirtsch.
21 Dec. 1928: 328-332.—This is a system of insurance against damages to machines, apparatus, etc., arising while in operation, from accidental and unforeseen causes. A special development of this system is the so-called Universal Machine Insurance, which also covers cost of damage due to ordinary wear and tear from operation. This latter form is a kind of machine life insurance, and requires the setting up of wear and tear reserves, with premiums calculated accordingly. In either case this form of insurance does not cover such risks as are properly covered by other forms of insurance, especially fire. It is also possible to secure coverage for losses due to suspension of operations necessitated by accidental damage to machinery. The amount is usually one to three times the indemnity payable for the machinery damage, and the premium for this supplementary insurance is 10% less than that for the machinery insurance proper. A peculiarity of the system of machinery insurance is the fact that the premium is assessed on the basis of the original cost (new), while the indemnity is payable on the present (depreciated) value basis. In some electrical branches, partial damage will be repaired without deduction for the depreciated value of the replaced parts, in consideration of an extra charge of 30% of the regular premium. The system of premium charges is arbitrary and unscientific.—I. S. Adlerblum.

5343. FRIEDMANN, P. Kraftfahrzeugversicherung. [Insurance of power vehicles.] Technik u. Wirtsch. 21 Dec. 1928: 332-336.—Twenty years ago, when motor vehicles began to make their appearance in Germany, a special law was passed holding owners liable for accidents and property damage, regardless of whether these were due to negligence in operation. Only when the mishap was definitely due to the conduct of the injured party, or of some third party, was the owner freed from liability. The law was based on the principle that a mishap should be at the expense of the person in whose interest the operation of the vehicle entailing the hazard was undertaken. The result has been that owners have found themselves practically forced to seek the protection of liability and property damage insurance. Nevertheless, the premiums are very high. For $100,000 \ RM$ liability and $10,000 \ RM$ property damage, the premiums range from $105 \ RM$ for vehicles of 10 brake horse power, to 405 RM for vehicles of over 90 brake H.P. These premiums have recently been increased 15% because the companies found them inadequate. The insurance of the vehicle itself is known as Kasko insurance, and covers losses and damages to the vehicle caused by external accidents, malicious damage by third parties, in addition to fire, theft, robbery, etc., and also damages while the vehicle is being loaded or transported on a railway train or on a boat. The premiums are unusually high, and range for closed cars from 330 RM for 10 brake H.P. motors, to 1050 RM for motors over 90 brake H.P. With 100 RM deductible, the premiums are reduced, amounting in the instance given to 250 and 850 RM, respectively. the insurance is limited to total loss only, and fire and theft, the premiums are approximately only one quarter of the regular premiums. Since the rates are based not on the value of the vehicle, but on the motor power, they remain the same for old and new cars. In defense of this recent innovation, the companies argue that total losses are comparatively rare, and the replacement of a part costs the same on an old car as on a new car. The logic of this argument falls to the ground, however, when one bears in mind that the policies permit the companies to charge the policyholder the amount of depreciation of the part replaced. The outlook is more in the direction of taking out full Kasko insurance on a car during its first year, and thereafter the owner will find it better to save the cost of the heavy premium and carry only "limited" insurance, i.e., insurance for total loss only. Insurance against accidents to the owner or driver while operating the vehicle is a vanishing field of activity, as the careful driver can avoid accidents, thanks to the perfection attained in the present automobile. Where the accident is caused by the driver of another vehicle, the injured party has recourse under the public liability of the other owner.—I. S. Adlerblum.

5344. HUNTER, ARTHUR. Combined group mortality experience, 1913-1927. Jour. Inst. Actuaries (London). 59 (297) Nov. 1928: 399-402,—A review of a recently published report of E. C. Cammack, chairman of the commission of group mortality investigation, covering the group mortality experiences of the six largest companies doing group insurance business in the U.S. and Canada.—E.T. Weeks.

5345. HUNTER, ARTHUR, and ROGERS, OS-CAR H. Mortality study of impaired lives—7. Trans. Actuarial Soc. America. 29-2(80) Oct. 18-19, 1928: 209-215.—This is an investigation of the mortality among lives accepted by the New York Life Insurance Company as sub-standard because of: (a) renal colic, calculus or gravel; (b) biliary colic or gall stones. The chief results are: under (a) in 2195 cases without operation there occurred 158 deaths, being 119% of the expected number by the Company's standard experience. In 635 cases with operation, 36 deaths occurred, being 164% of the standard. The younger ages showed the worst mortality. Cases with one attack, unoperated, showed practically standard mortality. Under (b), cases with one attack, unoperated, showed standard mortality: cases operated, or with more than one attack, experienced 150% and higher. No tables are given under (b) because of paucity of data.—J. A. Christman.

5346. HUNTER, ARTHUR. Trust agreements in connection with life insurance policies. Trans. Actuarial Soc. Amer. 29-2 (80) Oct. 18-19, 1928: 226-244.-J. A. Christman.

5347. JACKSON, H. M. Life assurance without medical examination. Australas. Insurance & Banking Rec. 52 (7) Jul. 21, 1928: 617-618.—R. M. Woodbury. 5348. KULP, C. A. Accident and health insurance.

Jour. Amer. Insurance. 5 (7) Jul. 1928: 23-24; & (8) Aug. 1928: 9-13.—A personal accident and health policy should meet three standards: (1) provide substantial indemnity, (2) give dependable protection, and (3) be modest in cost. To meet the first principle, the insuring clause should cover more than "inability to engage in any gainful occupation." To meet the second point, the non-cancellable form offers definite assurance that the insured will be protected as long as his premiums are regularly paid. By permitting a waiting period, the non-cancellable form may also be obtained

at a reasonable cost.—G. Wright Hoffman.
5349. LITTLE, LUTHER B. Investment policies
of life companies. Jour. Amer. Insurance. 5 (10) Oct. 1928: 8-10.—Life insurance investments are limited in most states to bonds and mortgages. In New York state a special form of investment in apartment houses is permitted provided the rental charged does not exceed \$9 per room, per month, and under this law the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has successfully built and operated a group of apartments in Long Island

City.—G. Wright Hoffman.
5350. McCAHAN, DAVID. State insurance and its extent. Jour. Amer. Insurance. 5(11) Nov. 1928: 11— 13.—State funds for the insurance of various types of risks now include 93 in number in 40 states with a total annual premium income of at least \$85,000,000. The list of 93 funds includes 20 teachers retirement funds, 19 Torrens title insurance funds, 17 workmen's compensation insurance funds, 14 fire and tornado insurance funds, 8 bank guaranty funds, 5 hail, 4 state employees' retirement, 2 public official bonding, 2 public deposits guaranty, and 2 life insurance funds. All of the funds have been established within the past 31 years and most of them since 1910.—G. Wright Hoffman.

5351. MANES, ALFRED. Foreign insurance com-

binations. Jour. Amer. Insurance. 5(9) Sep. 1928: 13-15.—Manes is an outstanding authority on insurance in Germany. In this article, he classifies the leading combinations of insurance interests, whether nationwide or international in scope, into three groups: (1) combinations among insurance producers; (2) combinations. tions of insurance employees; and (3) combinations of insurance-takers. Of these three groups, the producer combinations are by far the most important and include associations which do not eliminate competition such as the Reichsverband der Privatversicherung formed to promote the interests of all private insurance con-cerns, associations which partially eliminate competition such as rate-making bureaus, and associations excluding competition in the form of pools in which a group of companies participate in the business written on a pre-arranged share basis.—G. Wright Hoffman.
5352. MORRIS, RICHARD. Insurance conditions

in France. Jour. Amer. Insurance. 5 (8) Aug. 1928: 23-24.—In proportion to the amount of insurance at risk, the mutual companies present a better showing in hail insurance in France than do the stock companies. They also carry much larger reserves per dollar of insurance than the stock companies.—G. Wright Hoffman.
5353. MORRIS, RICHARD. They trebled Ameri-

can profits. Jour. Amer. Insurance. 5(10) Oct. 1928: 23-24.—Stock companies with standardized premiums and large reserves are quasi-finance companies paying large dividends to stock holders at the expense of the insured in contrast to mutual companies. -G. Wright Hoffman.

5354. SWEENEY, STEPHEN B. Aviation insurance. Jour. Amer. Insurance. 5 (7) Jul. 1928; 25-27; (8) Aug. 1928; 20-22; & (9) Sep. 1928; 23-25.—Ratemaking in aviation insurance is still in the judgmentrating stage. This is due to the newness and changeableness of the industry. However, the pioneer work in the field has been completed; policies have been developed, experimental rates have been tried, the insurance market has been greatly broadened so that an average spread of risk for the various lines can be attained. The passage of the U. S. Air Commerce Act on May 20, 1926, together with the establishment of the Aeronautics Branch of the U.S. Dept. of Commerce has done much to encourage commercial aviation and to build it up to a point where insurance could be safely written. This has liberalized, and will continue to broaden the various forms of aviation insurance.—G. Wright Hoffman.

5355. UNSIGNED. Compulsory motor car (third party) insurance in New Zealand and Victoria. Australas. Insurance & Banking Rec. 52(10) Oct. 22, 1928;

893.-R. M. Woodbury.

5356. UNSIGNED. Report on insurance statistics, New Zealand, 1927. Census & Stat. Office, New Zealand. 1929: pp. 28.—R. M. Woodbury.
5357. VALGREN, V. N. Developments and prob-

lems in farmers' mutual fire insurance. U. S. Dept. Agric., Circular 54. Dec. 1928: pp. 30.—Of these companies, which as a group occupy an increasingly important position, many give combined protection, and the amount of insurance in proportion to value is tending to increase. Great diversity in methods, practices, and forms is giving way to standardization. Statistics and discussions of such factors as premiums, assessments, surplus, and reserve are included in the circular.

—Caroline B. Sherman.

5358. VECCHIO, GUSTAVO del. Considerazioni

economiche sopra l'assicurazione. [Economic considerations on insurance.] Economia. 6(7) Jul. 1928: 3-15. -Certain fundamental economic problems of insurance are discussed, such as: The distinction between insurance and gambling; the notion of risk; the financial aspect of the insurance companies as collectors of savings; the contribution of the state in compulsory insurance: the theory of reinsurance as an integral part

of pure insurance theory.—Gior. degli Econ. 5359. WALDHEIM, HARALD von.

Feuerversicherung. [Fire insurance.] Technik u. Wirtsch. 21 Dec. 1928: 325-328.—German fire insurance is distributed among three systems of risk carriers: public insurance systems (municipal and state) took up in 1926 some 40% of the total; private insurance companies, both stock and mutual, had about 55%; and foreign insurers took up the remaining 5%. The average premium charged by private companies was 1.58 per 1000. Of this, .93 went for losses, .55 for administrative expenses and reserves, and .10 for profits. The insurance of industrial establishments is in the hands of private companies, and is conducted on the plan of reinsurance, or as some insurants still seem to prefer, on the co-insurance plan, with several companies underwriting. Factory fire insurance presents a difficult problem, because although comparatively few in number, the losses reach into quite considerable amounts. The constantly changing methods of production entail changes in the fire risk, with the result that the loss-experience of the past can hardly be used as a basis for the present. The determination of the insurance value has also been a perplexing problem. It has recently been solved in a novel manner. The amount of indemnity payable is the ascertained depreciated value at the time of the loss. However, in consideration of a small extra premium, (about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the regular fire premium), the insurance company will lend without interest, for a long term, the additional sum necessary to replace the destroyed property new. The extra premium is charged for the amount that would have to be loaned in the event of loss. German industry is woefully underinsured. There is much room for concerted measures on the part of private companies for fire prevention.—I. S. Adlerblum.

5360. WOLFE, F. E. Business interruption insurance. Jour. Amer. Insurance. 5(7) Jul. 1928: 5-7; & (8) Aug. 1928: 27-28.—Fire insurance covers the direct loss and damage occasioned by fire but does not cover the indirect losses. These are provided for in business interruption insurance. Forms issued include insurance against losses due to fixed charges and other unavoidable expenses which must be met, profits which would have been received on finished goods had no fire occurred and rents, rental values and leasehold values lost because of fire. - G. Wright Hoffman.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entry 5350)

5361. AYGURANDE, CH. de, and LEGUAY, JEAN. Le fonctionnement de la loi sur les assurances sociales. [The administration of the social insurance law.] L'Écon. Nouvelle. 25 (273) Dec. 1928: 531-538.—
The social insurance law of France passed on April 5th, 1928, includes under its administration no less than nine million persons, who carry both compulsory and voluntary insurance for sickness, maternity, invalidity, old age, death, family care and unemployment. But there is a danger in the interpretation of article 33, paragraph 6 of the act in relation to the administration of social insurance funds. They consist of departmental and primary funds. The latter are the funds credited to approved mutual benefit associations, consisting of trade unions, agricultural benefit associations, and voluntary associations of insured persons. The council of administration of each fund is elected at a general meeting of insured persons and consists of 18 persons, of whom at least half are insured persons, six are employers and two are practitioners. The council of administration of each fund is legally responsible in case of faulty management. This provision of the law may lead to a legal interpretation with very grave consequences to the individual members of the councils of administration, who may imperil their own fortunes in acceptance of this social service.—Agnes M. H. Byrnes.

5362. BRODIE, ROBERT R. Some aspects of a

fall in the rate of mortality as affecting the liabilities of a friendly society. Trans. Faculty of Actuaries. 12 pp. 83. The paper draws attention to the loss arising on the sickness funds of friendly societies as a result of the steady fall in the rate of mortality amongst the general population in recent years. To set against this loss there are possible sources of profit such as a gain from favorable rates of sickness actually experienced or from excess rates of interest earned and in some societies a gain from light mortality from funeral benefits. Notwithstanding the period that has elapsed and the improvement in mortality that has taken place since the date of publication of the tables based upon the experience of the Manchester Unity of Odd-fellows during the years 1893-97, these tables are still employed as the standard tables for much friendly society work. The object of the paper is to consider how the loss arising from certain assumed reductions in the rate of mortality may be set against gains from other sources, so that standard reserves may be set up without profit or loss accruing.

James S. Elston.

5363. CHAUVEAU. La mutualité et les assurances [Mutual benefit societies and social in-Rev. Pol. et Parl. 137 (409) Dec. 10, 1928; sociales. surance.] During the passage of the French Social 374-382.-Insurance Bill, the mutual benefit societies obtained many amendments conferring on them the predominant share in the administration. According to the Act, sickness, maternity, invalid treatment and death insurance are dealt with by the mutual benefit societies, while invalidity and old-age pension insurance are as a rule administered in each department by the state-created departmental fund. Mutual benefit societies created at least six months before the enforcement of the Act may, nevertheless, be authorized to administer old-age pension insurance if they have at least 2,000 members, and invalidity pension insurance as well if they have at least 100,000: such societies, however, cannot also undertake insurance against any of the other risks. All the mutual benefit societies will be able to undertake private insurance for their members, whether compulsorily insured or not.—M. R. Stack.

5364. GIANNINI, CESARE. Correlazioni e rap-

porti nella assicurazione obligatoria contro la tuber-Colosi. [Compulsory insurance against tuberculosis.]

Assicurazioni Soc. 4(4) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 1-16.—The place of the recent regulations for insurance against tuberculosis in Italian social legislation.—Gior. degli

5365. HUSZAR, CHARLES. L'assurance sociale en Hongrie. [Social insurance in Hungary.] Rev. Mondiale. 184(22) Nov. 15, 1928: 122-132.—During the 19th century hundreds of sick benefit societies were formed by the workers in the various branches of industry. In 1891 sickness insurance was rendered compulsory for industrial and mine workers, the organs of administration being the existing voluntary societies. An Act of 1907 introduced accident insurance and combined it with sickness insurance to form a single system, having as its supreme organ the National Workers' Insurance Fund. The societies, however, retained a large measure of self-government, and the main function of the National Fund was to manage a central reserve fund. In consequence of loss of territory, revolution and the post-war monetary depreciation, it became necessary to reorganize the administrative system. All the essential powers have been concentrated in the National Fund, administered by civil servants under the direction of representatives of employers and workers; the local organs have become simple agencies. To this machinery has been entrusted not only sickness and accident insurance, but also miners' pensions and the new scheme of invalidity and survivors' insurance instituted by an Act in 1928. A special feature of Hungarian social insurance is the provision of medical benefit for families and the high development of institutions and measures for preventive and curative treatment.—M. Stack.

5366. LOHMAR, PAUL. Zur Krankenbehandlung der Unfallverletzten. [Care by the sick funds of persons injured in work accidents.] Berufsgenossenschaft. 43 (16) Aug. 15, 1928: 361-373.—R. M. Woodbury. 5367. LUNDGREN, E. A. Municipal contributory

pensions. Comptroller. Aug. 1928: 18-20.—R. M.

Woodbury.

5368. STIER-SOMLO, FRITZ. Tendenze nella evoluzione dell'assicurazione malattie in Germania. [Tendencies in the evolution of sickness insurance in Germany.] Assicurazioni Soc. 4(4) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 17-43.—Outline of the development of German legislation and present projects of reform.—Gior. degli Econ.

5369. THOMPSON, LAURA A. Public old-age pensions in Canada. Monthly Labor Rev. 28 (2) Feb. 1929: 212-217.—Bibliography.—R. M. Woodbury.

5370. UNSIGNED. Commonwealth superannuation fund. Australas. Insurance & Banking Rec. 52 (10) Oct. 22, 1928: 896-898.—R. M. Woodbury. 5371. VILLARD, HAROLD G. Present status of

German social insurance. Monitor (Buffalo). 15 (5) Oct. 1928: 100-102.—The cost of German social insurance has risen from 1,226,000,000 marks, or $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ of

the national income, in 1913, to 4,200,000,000 marks, or $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the national income, in 1928. In the latter year about 21,750,000 wage earners were covered by sickness insurance, as compared with about 15,000,000 in 1913.

The cost of sickness benefits rose from 431,000,000 to 1.341,000,000 marks between 1913 and 1926. seems to be evidence for the belief that the cost of sickness insurance is increased by malingering during periods of unemployment. Because of loss of territory and population as a result of the war, the number of German workers covered by compulsory accident insurance declined from 25,800,000 in 1913 to 22,250,000 in 1927. Despite this fact, however, the accident rate increased during the same period from 54.62 per 1000 workers to 86.18. On the other hand the number of accidents resulting in disability of more than 13 weeks decreased from 74,978 to 61,234. There has been a general extension of social insurance since the war. The consequent costs have become so large as gravely to impair "Germany's chility to a social content of the conte many's ability to create sufficient new capital at home to take care of the requirements of her growing industry."—Edward Berman.

5372. WÖRNER, GERHARD. Die soziale und private Unfall- und Haftpflichtversicherung im industriellen Betriebe. [Social and private accident and liability insurance in industry.] Technik u. Wirtsch. 21 Dec. 1928: 338-343.—German industry is divided into some 67 trade associations, which are the legal insurers under the compulsory workmen's compensation system. Under it come all plant workers, including superintendents and technologists. The criterion is permanent or temporary occupation in a trade or activity which comes under the compulsory insurance regulations. The insurance under this system of the principals, and also of the office and sales force, is optional. Social insurance covers accidents arising in the course of employment, which result in bodily or mental injury to the employee. The accident must happen during the performance of some duty or activity pertaining to the employment or business. Recent legislation has extended the coverage to accidents occurring while the employee is on his way to and from work, and also while he is engaged in tinkering with or repairing his tools outside the plant. A number of occupational diseases have also been brought under the cover of this insurance. The employee is also covered for accidental injuries sustained in extraoccupational activities, inside or outside the plant, while these are performed at the behest of the employer or his representative. The trade associations also impose upon the management the duty of accident prevention, and especially of educating the workers to the importance of eternal vigilance. Lately there has come into being a system of graphic depictions in the form of pictures and films on accident prevention, for distribution and display in industrial establishments. The productions of the Unfallverhütungsbild-Gesellschaft m.b.H. (Accident Prevention Picture Co., Ltd.), (address: Berlin W9 Köthener Strasse, 37) are especially commendable. The field for private accident insurance has shrunk considerably, in view of the extensive coverage of the social insurance system. Private accident insurance addresses itself to accidents occurring in daily life, at home, at excursions and vacations, games, etc. It also makes a bid to employees who do not come under the compulsory insurance system. The indemnities under the contracts should be carefully considered, so that the insurant may choose the amounts that will best answer his needs. In a sense, social accident insurance is a special form of liability insurance insofar as it concerns the employer's liability to his working personnel. But there are also circumstances under which the owner may be responsible for accidents and property damage to outsiders. This danger is met by public liability insurance. An important application of liability insurance is also the case where the insuring trade association makes claims on the employer to reimburse it for benefits paid out to his injured employees, on the score that the accident has occurred as a result of his personal or his representative's intentional carelessness or neglect in exercising due caution.—I, S, Adlerblum.

MONEY, BANKING AND CREDIT

(See also Entry 5149)

MONEY

(See also Entries 5410, 5415)

5373. CAMBO. La valorisation et la stabilisation de la peseta. [The valorization and stabilization of the peseta.] Rev. Econ. Internat. 21-1 (1) Jan. 1929: 159-173.—A brief account of the financial troubles of the Spanish people since 1910. The revaluation of the peseta and the attempts to stabilize the purchasing power of the money and fluctuating exchange rates encouraged national and international speculation. The speculation in the exchanges of all European countries made it impossible for Spain to segregate her situation. The economic policy and the monetary policy of the country are inseparably tied up together. The establishment of a gold exchange standard depends on a favorable balance of payment. The favorable commercial balance of 1925 and 1926 proved to be only an illusion. The official statistics are not reliable and the export of capital was not a surplus but a loss to the country's needs. The deficit in the balance of trade for 1926 was 543,000,000 pesetas, and for 1927 it was 688,000,000 pesetas.—I. Wright.

5374. GRIZIOTTI, KRETSCHMANN JENNY. La riforma monetaria bolschevica. [The Russian monetary reform.] Gior. degli Econ. 48 (8) Aug. 1928: 693-713.—The Russian monetary reform included the issue of new large-size bills, the cereontzy (1922), and of smaller size bills, the rublicervontzy (1924) to be used as fractional currency. Between the first and second phases of the reform there was a progressive depreciation of the sovznaki, the fractional currency still in use. Economic phenomena which influenced or determined certain aspects of the monetary crisis are traced to the point when the reform was completed and a new equilibrium was established.—Gior. degli Econ.

5375. HERMANN, KURT A. Die Deckungsvor-

schriften der europäischen Notenbanken. [The specie cover requirements of the European banks of issue.] Bank-Arch. 27(1) Oct. 1, 1928: 6-13.—In the first half of the 19th century most European banks of issue were private banks and their notes were used as a means of extending credit. The specie cover was prescribed by law. Later, bank notes themselves came to be used as means of payment. The required cover became means of making foreign payments. Therefore gold can be replaced by foreign exchange holdings. The chief function of the gold cover is to serve as an easily used means of rectifying fluctuations in the balance of payments. Most of the central bank deposits are government deposits and the error of holding large reserves against these is illustrated by the Bank of France where gold holdings suggest a return to 18th century ideas. The reserve available for use begins where the minimum cover ends. European banks of issue had 26,200,000,000 M of gold and foreign exchange holdings in June, 1928, but minimum cover required 16,000,000,000 M of this. The increase in gold and foreign exchange arising from loans by the U.S. will just about keep pace with the minimum cover requirements. The resulting struggle of European central banks to increase their reserves be-yond this will raise the world rate of interest. Banks of issue which are allowed to use foreign exchange holdings as cover should do so to as great an extent as possible. Then there might be a surplus of 5,500,000,000 M of

gold to be used for stabilizing the balance of payments.

5376. SUPINO, CAMILLO. La rivalutazione e la stabilizzazione della lira. [The revaluation and stabilization of the lira.] Ann. di Sci. Pol. 1(1) 1928: 74.— The article traces the revaluation of the lira from the law of September 7, 1926, on the modification of paper currency, to its stabilization. The advantages of banking currency under a system of centralized issue are indicated, together with the influence of the reduction in circulation upon industry and commerce and the general advantages brought about by the policy of deflation, which made possible the legal stabilization in December, 1927, and the abandonment of forced circulation of paper money.—Gior. deali Econ.

in December, 1921, and the abandonment of forced circulation of paper money.—Gior. degli Econ.

5377. STEPHINGER, L. Währungsreform in Indien. [Currency reform in India.] Zeitschr. f. d. gesamte Staatswissensch. 86 (1) 1929: 150-155.—Presents a historical sketch of the Indian currency and the gold reserve; special attention is directed to the English influence over the Indian currency and banking. The conference on the stabilization of the Indian currency in 1920 and the attitude of the U. S. and England toward the establishment of the gold standard and a central bank in India are discussed.—Ivan Wright.

5378. VENTOSA Y CALVELL, JUAN. Moneda y precios. [Money and prices.] Rev. de Ciencias Econ. 16 (87) Oct. 1928: 2445-2459; & (88) Nov. 1928: 2495-2502.—R. M. Woodbury.

BANKING

(See also Entries 4806, 5141, 5264, 5375, 5401, 5407)

5379. ATLAS, ADOLF. Die Entwicklung des Bankwesens in Polen. [The development of banking in Poland.] Rev. Polish Law & Econ. 1(4) 1928: 360-377.—R. M. Woodbury.

5380. CABIATI, ATTILIO. La borsa di New York e il riesame del Federal Reserve System. [The stock exchange of New York and the reexamination of the Federal Reserve System.] Riforma Soc. 39 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 336-342.—With regard to the recent stock market events on the Stock Exchange of New York, the speculation was supported by loans from the Federal Reserve banks. The difficulties of lack of unity and of harmony in the American banking system are pointed out.—Gior. degli Econ.

5381. DALLA, VOLTA R. Vantaggi e inconvenienti del regime americano delle succursali. [Advantages and disadvantages of the American regime of branch banking.] Riv. Bancaria. 9 (7) Jul. 20, 1928: 637-643.—The circumstances which determine the differences in American and European banking systems are noted and the provisions for eliminating the disadvantages peculiar to each of them are outlined.—Gior. degli Econ.

5382. DARLING, J. F. An over-valued pound. Natl. Rev. (551) Jan. 1929: 685-696.—An analysis of the relationships between central banking, productive industry, international finance, and the wage level in England. Although the logical outcome of the gold standard—restored through deflation—is a reduction in money wages, its pursuance would probably result in a conflict with labor, with repercussions which might endanger the gold standard itself. With reference to the central banking policies, it is difficult to reconcile the restriction applied to banking credit with the carte blanche allowed to borrowers the world over in raising new issues of capital in London. Unlike banking credit, which can be manufactured, capital issues depend on savings, and as these are limited it

becomes a matter of great importance that they should be diverted into the most productive channelsproductive, that is, not so much from the commission and interest standpoint as in giving employment to

our people.—James G. Smith.

5383. DICKSON, C. La crisi di inflazione e di deflazione nella Svezia. [The crisis of inflation and deflation in Sweden.] Riv. Bancaria. 9 (8) Aug. 20, 1928: 714–719.—This article is a study of the economic and financial situation in Sweden in the war and postwar periods. Notwithstanding heavy losses sustained by the banks during the deflation period none of them failed. But the deflation took place too violently.-

Gior. degli Econ.
5384. DUBERN, EUG. BOISLANDRY. Les innovations réalisées à la banque d'Angleterre. [Changes in the Bank of England.] Rev. Econ. Internat. 21-1(1) Jan. 1929: 176-196.—The alterations in the issued statements of the Bank of England, which resulted from the transfer of the currency notes to the Bank by the Act of 1928, represent a welcome addition to the banking information thus conveyed weekly to the public. In the opinion of many the weekly return is still not sufficiently detailed inasmuch as it does not indicate the purely commercial part of the portfolio. The raising of the fiduciary issue to £260,000,000 (including the £240,000,000 of currency notes transferred) makes for greater note elasticity. Those who see the metallic reserve insufficient for the new note liabilities of the Bank fail to recognize the development during recent years in the technique of banking which permits a proportionately smaller reserve base than for-merly. The general criticism, specifically memorialized by the syndicate of electrical industries, to the effect that the depression in British industry is due to a too conservative credit policy is not to the point. All businesses are granted equal credit facilities; yet depression applies only to certain industries. The difficulties do not lie primarily in the field of credit. If more notes should incidentally be needed to meet credit demands it is to be expected that Parliament will authorize raising the maximum of the fiduciary issue. Recent additions to the personnel of the Bank of England forecast real progress. Of real significance is the suggestion of Philip Snowden, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, that greater public control be introduced by means of Parliament's representation on the Board of the Bank.—Amos E. Taylor.

5385. FERGUSON, THOMAS T. H. De nieuwe

Nationale Bank van China. [The new National Bank of China.] Econ. Stat. Berichten. 14 (679) Jan. 2, 1929: 9-12.—W. Van Royen.

5386. FETTER, FRANK W. La réforme monétaire et financière en Bolivie. [Monetary and financial reform in Bolivia.] Rev. Écon. Internat. 21-1(1) Jan. 1929: 141-149.— A brief analysis of the new reforms in Bolivia with the return to the gold standard in Jul. 1928, and some of the problems which have arisen. The banking and currency history of the country since 1872 is reviewed. The collapse of the exchanges following the war had a disastrous effect upon the monetary situation of most South American countries, including Bolivia; in the accompanying collapse of government finance, Bolivia had deficits in every year from 1913 to 1924. In 1927, Bolivia called upon E. W. Kemmerer to head a commission to reform their banking currency and public finance. The commission, after three months of study in Bolivia submitted its recommendations. The suggestion of a reform of the Banco de la Nación Boliviana is of particular interest: limitation of the commercial operations which had been in competition with the private banks; limitation of advances to the Government by the bank to a small portion of its capital; the raising of the reserve requirements against notes from 40% to 50% and the extension of the reserve requirement to include deposits as well as notes; and the obligation of private banks to become members of the national bank of Bolivia, just as banks are members of the Federal Reserve System in the U.S. The proposals of the commission were defeated in the Bolivian Congress in 1927, but later in 1928, were passed after minor amendments were made in the project. In November, 1928, the Bolivian Government was proceeding to carry out the reform and had appointed or expected to appoint three foreign experts to put it into operation.-James G. Smith.

5387. JENKS, JEREMIAH W. An analysis of the question of the return of the National Bank notes. Bull. Stable Money Assn. 2(1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 5-10. —The author gives a summary of the currency in circulation in the U.S. He presents the two arguments for retirement of the notes: (1) It will simplify our currency (2) a new gold supply may come from discovery of new mines, new processes of working ores, or new banking methods. Three arguments against retirement are presented: (1) The argument for simplification is weak because some notes will stay out regardless of the government policy. This will necessitate the keeping of the item on the Treasury books. (2) National banks would lose one of the few advantages remaining to them, the advertising value of note issue; (3) the government would lose money by the issue of higher interest-bearing bonds to replace those retired. Substitution of reserve notes for the national bank notes would cause an added demand on the world's gold and would intensify the probable scarcity of the future. Further, we do not have enough eligible commercial paper for the backing of the proposed reserve notes. Retirement of the notes at this time would precipitate deflation and falling prices with all the attendant evils.—Clyde Olin Fisher.

5388. KRETSCHMER, ERNST. The public credit corporations of Germany. Ann. Collective Econ. 4(3) Jul.—Dec. 1928: 325–354.—This article gives a graphic description of business during the period just prior to the collapse of the German monetary system in 1923 and describes the numerous banks and other law institutions set up during the years of rehabilitation. An analysis of the Act of August 30, 1924, establishing the Reichsbank is given, together with the powers of the bank. There are given also descriptions, statistics, and functions of the following: The Gold Discount bank, the Rentenbank, the Federal Credit Company, the Building and Land Bank Company, German Land Cultivation Company, German Traffic Credit Bank, State Banks, Land Banks and Land Credit Banks, Central Banks for Credits to Cooperative Societies, Annuity Banks and Land Cultivation Annuity Banks, Mortgage Debenture Institutes and Public Municipal Credit Corporations.—Howard D. Dozier.

5389. MUNN, GLENN G. New problems of investing bank funds. Bankers Mag. 118(1) Jan. 1929: 15-17.—A study of the assets and deposits of 635 member banks of the Federal Reserve System from 1922-1928 shows that banks have been forced to change their orthodox views of banking and are not confining their activities to strictly short-time commercial loans. Rather they are investing large amounts in stocks and bonds, and are increasing their loans col-lateraled by securities. Increased earnings and capital issues have strengthened the working capital positions of corporations thus making them less dependent upon bank accommodations. At the same time the increase of capital issues has enlarged the field of investment in

stocks and bonds for banks.—R. H. Richards. 5390. PALYI, MELCHIOR. Konjunkturwende und Bankpolitik. [The turning points of the business cycle and banking policy.] Bank-Arch. 27(2) Oct. 15, 1928: 18-23.—Germany has passed the high point in the business cycle and the rate of interest is rising. The question is whether this condition is healthy or

whether it should be corrected. This depends on the whether it should be corrected. This depends on the effect of the rate of interest on the supply of and the demand for capital. Concerning supply, the classical theory that it responds to the rate of interest is an error growing out of regarding interest as the reward for saving, which consists in putting off consumption. But the purpose of saving is the securing of a future sum of capital irrespective of interest. The savings of the large saver have little to do with consumption but are caused rather by desire for power. Concerning the demand for capital, the rate of interest regulates it in the long run. But this relation does not hold near the turning points of the business cycle. As economic forces do not limit the demand for capital at these times it is necessary for the banking system to step in. The central bank is only one element in the money market. Commercial banks cannot do more than regulate the differential between the debit and credit rates of interest without active cooperation of banks and customers as well as of the banks themselves. In a competitive system these rates of interest are parallel in the long run only. Competition forces each banker to increase his liabilities rate during times of stringency in order to acquire the liquid funds of the market as deposits. Cooperation between banks would avoid this.—C. Whitney.

5391. PICKETT, RALPH. The size of failing banks in Iowa. Jour. Business (Univ. Chicago.) 2(1) 1929: 65-81.—The investigation covers all chartered banks in Iowa for the seven-year period ending June 30, 1927. Banks were divided into eleven groups according to amount of capital and the relative survival strength of each group ascertained. The \$25,000 capital group, containing slightly more than 25% of all banks, constituted the largest class. Second was the \$50,000 group, with 21.7% of the total banks. Failures among the \$25,000 group were 24.59% and among the \$50,000 group, 19.67% of the total. All banks with a capital of \$50,000 or less—these may be termed the small banks-constituted 83.26% of the total banks in operation, and 80% of the bank failures for the period. This indicates that the comparison is slightly favorable to the small banks. All banks with \$50,000 or less capital had 50.62% of total liabilities in 1921 and 52.27% of the liabilities involved in failures. Measured in terms of liabilities, the record of the small bank is slightly less favorable than that of all banks with a capital of over \$50,000. As between state and national banks, the latter showed greater survival strength, the better showing of large national banks accounting for this. Taking Iowa banks as a whole, the outstanding characteristics of bank failures were: (1) the extremely poor showing of the \$50,001-\$99,999 group,—a group of middle-sized banks; (2) the creditable showing of small banks superior to that of the middle group and only slightly less favorable than those with a capital of \$100,000 and over. Criticism of the small bank as applied to Iowa has not been justified. "The critics have made the mistake of considering bank failures in absolute rather than in relative terms." (Numerous charts and tables give statistical findings in detail of this investi-

gation.)—Lawrence Smith.

5392. UNSIGNED. Sveriges Riksbank Årsbok
Statistiska Avdelning, 1928. [The Swedish Riksbank
yearbook, Statistical Division, 1928.] 21 1929: pp. 84.

—R. M. Woodbury.

5393. VERGOTTINI, MARIO de. Le banche nell'economia rumena. [Banks in Rumanian economy.]
Bull. dell'Inst. Stat. Econ. di Trieste. 4 (7–8) Jul.—
Aug. 1928: 182–193.—Statistical researches on the development of the Rumanian banks during the postwar period in relation to the general economic situation, their capital and their regional distribution.—Gior. degli Econ.

CREDIT

5394. LLEWELLYN, K. N. Some advantages of

letters of credit. Jour. Business (Univ. Chicago.) 2 (1) Jan. 1929: 1-16.—Lawrence Smith.
5395. PAYEN, E. Le problème du crédit aux colonies. [The problem of credit in the colonies.]
Vie Technique & Indus. 9 (10) Nov. 1928: 79-81.—
R. M. Woodbury.

5396. PRION, W. Die Sparkassen als Kreditgeber des Mittelstandes und der wirtschaftlich schwächeren Bevölkerungskreise. [The savings banks as credit organs for the middle class and the economically weaker groups in the population.] Bank-Arch. 27 (7) Jan. 1, 1929: 116-123.—There is a gap in the demand for credit which is not supplied by big banks and is only partly filled by private bankers and credit cooperatives. This demand is from small businesses which cannot provide good collateral. This type of credit is called middle class credit. The law allowing savings banks to have checking accounts and to enter the transfer business and the work done by these institutions in helping to float war loans and later in reassembling ready money after the stabilization fit them for the task of filling this gap. The prevailing high rates of interest increase costs of production and cause the borrower to need more personal advice. The post-war period minimized the difference between long and short term credit. The fact that savings banks lend mostly for short terms makes it necessary to examine the use to which the credit granted is to be put. There is a lack of facilities for providing long term credit for small private businesses which cannot sell securities as corporations do. The savings banks might do something to satisfy this demand.—C. Whitney.

FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 5139, 5149, 5349, 5491)

5397. BORNEMAN, A. E. The relative investment value of high-yield and low-yield common stocks. Harvard Business Rev. 7(2) Jan. 1929: 222-228.—Adapted from a thesis in corporation finance in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, Jan. 1928. The author subjects to statistical analysis the often propounded theory that low-yield common stocks possess greater possibilities of market appreciation and total return to the purchaser than do high-yield common stocks. By means of 30 selected common stocks in the high-yield group and the same number in the low-yield group, the author computes the appreciation in value and the total return on each class of stocks over a period of years. For the 18 years 1909-1927 inclusive, which is described as a period of generally increasing security prices, the high-yield stocks showed a greater increase in value and a greater return than the low-yield stocks. For the period 1909-1915, which is described as a period of declining stock prices, the high-yield stocks showed less depreciation and a greater average return than did the low-yield group. conclusion is that high-yield common stocks give better returns to the purchaser than low-yield common stocks during both periods of rising and declining stock prices. The statistical data is presented in tabular form and is

illustrated graphically.—H. M. Gray. 5398. CHEVRAUX, EUGENE W. Latin American government financing in the U. S. Commerce Reports. 4(1) Jan. 28, 1929: 191-192.—Statistical tables are presented showing the amounts of Latin American government issues publicly offered in the U. S., by years for the period 1924–1928 and by countries and by types of government borrower for the years 1927 and 1928. Notable features of 1928 were the record total volume of borrowing, although excluding refunding issues the 1927 total was greater; the dropping of Argentina from first to fourth place; and a marked diminution in the issues of central governments accompanied by an equally marked growth in the issues of provinces, municipalities and corporate issues officially guaranteed.—Walter R. Gardner.

5399. CRAIG, JESSE V. Blue sky legislation and investment trusts. Bankers Mag. 118 (1) Jan. 1929: 39-51.—A discussion of "blue sky" legislation in its relation to investment trust securities. The author points out the advantages and dangers of rapid extension of investment trusts and suggests what may be done to save that which is of value in the investment trust movement and to eliminate that which is unsound. Present laws regulating sale of securities should be broadened to cover investment trust financing rather than to place the burden of control on state banking departments. Specific recommendations include the following: (1) Investment trust securities should be in Specific recommendations include the readily marketable form; (2) Personnel should show record of honesty and ability; (3) Managers should have substantial investment of own funds in the enterprise; (4) Protecting covenants in the agreement should cover, (a) policy, (b) complete periodic statements of operation, (c) maintenance of reasonable reserves, (d) protection against distribution of capital, (e) proper regulation of expenses, (f) restrictions on management privileges; (5) Trusts should not be permitted to function for promotionary purposes.—R. E. Badger.

5400. DAME, FRANK L. Analyzing the investor's viewpoint. *Electrical World.* 92 (12) Sep. 22, 1928: 571–573.—Since Sep. 30, 1924, every owner who has sold a certain common stock has been asked his reasons for disposing of it. More than 77% of those who sold did so because of various needs or desires for cash and not because of dissatisfaction with their investment. Only 16% indicated dissatisfaction, 3% desired greater safety, 2 2/3% were dissatisfied with the dividend policy, and 1/5 of 1% feared the present dividend would not be maintained. More than 50% of the former stockholders who gave a secondary reason for selling their stock indicated an expectation to rebuy. A table lists the reasons for selling the stock and indicates the percentage of sellers who gave each reason as primary and secondary cause.—Howard D. Dozier.

5401. DORR, BRADFORD. New York bank stocks as long term investments. Bankers Mag. 118(1) Jan. 1929: 7-14, 18.—A statistical study of the records for the past twenty years of five different investment mediums: bonds; preferred stocks; common stocks; Boston bank stocks; and New York bank stocks. The study included sixty high grade bonds composing the StandardBond series; all dividend paying preferred stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange in January, 1908, issued by corporations having a total capitalization of at least \$100,000,000; all common stocks conforming to the preceding requirements; stocks of Boston banks with a net worth in January, 1908, in excess of \$4,000,000; and stocks of New York banks and trust companies with a net worth in excess of \$5,and trust companies with a net worth in excess of \$5,-000,000 at January, 1908. In terms of both current cash income and appreciation New York bank stocks proved the best type of security. The annual rate of appreciation in New York bank stocks was 14.34% during the period studied compared with .28% for bonds, .04% for preferred stock, 3.27% for common stock, and 1.90% for Boston bank stock. Current cash income was respectively; bonds, 4.75%; preferred stock, 5.09%; common stock, 6.74%; Boston bank stock 7.79%; New York bank stock, 8.83%. Other features emphasized in the study embody consideration of the emphasized in the study embody consideration of the true return on the several types of securities in terms of purchasing power and the need for adequate diversification to get the real benefits from investment in

New York bank stocks.—R. E. Badger. 5402. DURST, WALTER N. Some important developments in the growth and operation of investment trusts. Trust Companies. 48(1) Jan. 1929: 59-61.-Walter R. Gardner.

5403. EINAUDI, LUIGI. La balance Américaine des paiements internationaux. [The American balance of international payments.] Recueil Mensuel de l' Inst. Internat. Commerce. 16 (5) Jan. 20, 1929: i-vi.

—R. M. Woodbury.

5404. KUCZYNSKI, R. Kontrolle von Auslandsanleihen. [Control of foreign loans.] Finanzpolitische Korrespondenz. 9 (29-30) Aug. 13, 1928:1-2.— The control of foreign loans, their stimulation or prevention as a tool of foreign policy, has been practiced by all great powers. The article deals only with the economic reasons which guide such policies. The eco-nomic aim may be: (1) To prevent the outflow of capital in the interest of business at home; (2) to prevent the outflow of capital in the interest of floating government loans in the home market; (3) to prevent capital from leaving the country in order to escape high taxation; (4) to protect the currency; (5) to protect the small investors; (6) to prevent the strengthening of foreign monopolies. Examples for all these cases are given and the methods of control are described.—Robert M. Weidenhammer

5405. LOUCKS, W. N. The Philadelphia building and loan plan of financing by second mortgages. Jour. Land & Pub. Util. Econ. 4 (4) Nov. 1928: 367-374; 5 (1) Feb. 1929: 62-70.—Under the Philadelphia plan the purchaser of real estate, after making a down payment, secures from a bank or private lender a straight loan, which requires only interest during its life, and then borrows the additional amount (usually up to about 80% of the value of the property from a building and loan association with interest to be paid while the loan is outstanding and the principal to be paid in 11 or 11½ years through installment purchase of the association's stock. From the point of view of the borrower this plan postpones somewhat the receipt of an unencumbered title but he enjoys the advantages of lower monthly payments. Furthermore, the actual cost of second mortgage money in Philadelphia is low, ranging from 10% to 12.8%, while in other cities where the practice of discounting second mortgages prevails the cost ranges from 15% to 20%, or possibly 25% per year. From the point of view of the building and loan associations the loans seem to be safe investments. A survey of the experience of 195 Philadelphia associations over a period of 14 years shows an average of something less than one foreclosure per association during the 14 years. Moreover, only 10 associations reported losses through foreclosures. Various factors have contributed to the success of this plan in Philadelphia but before it could be applied elsewhere careful study should be made of local conditions, particularly the stability of real estate values.—Helen C. Monchow.

5406. NEWHALL, GUY. Fiduciary problems dealing with capital and incomes. Trust Companies. 48 (1) Jan. 1929: 45-53.—The author considers the problems connected with the common form of trust instrument; that is, a life tenant entitled to the income from the trust and a remainder man entitled to the principal. From interest on bonds bought at a premium a deduction must be made in order to amortize the premium and preserve the principal of the remainder man. But no corresponding addition is required by law to interest paid to the life tenant on bonds bought at a discount. Hence premiums are amortized at the expense of the life tenant but discounts are not accumulated for his benefit. In regard to dividends on stocks the general rule is to treat cash dividends as income and stock dividends as principal. But cash dividends sometimes amount in effect to stock dividends and stock dividends to cash. The

problems arising out of these and similar cases the author, who is himself a lawyer, treats in the light of legal decisions.—Walter R. Gardner.

5407. RAU, B. RAMCHANDRA. The hoarding habit. Indian Finance. 2 (14) Oct. 6, 1928: 281-284. -"Western economists say that the hoarding habit is about the most important cause of the poverty of the Indian people." But general popular hoarding is more or less of a myth and grossly overestimated in amount. The average Indian has little to hoard: 72% of the population are small, very small, farmers; 30 acres is a large holding in India. Most of the population is desperately poor and deeply in debt. Indian people do not have the banking habit, so that what they save they hoard. The native states and the Government are probably the greatest hoarders of gold, silver and jewels. The country needs capital for its awakening industrial life, for sanitary works, and agri-cultural developments and such huge sums can only be had if capital is in the hands of banks and many hundreds of small savings amounts can be bound together in large enough loans to finance public works.

Indian hoarding is not thrifty, as it would be if put into banks.—E. T. Weeks.

5408. TARLE, ANTOINE de. Le crédit à la consommation aux États-Unis. [Consumers' credit in the United States.] L'Écon. Nouvelle. 26 (274) Jan. 1929: 3-10.—The author describes the method of financing instalment sales in the U.S., answering the objection that it merely puts off the day of payment by pointing out that most of the objects bought are productive or are durable and useful household objects. In France the sellers of automobiles draw bills directly on the buyers and so are not well protected. In Germany finance companies are used. It is maintained in Germany that the profits of the finance companies are equivalent to the losses of consumers as the latter pay as much as 35% more than the list price. But many salaried persons who would otherwise spend their surplus on pleasures of the moment buy more durable objects and the existence of a surplus is a necessary condition for consumers' credit. Seligman has justified instalment credit in the U.S. Credit unions which loan mostly for medical bills, the purchase of coal and for business purposes to very small traders have succeeded. The figures on subscriptions to public loans show that the instalment system has not stopped the American public from saving.—C. Whitney.

5409. UNSIGNED. The Dutch "Administratie-en

Trust-Kantoren." Rotterdamsche Bankvereeniging. 10 (1) Jan. 1929: 1-10.—An explanation of the functions of the "Administration" and Trust Offices in the Netherlands, especially of the issue of certificates against securities deposited with trustees.—W. Van Royen.

PRICES

(See also Entries 4795, 4798, 5133, 5184, 5197, 5198, 5336)

5410. MAHR, ALEXANDER. Die Stabilisierung der Kaufkraft des Dollars. [Stabilizing the purchasing power of the dollar.] Weltwirtsch. Arch. 29(1) Jan. 1929: 26-76.—The best solution of the world's monetary problem is the stabilization of the price level in the U. S. along with the maintenance of exchange parity with the dollar on the part of other countries. The index number used for purposes of regulation should be based on wholesale prices, in large part, of standardized commodities. Wholesale rather than retail prices should be used, for producers are more sensitive to price changes than consumers. The inclusion of "cost of living" items and wages is undesirable, for the "cost of living" varies not only with retail prices but with the pattern of the consumption budget as well, and wages may diverge in their movement from that of commodities. Also, an index of wholesale prices would be more suitable than an index of the general price level from the standpoint of debtorcreditor relationships, since most loans are employed for productive purposes. Finally, since an index number of the general price level is conceptually an average of all prices, a single set of weights could hardly be ememployed, and shifts in weights would confound "price" and "quantity" changes. Under a program of stabilization, changes in the price level coming from the "goods side" would have to be counteracted. These changes in the case of agricultural commodities may be considerable, and a stable price level might be achieved only at the cost of serious changes in the field of industrial goods. This difficulty may be solved by including in the index number of prices averages of prices for a series of years (seven or eight) rather than given year prices. Price stabilization in the U. S. would not necessarily be accompanied by a stable price level in countries whose currencies were tied to the dollar, but it would result in a smoothing out of the business cycle in America and in a substantial reduction of business fluctuations in these other -A. F. Burns countries.-

5411. TAJANI, FILIPPO. Indagini sui prezzi dell'energia elettrica. [Investigations on the prices of electrical power.] Economia. 6(8) Aug. 1928: 99–110.—This article gives a general theoretical exposition of the problem of prices of electrical power, together with data for the various parts of Italy.—Gior. degli

5412. UNSIGNED. Petroleum industry, prices, profits, and competition. 70th Congress, 1st Session Senate Document. #61 pp. 317.—This report of the Federal Trade Commission is addressed primarily to the question whether there is arbitrary control of prices of petroleum and its products through agreement or through conditions of ownership or control. In general, as to the prices of crude petroleum, this inquiry tends to establish the conclusion that the price movements for the longer periods are substantially controlled by supply and demand conditions but that these conditions are reflected quite imperfectly in shorter periods, partly because crude prices are determined by the decisions of a few large purchasing companies among which there is generally little real competition. With respect to refined products, at least in local sales and distribution, price conditions reflect even less closely the actual change in supply and demand, so far as they can be measured by concrete statistical facts. In part this corresponds to the normal conditions of local marketing over wide areas, but in part also to the fact that the varying prices at which the different standard companies offer their products at the same time in their respective marketing territories are generally followed by their competitors. No recent evidence was found of any understanding, agreement, or manipulation among large oil companies to raise or depress prices of refined products. Changes in prices, which are not simultaneous for the different standard companies are generally followed immediately by most independent marketers. It is apparent that increased competitive activity has developed in the industry

in the most recent years.—Arthur Knapp.
5413. UNSIGNED. Wholesale prices, 1913 to
1927. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bureau of Labor Stat. Bull.
#473. Jan. 1929: pp. 299.—R. M. Woodbury.

ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 4794, 4796, 4797, 5141, 5390, 5410)

5414. BRASCH, H. D. Wiedereinfügung der deutschen Wirtschaft in die Weltkonjunktur. [Realignment of German business in the world market.] Ann. d. Betriebswirtsch. 2 (2) Summer, 1928: 151-165.—A review of business conditions in Germany for the years 1924-28, is presented from the point of view of the deviations of the movements of the different indices from the time sequences that are taken as typical of the business cycle. The increasing dependence of German industry upon the state of the important world markets is emphasized.—A. Achinstein.

5415. HAHN, ALBERT. Stabilization of business in Germany. Harvard Business Rev. 7 (2) Jan. 1929: 129-142.—The disturbances that have taken place in German business since 1924, have been caused primarily by the acceptance of fallacious views regarding monetary theory. The errors underlying the banking policies were the result of considerably overestimating the importance of bank reserves in producing a sound currency, and of underestimating the importance of the quantity of money in circulation. The specific events from Jan. to Jul. 1924; the middle of 1924 to the spring of 1926; and the developments since 1926 are analyzed in the light of these criticisms.—A. Achinstein.

5416. STUCKEN, RUDOLF. Neue deutsche Konjunkturliteratur. [Recent literature of business cycles in Germany.] Zeitschr. f. d. gesamte Staatswissensch. 86 (1) 1929: 143–150.—A critical survey of three German publications (1) Ludwig Mises, Geldwertstabilisierung und Konjunkturpolitik; (2) a volume published under the auspices of the Verein für Sozialpolitik containing the views of a number of German students of business cycle research and theory, and (3) Ernst Wagemann's, Konjunkturlehre.—A. Achinstein.

LABOR AND WAGES

(See also Entries 4808, 5146, 5160, 5196, 5199, 5524, 5666, 5810, 5875, 5884)

GENERAL

5417. BARNETT, CLAUDE A. We win a place in industry. Opportunity. 7(3) Mar. 1929: 82–86.—Since the war Chicago Negroes have become less numerous in domestic and personal service. Statistics show gains in meat-packing and steel, notable progress in the building trades, and a tendency to monopoly in laundries and date, fig and nutshelling factories. Some Negroes are getting places of responsibility with white concerns, and many are serving acceptably in theatres, stores and offices where Negro patronage is large. Others are in more than a thousand Negro businesses and professional offices.—E. L. Clarke.

5418. KEERS, J. Het pandecrediet op Java. [Pawn credit in Java.] Koloniale Studien. 12 (6) Dec. 1928: 367-418.—The importance of the credit question in Java can be gathered from the fact that in 1927 credit of 7 florins per capita, or 35 florins per family was extended through public credit institutions alone. The average yearly income is only 40 florins per capita or 200 florins per family. Three phenomena characterize pawn credit. It is impersonal. It has only to do with the goods pawned; the person pawning is of no significance. Pawn credit is a mass phenomenon and it is passive. No attempt is made to get the people to redeem their articles from pawn. The pawn shop occupies a large place in Javanese life for the reason that

it offers the people the opportunity of exchanging their goods temporarily for money, that is, for other goods or services. This enables them to get along with fewer total goods. Practically everybody who has anything to pawn, resorts to pawning at some time or other, and a very large part of the population does it regularly. Farmers do it regularly to tide them over from seed-time to harvest. The goods pawned are seldom production goods, but consist very largely of silver ornaments. It is quite impossible to determine the duration of the pawn, for the reason that very frequently the same article is immediately pawned again. People do not feel that the interest rate is an oppressive burden, since farmers and small dealers generally choose an extension of time to a lowering of the rate. The articles not redeemed are sold at public sale. If there is a surplus above the loan it goes to the borrower, whereas a deficit is written off the books.—Amry Vandenbosch.

5419. LERNER, E. Die auswirkungen der modernen kapitalistischen Rationalisierung. [The results of modern capitalistic "rationalization."] Rote Gewerkschafts-Internat. 8(11) Nov. 1928: 601-608.—R. M.

Woodbury.

5420. UNSIGNED. Labor legislation of 1927. U. S. Bureau Labor Stat. Bull. #470.—R. M. Woodbury. 5421. WOLTMAN, F, and NUNN, W. L. Cossacks. Amer. Mercury. 15 (60) Dec. 1928: 399-406.—This is a dramatic story of lawlessness on the part of the Pennsylvania coal and iron police and of local authorities, toward strikers and strike sympathizers. "Pennsylvania is the only state in the Union which still commissions thousands of employees of private corporations with police power and permits them to receive their pay from their employers and to be responsible only to their employers." The activities of the American Civil Liberties Union are outlined. "Its method is to arrest officers who violate strikers' rights, to appeal significant cases, and to flood the country with publicity."—Frank T. Carlton.

method is to arrest officers who violate strikers rights, to appeal significant cases, and to flood the country with publicity."—Frank T. Carlton.

5422. WUNDERLICH, HANS. Der strafrechtliche Schutz der Arbeitskraft. [The protection of labor in criminal law.] Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung. 33 (16-17) Sep. 1, 1928: 1150-1156.—Miriam E. Oatman.

LABOR MOVEMENTS AND ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 5458, 5693)

5423. HELLER, L. Die gelben Verbände und die Aufgaben der revolutionären Gewerkschaftsbewegung in China. [The "yellow unions" and the tasks of the revolutionary trade-union movement in China.] Rote Gewerkschafts-Internat. 8 (8) Aug. 1928; 447-451.—

R. M. Woodbury.

5424. KUWATA, K. Die neuere Arbeiterbewegung in Japan. [The new labor movement in Japan.] Arch. f d. Gesch. d. Sozialismus u. d. Arbeiterbewegung. 13 1928: 1-21.—The expansion of industry during the World War greatly increased the demand for workers. For a time the considerable advance in wages led to improved living conditions, but as wage increases failed to keep pace with rising commodity prices, conditions grew worse. Few strikes occurred before the war. This is to be explained by anti-strike legislation and the large admixture of female labor in Japanese industry. Since 1916 conflicts have increased in number and size. Further, as plant shut-downs forced many into unemployment, the offensive tactics of the war period changed into defensive ones. The efforts of the employed to defend themselves against threatened wage cuts led to an increase in strikes. Despite some demands for collective bargaining, works councils, and the eight-hour day, the real issue was wages. As against the pre-war period the trade unions have progressed quantitatively and qualitatively. This is an outgrowth of the increasing number of strikes, socialistic propaganda, and the 1921 International Conference for Labor Legislation, with its principle of equal repre-sentation to employers and employees. In 1923 the government permitted unions of more than 1000 members to select the representatives of the workers. Thereafter the small organizations made strenuous efforts to increase their membership. In 1925 there were 159 such bodies with a membership of 215,846 out of a total of 457 organizations with a membership of 254,262. From the structural standpoint the Japanese unions are industrial or craft, with a few works organizations, unmindful of industrial or trade lines. In the main they are local in character, though a limited number are rational. There are two federations: (1) the General Federation of Trade Unions; (2) the General Council of Trade Unions. The General Federation, founded in 1902, has a membership of 30,000. The General Council, founded in 1925, out of a radical element ejected by the Federation, has a membership considerably smaller. A third organization, recruited from a group of anarchists, came into existence in 1923. Its program is syndicalistic. Very few unions have joined this body. It is of interest that originally the initiative in the promotion of trade unionism came from the intellectuals. After the war they were ousted from leadership and manual workers took their places. However, on account of lack of education, experience, and knowledge of the labor movement, incompetency has marred the new leadership. Peculation has become more frequent than in the past. This is a source of danger to the future development of trade unionism in Japan. With respect to program, the war period saw a shift on the part of the Federation from an original social reformism to socialism. In 1921 it evinced bolshevistic leanings; in 1924 it worked back to social reformism. The program of the General Council is bolshevistic. The alliance of the workers in the post war period with the suffrage movement opened their eyes to the need for an independent labor party. An attempt in 1923 to found a communistic party was shattered by the authorities. A "Peasants and Workers Party," sponsored by tenant organizations was finally established in 1926. Its future due to the new suffrage law is a promising one. In the same year certain provisions of the "Law for the Maintenance of Industrial Peace," which denied the workers the right to strike were set aside. In 1925 came a reactionary measure providing severe penalties against organizations that aimed at a change in the existing political order, or the setting aside of the economic order of private property. In 1926 a law was passed for the peaceable settlement of labor disputes, patterned after the Canadian Act. However, no trade union statute exists in Japan, establishing the union as a judicial person and regulating the relations between the organization and its members. Efforts of labor leaders and social reformers to attain this end

have been fruitless.—Samuel M. Levin.

5425. SARIS, G. Der Generalstreik in Griechenland. [The general strike in Greece.] Rote Gewerkschafts-Internat. 8(8) Aug. 1928: 436-438.—R. M.

Woodbury.
5426. UNSIGNED. Les fédérations syndicales suisses en 1927. [Swiss trade unions in 1927.] Rev. Syndicale Suisse. 20(8) Aug. 1928: Suppl.—R. M.

Woodbury.

5427. UNSIGNED. 1903–1928. Bauarbeiter Internat. (19) Aug. 1928: 1–7.—The International Union of Building Workers in the period 1903 to 1928.—R. M.

Woodbury.
5428. UNSIGNED. Reports of the affiliated organizations. Bauarbeiter-Internat. (19) Aug. 1928: 11-30.

Reports of organizations affiliated with the International Union of Building Workers.—R. M. Woodbury.

LABOR RELATIONS

5429. COCKER, W. H. Industrial arbitration in New Zealand. Econ. Rec. 4(7) Nov. 1928: 227-238.—New Zealand's industrial arbitration system, in force since 1895, was in 1928 reviewed at a conference summoned by the Government. Workers and employers agreed substantially in defending "compulsory tration; but workers are not subject to the Act unless their unions so elect, and employers now desired to obtain a like discretion. The system has lately been attacked, notably by farmers, as a prime cause of economic distress; but this charge was not sustained at the conference. Professional opinion was of course divided, with a majority in favor of arbitration. New Zealand has not been freed from strikes, but on the testimony of the Employers' Federation the Arbitration Act has given a greater measure of industrial peace than has been enjoved by any other British community during the period

of its operation.—R. M. Campbell.

5430. KLUGE. Das Problem des Arbeitsrichters. The problem of the judge in the labor courts.] Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung. 33 (13) Jul. 1, 1928; 913-915.—

Miriam E. Oatman

5431. MERKER, PAUL. Das Schlichtungswesen und seine Wirkungen für die deutsche Arbeiterklasse. Industrial arbitration and its effects for the German working class.] Rote Gewerkschafts-Internat. 8(8) Aug. 1928: 452-458.—R. M. Woodbury.
5432. PRICE, L. L. Industrial peace; its present

position and its future prospects in England. Scientia. 45 (202-2) 1929: 105-114.—W. J. Couper. 5433. ROSENBERG, LOTHAR. Des englische Schlichtungs- und Lohnfestsetzungswesen. [Arbitration]

and wage fixing in England.] Reichsarbeitsblatt. 8 (19) Jul. 5, 1928: II 332-336.—R. M. Woodbury.
5434. STAMP, JOSIAH C. Industrial cooperation

as an economic factor. Jour. Inst. Transport. 9 (9) Jul. 1928: 486-497.—British industry has been slower to adopt the principles of industrial cooperation than American industry. The best means of bringing the workers' interest to bear on their work is to provide for their representation at councils when major policies are discussed and to encourage informal talks. - Jean Wol-

5435. UNSIGNED. The industrial arbitration reports, New South Wales, 1928. 27 Part 7, 1929: 457-

510.—R. M. Woodbury. 5436. UNSIGNED. Trade agreements, 1927. U. S. Dept. Labor, Bureau Labor Stat., Bull. #468. Dec. 1928: pp. 237.—R. M. Woodbury.

PERSONNEL

5437. DONALD, W. J., and DONALD, EDITH KING. Trends in personnel administration. Harvard Business Rev. 7(2) Jan. 1929: 143-155.—The article is based upon a paper prepared by Mr. and Mrs. Donald as a part of the American report presented to the International Association for the study and improvement of human relations and conditions in industry at a conference in England last summer. The writers trace the development of industrial relations methods from the pre-war period down to the present time. Existing practices of the more advanced American corporations are outlined under such general divisions as organization of personnel administration, organization for training, labor supply, research, sales and office personnel problems, wages and salaries, profit sharing, compensation of executives, pensions, stock purchase and savings plans, health, safety and sanitation, and joint relation-ships including representation. Throughout the paper emphasis is laid upon the present-day conception of industrial relations as a part of the general management of industry.—Edward S. Cowdrick.

5438. SCHMIDT-KEHL, LUDWIG. Die Bedingungen für die Grenzen der Arbeitsleistung des Menschen. [Conditions for the limits of work performance by men.] Arch. f. Hygiene. 100(5-7) 1928: 226-244. —Schmidt-Kehl describes investigations which "were undertaken in order to secure a more accurate knowledge of the conditions favorable to the greatest possible physical performance of an individual." A series of experiments continued for a year. Persons selected as subjects for these experiments were given measured tasks in lifting weights. Their performance under various conditions was carefully recorded. Samples of exhaled breath were taken for analysis, the experimenters noting the consumption of oxygen and the exhalation of carbondioxide during work and rest periods. The results showed wide variations between the records of different individuals.—Edward S. Cowdrick.

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entry 5857)

5439. ADAMS, WILLIAM W. Quarry accidents in the United States during the calendar year 1926. U. S. Dept. Commerce, Bureau of Mines, Bull. #288. 1928: pp. 90.—R. M. Woodbury.
5440. SCHULTE-HOLTHAUSEN. Unfälle auf

dem Wege nach und von der Arbeitsstätte (545a R.V.O.). [Accidents on the way to and from the place of work (545a R.V.O.] Reichsarbeitsblatt. 8 (30) Oct. 25, 1928: IV 359-364.—R. M. Woodbury.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

(See also Entry 5495)

5441. BUTTEL, M. Die wirtschaftliche Lage der deutschen Studentin. [The economic condition of German women students.] Berufskundliche Nachrichten. (Anlage zu Arbeit u. Beruf.) 8 (24) Dec. 25, 1928: 185–192.—The results of a statistical inquiry into the economic condition of German women students, made under the auspices of the Federation of German Women Students. The continued complaints that women students can devote themselves to study only with personal privation, and the absence of any authoritative material with which to judge fairly their requests for help led to a statistical inquiry into their economic condition in the winter of 1927–1928. The students came from Prussia, Bavaria, Baden, and other German States. The replies show that many women students are in a bad economic condition. In the perusal of their answers every bad social condition confronts us, such as the need of housing, lack of work, loss of fortune, and, in short, all the after-effects of a period of war and inflation. In connection with the study the students were given every opportunity to express their com-plaints and wishes. No doubt remains that frequently burdens are laid on them which must lead in the long run to a lowering of their capacity for work. Women students are exposed to this danger to a special degree, inasmuch as they must often continue their development in the duties of the home and family. Within proper limits the student can be helped, but only when it is adequate so that the student can do full justice to herself. The question may still be raised whether in all cases study is worth its price if it must be paid for with heavy sacrifice.—Emilie J. Hutchinson.

vy sacrifice. Emma. Ungelerate Albert 5442. LOEWE, EMMA. Ungelerate Arbert in the Property of the Property of the Arbert in Beruf. 7 (13) höheren Frauenberufen. higher occupations for women.] Arbeit u. Beruf. 7 (13) Jul. 10, 1928: 326-328.—Women with good general education but without specialized training may find vocational opportunities in positions as doctors' office assistants or as nursery governesses.—Emilie J.

Hutchinson.

5443. UNSIGNED. Summary of the effect of labor legislation on the employment opportunities of women. U. S. Dept. Labor, Women's Bureau, Bull. #68. 1928: pp. 22.—A reprint of one chapter giving scope, method and conclusions from a report (Bulletin #65) on an investigation made by the Women's Bureau. The purpose of the investigation was to discover how labor legislation applying to women only affects their opportunities in industry. The study included data from 1,661 establishments employing more than 660,000 men and women in 11 states. Other localities were reached and special problems were studied by correspondence. There are two types of labor legislation for women—regulatory and prohibitory. Their effects are very different. and prohibitory. Their effects are very different. Regulatory hour laws applied to manufacturing industries increased the number of women employed, did not result in substitution of men for women, and shortened hours. Night work prohibition has limited women's employment in some establishments where women would be employed at night if it were not for the law. In a very few establishments more women would also be employed in the daytime if the law permitted night work. But the majority of employers in manufacturing industries are opposed to night work for women. Hour and night work legislation has not limited opportunities for women employed in stores or as waitresses in restaurants, except that more waitresses would be employed at night if there were no night work laws. The opportunity open to women elevator operators has not been limited by hour or night work legislation. Prohibition of night work and certain kinds of hour regulation may have been a handicap to women street car conductors and ticket agents, but in their case, the results of the legislation in question are by no means plain. Many causes contributed to the discharge of women conductors, while women ticket agents are now employed in some localities under better conditions than those required by the law which was claimed to have brought about their discharge in New York. Women in printing trades and women pharmacists are types of skilled semi-professional workers whose opportunities may be limited by unnecessary or inappropriate hour or night work legislation. Laws prohibiting women's employment in printing, polishing and buffing, acetylene and electric welding, taxicab driving and gas and electric meter reading are a restriction of opportunity for women. But the number of women affected is very small, and in the entire group of women affected by legislation their proportion is almost infinitesimal. In almost every kind of employment the real forces that influence women's opportunity are far removed from legislative restriction of their hours or conditions of work. In manufacturing, the type of product, the division and simplification of manufacturing processes, the development of machinery and mechanical aids to production, the labor supply and its costs, and the general psychology of the times, all have played important parts in determining the position of women. These factors have varied with the different industries and localities, but everywhere they have been far more significant in their influence than has any law regulating women's hours of work. In other occupations other influences have been dominant in determining the extent of women's employment. In stores a more liberal attitude and successful experimentation with women on new jobs; in restaurants the development of public opinion as to the type of service most suitable for women; in pharmacy a gradually increasing confidence in women's ability on the part of the public; in the metal trades a breaking down of the prejudices against women's employment on the part of employers and of male employees, and demonstration of women's ability along certain lines-these are the significant forces that have influenced and will continue to determine women's place among wage earners. Such forces have not been

deflected by the enforcement of legislative standards and they will play the dominant part in assuring to women an equal chance in those occupations for which their abilities and aptitudes fit them.—Mary N. Winslaw

CHILD LABOR

5444. McGILL, NETTIE P. Child workers on city streets. U. S. Dept. Labor, Children's Bureau. Publ. #188. 1928: pp. 74.—Surveys of juvenile street workers in 8 cities are summarized in this pamphlet, which supplies detailed descriptions of newspaper sellers and carriers, of magazine venders, bootblacks and peddlers of miscellaneous goods. The newsboys are the largest of these groups of street workers. They average 12 years in age, but a fifth or more were under 10 and children as young as 5 were found selling papers. In each city studied a large proportion of the boys had sold papers without interruption for a year, and many had held their jobs for three or more years. Examples are given of children whose hours of work-particularly on Saturdays and Sundays-were excessive and at periods which prevented wholesome habits of eating and sleeping. Results were evident in school records showing retardation and poor deportment. The newsboys have more bad hearts, orthopedic defects and throat troubles than boys who confine themselves to school and home activities. The bad environments and evil associates which frequently were found to accompany the newspaper work were, on the whole, its most objectionable features. The economic motives for newspaper selling were summarized in the statement, "Although a large proportion of newsboys work because they want money or because their families find the money helpful, a much smaller proportion, decidedly the minority, work because their families cannot get along without their earnings." The newspaper carriers were a little older than the sellers, and their conditions of work were less harmful. The peddlers, bootblacks and miscellaneous street workers found in the cities covered by the surveys were relatively small groups employed under varying hazards to health and morals. The report convarying hazards to health and morals. The report concludes that, "No excuse exists for the child peddler on the streets," and recommends that bootblacking by children, like peddling, should be prohibited. Satisfactory regulations of newspaper sellers should include a minimum age; a prohibition of work both at night and during school hours; a badge system requiring proof of the child's age and physical fitness before permission to work is given; the placing of responsibility for enforcement definitely upon a single official; and the control of the issuance of badges and the street inspections by the same agency. A bibliography, elaborate statistical tables and digests of U. S. laws and ordinances regulating the work of children in street trades complete the report.—Lucile Eaves.

states. McGILL, NETTIE P. Children in agriculture. U. S. Dept. Labor, Children's Bureau Publ. #187. pp. 46.—This is a summary of results of nine previous investigations of the Children's Bureau, with comparative data from studies made by the National Child Labor Committee and state labor bureaus. Eighty-four per cent of all children employed in agriculture are found in 12 southern states where cotton and tobacco are important crops. Many children assist also with the tobacco and onion crops of the Connecticut Valley; are employed with their parents on the great sugar-beet farms of Colorado and Michigan; supply willing hands for the varied tasks of raising and marketing small fruits and garden truck; and are indispensable assistants when the fruits of the Pacific Coast states must be gathered and packed. Over four out of five children reported in the Census of 1920 as engaged in agricultural labor were working on home farms, but it is estimated that the number of employed children would

have been much greater if the census had been taken in the summer instead of in January, and that a higher proportion of the juvenile workers would have been hired as migratory agricultural laborers. The children of owners of grain farms of the West were sometimes found doing very heavy work or handling agricultural machinery which might prove hazardous, but juvenile workers most subject to injurious conditions were children of poor, tenant farmers, or those exposed to the unsettled and degraded living conditions of migratory The greed or necessities of parents often exacted long days of labor from both boys and girls. Tasks were found for children as young as four years, and instances were cited where such heavy work as hoeing cotton or corn and topping beets was done for nine to fourteen hours a day. Children in what is characterized as "industrialized" agriculture were employed chiefly when speed in harvesting was essential. They worked at piece rates at monotonous and repetitive operations under the eye of the row boss. The conditions of work were like those of a factory except that they were out of doors, and had longer work days. Legal regulation of hours of labor might well be extended to this type of agricultural work. Better development of rural schools and state supervision of enforcement of compulsory attendance laws would remedy some of the evils of over-work and educational neglect of farm children. Efforts of Nebraska and California to obtain better schooling for children of migratory workers are described. California has demonstrated also the possibility of state regulation and supervision of labor camps in the interests of decency and sanitation. The pamphlet is illustrated with pictures of children engaged in agricultural operations and of living quarters supplied families of migratory workers. Forty-five statistical tables present detailed information about children working on farms in many parts of the U. S.—Lucile

WAGES AND HOURS

5446. ACHNER, LEONHARD. Entlohnung der qualifizierten Arbeit vor und nach dem Kriege. [Remuneration for skilled work before and after the war.] Allg. Stat. Arch. 18(3) 1928: 337-361.—The author reviews the trend of wages and salaries in various countries for periods beginning in the year 1913 or 1914 and ending in one of the years from 1924 to 1928. After presenting the actual money wages and salaries, an estimate of their purchasing power in relation with the changes in the cost of living is given. No claim is made that the figures given can supply a basis for international comparisons, as the author's aim is mainly to show the trends in individual countries. The figures apply to common labor, skilled labor, government employees, and office and technical employees in some countries. From these figures the conclusion is drawn that real wages remained higher in gold-currency countries such as the U. S., Great Britain, Switzerland and Sweden, as compared to countries that experienced inflated paper-currencies, like Germany, Austria, France and Hungary. In all countries the percentage of increase was greatest in the remuneration of common labor, next highest for skilled manual workers, and the least in the so-called white-collar and intellectual trades. As to the causes of that lag in increased compensation to intellectual workers the author suggests a possible oversupply of such workers, their lack of organization for self-protection, and post-war psychology, with a shifting of fortunes and the emphasis on material values to the detriment of spiritual values.—P. J.

5447. HUBER, MICHEL. Rapport sur la comparaison internationale des salaires réels. [International comparison of real wages.] Bull. Inst. Internat. de Stat. 23 (2) 1928: 693-718.—A special study of wages

should be made both from the point of view of the employer and the worker. This study should bring out the amounts paid in different places for the same quantity of work, noting differences in the cost price of articles together with differences in wages. It must also determine whether the real wages can satisfy the needs of the workers. In an international comparison real, and not nominal, wages must be employed, because of the lack of any common monetary measure. determine real wages it is necessary to refer to the statistics of nominal wages and to data concerning the cost of living of workers' families. Wages must be determined on the basis of the price paid for a certain quantity of work. This unit of work must be constant. The cost of living among working families must be determined on the basis of a unit of expense. Although there is no exact unit of expense, it might be possible to compare food budgets on the basis of calories. A comparison of real wages could be satisfactory only when the mode of living of those considered does not deviate much from the typical budgets. When the normal condition of the wage earners' existence varies greatly, only an approximate indication of the relative levels of real wages can be obtained. In comparing real wages as indices of standards of living, effective gains of the workers should be considered the basis. In different countries, real wages should be compared separately for different groups of crafts. In all comparisons of standards of living, the statistical method should be supplemented by the descriptive method, covering changes in the standards of living according to habits and customs, economic, professional, climatic and racial conditions. In conclusion, the author calls upon the International Institute of Statistics for continuation of the study concerning real wages by the Commission .-D. M. Schneider.

5448. KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN. Wages and labor's share in the value added by manufacture. Amer. Federation Labor, Research Series 4. 1928: pp. 224.— The booklet gives statistics of the number of wage earners; the total amount of wages paid to them; the value added by manufacture; the money wage income per wage earner, absolute and index figures; the value added per wage earner, absolute and index figures; the real wage income per wage earner, absolute and index figures; and labor's share in the value added, in percentages and index figures. The statistics pertain to all manufacturing industries employing in 1925 over 30,000 wage earners and covered by separate reports in the U.S. Census of Manufactures from 1904 to 1925. For industrial groups indices of the physical volume of production and of the "prices" of products, i.e., the value added per unit of product, are computed. The study investigates especially the trends of real wages and of the share of labor in the value product.— Jürgen Kuczynski.

5449. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of labor in foundries and machine shops, 1927. U.S. Dept. Labor, Bureau Labor Stat., Bull. #471. Dec. 1928: pp. 121.—R. M. Woodbury.

5450. UNSIGNED. Hauptergebnisse der amtlichen Lohnerhebung im Holzgewerbe für den März 1928. [Principal results from the official wage survey in the wood industries, March, 1928.] Reichsarbeitsblatt. 8 (25) Sep. 5, 1928: II 420-426.—An official survey was conducted in March, 1928, covering 45,601 workers in the wood industries, the ages being 22 years and over in the building and furniture industries and 20 years and over in the musical instrument industry (130 localities in Germany). The proportion of journeymen was 84.8%; apprentices, 3.8%; helpers, 11.4%. A few women were included in the first two of these classifications. Middle sized and small establishments predom-

inated; many small towns were included. The results for scale and actual average earnings, excluding overtime sick-leave, etc., of males 22 years and over in the building and furniture industries may be summarized as follows: Hourly earnings in pfennige: Journeymen (time work) scale earnings 107.0, actual earnings 115.9; (piece work), scale 117.5, actual 127.8; Apprentices (time work) scale 91.9, actual 94.2; (piece work), scale 98.9, actual 98.7; Helpers (time work) 87.6, actual 89.0. Hours per week were for journeymen (time work) 45.9, (piece work) 45.2; apprentices (time work) 46.9, (piece work) 44.8; and for helpers (time work) 46.4. In the same two industries the average weekly earnings of journeymen on time-work were 53.40 RM in 1928 as compared with 30.45 M in 1911, which represents an increase of 75%. For piece-work the earnings were 57.91 RM as against 32.65 M in 1911, or an increase of 77%. In interpreting these figures it must be kept in mind that workers from 18 to 21 years of age were included in the earlier survey but not in 1928. This would tend to exaggerate the increase in earnings. On the other hand the hours were shorter in 1928 and relatively more small localities were covered. Deductions from earnings have become heavier during the period. The wage tax has increased from 2.2% to 3.8% for the time workers and 4.0% for the piece workers. Social insurance took 3.4% of the wages in 1911 and 7.3% or 6.8% in 1928 according as the worker was receiving the average wage of time or of piece workers. The cost of living as based on Calwer's food index increased 2.9% from 1911 to 1913 and the Reich's cost of living index has increased from 100 in 1913/14 to 150 in 1928, making a total increase in the cost of living from 1911 to 1928 of about 55%. Tables and diagrams give detailed information classified by cities on both scale (tariff) and actual wages and on hours of journeymen with indicated allowances for overtime, etc., and covering the musical instrument industry as well as the building and furniture industries.—Sidney W. Wilcox.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

5451. KELLER, F. Die Arbeitslosigkeit in Oesterreich. [Unemployment in Austria.] Arbeit u. Beruf. (15) Aug. 10, 1928: 379-384.—R. M. Woodbury.

5452. LUKAS, J. La réglementation des vacances dans l'industrie suisse. [The regulation of vacations for employees in Swiss industry.] Rev. Syndicale Suisse. 20 (9) Sep. 1928: 302-309.—R. M. Woodbury.

WEALTH, PROPERTY AND INCOME

(See also Entries 4782, 5475)

5454. FLUX, A. W. The national income. Jour. Royal Stat. Soc. 92 (1) 1929: 1-33.—National income for the United Kingdom is estimated for the year 1924 from data on the value of goods and services as derived from the Census of Production. The problem of duplication in the evaluation of goods is dealt with by first ascertaining the value of materials used by industrial establishments. To this value is added the increase due to manufacture. Close attention is paid to all details entering into movements of goods in various industries. The value of services is divided into that of persons and of consumer's capital. National income of the United Kingdom was estimated in this manner to be between £3,750,000,000 and £4,200,000,000. These figures apply to money rather than to real income. They are permitted to stand this way because the wholesale

price index available cannot be applied to finished goods. while an index number of services is not available.-Leonard Kuvin

5455. WALKER, A. W., Jr. The nature of the property interests created by an oil and gas lease in Texas. Texas Law Rev. 7(1) Dec. 1928: 1-49.—R. M. Woodbury.

COOPERATION

5456. BORODAEVSKY, S. Cooperation in Czechoslovakia. Rev. Internat. Cooperation. 21 (8) Aug. 1928: 306-307.—In Czechoslovakia 9% of the population are members of cooperatives, a fact which makes this country rank with England, Germany and Denmark in the strength of its cooperative movement. Statistics are presented on the number and economic character

of the societies, their geographic distribution and their growth since 1919.—E. Cers.

5457. FOSTER, L. G. A business study of the Ohio poultry producers' cooperative association. Ohio Agric. Exper. Station Bull. #427. Oct. 1928: pp. 38.— Efforts to assemble, grade and sell poultry and eggs cooperatively in an area devoted to a general type of cooperatively in an area devoted to a general type of farming is well exemplified by the Ohio Poultry Producers Cooperative Association. Foster, of Ohio University, in his business study of this organization describes the plan of organization, cost of operation, sales policies, price comparisons and membership problems. The organization includes approximately 1800 farmers scattered over four counties in northeastern Ohio. It is held together by a self-renewing form of contract with cancellation privileges at the end of each year. It is financed largely through membership fees and reserves from sale of poultry and eggs. Eggs and poultry are delivered by the individual farmers to the various 46 local receiving stations from which they are collected by association trucks and hauled to the central grading and shipping plant. Sales are pooled and individual farmers are paid according to grade. During the season of heavy production—Feb. to May—the difference in price between "henneries" (#1) and "trades" (#3) was only 6 cents per dozen, but from Aug. to Dec. this difference increased to 32 cents. On the average "henneries" sold most advantageously on the eastern markets while the lower grades netted just as much from local and nearby markets. Local and nearby markets also received the bulk of the poultry sold. On the basis of accounts submitted total costs for assembling, grading, packing and overhead expenses, varied from 7 to 4 cents per unit (1 doz. eggs or 1# poultry = 1 unit) as the total volume handled increased from 100,000 to 250,000 units. This does not include transportation costs and from ½ to 1 cent per dozen selling commission. A special survey of egg prices both outside and inside the cooperative territory, covering a period of 18 months, led to the conclusion that the association was effective in raising the price of all eggs within the territory about .8c per dozen. The main membership problems the association had to face included: special market contacts of quality producers at certain times of the year; competition of hucksters and truckers from nearby cities; propaganda of local substation representatives; and an uninformed membership. The development of a comprehensive educational campaign is strongly recommended.-R. V.

5458. HAUPT, PAUL H. Der kooperative Gedanke in der dänischen Arbeiterbewegung. [The cooperative idea in the Danish labor movement.] Arch. f. d. Gesch. d. Sozialismus u. d. Arbeiterbewegung. 13 1928: 104-116.

—In the 70's of the last century an independent Danish labor movement came into being when peasant cooper-

ation was beginning to establish itself. Labor had to come to terms with the peasant movement. In 1848– 1853 the socialist critic Frederik Dreier advocated the creation of productive associations and elaborated a program to that end. The same period witnessed the formation of an agricultural credit association, also a society established by the iron founder Felix Lund "for the improvement of the working class," with provision for a purchasing association. Both the Dreier and Lund efforts met with failure. In 1866 the first consumers' associations were established in Danish provincial towns sponsored by Pastor Sonne, liberal country folk, and people of the middle class. However, the Danish labor movement, tinged with Marxism, opposed the consumers' organizations as mere palliatives. The program of the Danish Social Democratic Party of 1876 demanded the establishment of productive associations "with state support under the democratic control of the working class." In 1888 the party convention in Copenhagen struck out this demand, leaving cooperation in the hands of trade unions and local trade organizations. The Party convention in Odense (1898) again raised the cooperative question, but with no change in previous policy. At the beginning of the 20th century, through the purchase of shares of individuals and acquisition of preferential voting rights, the productive associations developed into enterprises owned by the trade unions and trade cartels. The legal form of these enterprises, mostly constituted as joint stock companies, required little change. A shift in favor of consumers' cooperation took place in 1907-1909 at the Scandinavian Workers Congress, the Convention of the Danish Social Democratic Party, and the Trade Union Congress. A commission in 1911 proposed to establish a great consumers' and producers' association of the party. This was never realized because the laborers could not be induced to give up their membership in neutral consumers' associations and because the capital could not be secured. Since the end of the war, there has developed a drawing together of the workers' enterprises and the labor-controlled consumers associations, motivated by the idea of creating a cooperative labor movement alongside of the political and trade union movements. In 1922 the majority of the workers' cooperatives combined in the Joint Cooperative Union. The Social Democratic party convention of 1923 recognized the Joint Cooperative Union, thus establishing it as the third branch of the labor movement, with representation in the directorship of the Trade Union Congress, similar to that of the Social Democratic Party. The present tendency implies also an emphasis on the policy of absolute separation from the neutral cooperative associations. This indicates the class character of the cooperative movement of Danish The Danish peasant movement gave the workers, as they proceeded to organize themselves on a consumers' basis, its form and technique, but did not succeed in attaching workers' cooperation as an organic

part of its own movement.—Samuel M. Levin.

5459. JONES, J. W. Membership relations of cooperative associations (fluid milk). U. S. Dept. Agric. Circular #41. Sep. 1928: pp. 23.—In successful cooperative marketing associations the problems arising from relationships between the members and the management are among the most difficult. More than half the members of the four cooperatives studied had expected better prices as a result of membership and a fourth had expected better marketing conditions. More than half the members believed that their organization had accomplished what they had expected. Overhead expense was the most frequent cause of dissatisfaction. Most members were satisfied with their officers and the efficiency of the management but one-seventh were not. Nearly one-third believed they had no advantages over non-members; less than half thought that non-members

had no advantages over members. A large proportion of the membership in three of the associations favored adjustment of seasonal production to demand. Office publications were the chief source of information by members of three associations, whereas locals were rated first in the fourth association; most of the members thought they were kept reasonably well informed. In three associations the majority said it was not a hardship to furnish capital by buying certificates of indebtedness through deductions from their monthly milk checks but many thought the deductions higher

than necessary.—Caroline B. Sherman.
5460. KREBS, WILLY. Die Entwicklung der landwirtschaftlichen Genossenschaften seit der Währungsstabilisierung. Dargelegt an den Ergebnissen der Genossenschaftsstatistik. [The development of agricultural cooperative associations since the stabilization of the currency. Based on statistics covering the associations.] Jahrb. f. Nationalökon u. Stat. 130(1) Jan. 1929: 76-97.—Cooperative associations had great difficulties during the war and the inflation periods, but they kept their organization intact and made considerable progress. Some reduced their operations, but even in the worst years about the same number of cooperatives ceased operations as in the normal years. However, there was a decline in the number of new credit societies started each year. The greatest increases came in the dairy and electric cooperatives, although their increase was hampered by lack of capital. Because of the changes in money, it is more difficult to trace the changes in the financial conditions of the cooperative

societies.—George S. Wehrwein. 5461. NORMAN, EDWARD A. The relations between cooperatives of various types. Rev. Internat. Cooperation. 21 (9) Sep. 1928: 340-343.—The relation between consumers' and producers' cooperatives has come before the International Alliance of Consumers' Cooperatives, an organization including some producers and credit societies which incidentally function also as consumers' organizations. The only other international organization is the International Federation of Agricultural Producers' Cooperatives. A conflict in the cooperative movement may arise from the tendency of consumers' cooperatives to consider themselves the truer form of cooperation, and from the fear of the producers' societies that they may be constrained to purchase from the consumers' societies. Despite the divergence in interest resulting from competition for markets and the tendency of producers' societies to oppose expansion of consumers' cooperatives in fields of production, there exists enough community of interest between all cooperatives in legislation relating to incorporation and taxation, in the use of common auditing, statistical and research services and in problems of membership and organization to warrant some interrelation between them. Organization of all cooperatives according to function into national federations similar to the national organizations of consumers', producers' and credit cooperatives in Germany with their joint council and into international federations and an international joint committee parallelling the national organizations is suggested .-E. Cers.

5462. REPETTO, NICOLAS. The law relating to cooperative societies XXI. The Argentine Republic. Rev. Internat. Cooperation. 21 (9) Sep. 1928; 334–338.— The law passed in December, 1926, restricts the use of the title "cooperative" to societies which are genuinely cooperative in character, and provides the usual safeguards against conversion into profit-making institutions and against undemocratic and corrupt management. Provisions of the Act are given in detail.— E. Cers.

5463. TANNAN, M. L. Cooperation in India. An historical survey. Rev. Internat. Cooperation. 21 (9)

Sep. 1928: 313-317.—The cooperative movement of India was started under the Cooperative Credit Societies Act of 1904 as a measure of agricultural relief following the famine of 1897-1900. In 1912 the Act was extended to permit cooperative organizations for purposes other than credit and to recognize the status of unions of cooperatives. The cooperative credit societies, which constitute the most important group of cooperatives in India are unlimited in liability, restricted in area of operation, carry all profits to reserve, make advances only to members and only for purposes of production and on short terms; the committees on management receive no remuneration. Their operation is often unsatisfactory owing to inadequacy of resources for needs of members, arrears in repayment of loans, and corruption in management.—E. Cers.

and corruption in management.—E. Cers.

5464. UNSIGNED. Agricultural cooperation in the U. S. S. R. Rev. Internat. Cooperation. 21 (8) Aug. 1928: 304–306.—The Russian cooperative movement in agriculture is based on 60,000 local societies, 34,000 of which belong to cooperative unions. The unions are in some instances national in character, in others they are based on commodities. A central organization, the Union of Unions of Agricultural Cooperatives exists, which represents producers before the Government, the Consumers' Cooperatives and the International Cooperative Alliance, but it exercises no administrative supervision over the operation of its constituents. A table showing the percentage of agricultural products marketed by cooperatives shows that cooperatives made over 50% of the total sales of butter and tobacco but only 14.5% of the total sales of grain. The agricultural cooperatives engage also in the sale of agricultural machinery, the operation of creameries, potato factories, flour mills, seed testing and clearing stations and depots for hiring agricultural machinery.—E. Cers.

CONSUMPTION OF WEALTH

5465. UNSIGNED. The world market in tobacco. National types of tobacco trading. Internat. Rev. Agric. 19 (12) Dec. 1928: 1011-1022.—In a previous article (Internat. Rev. Agric. Nov., 1928) the quantity and type of tobacco produced in various countries was shown. This article deals with distribution and consumption of tobacco. The habit of smoking is gradually spreading in countries where it was previously rare and in classes of society where it was considered to be bad form. The World War did much to develop the smoking of cigarettes and the pipe in place of the cigar. Production and consumption of tobacco continues to increase. A great variety in form of requirement is to be noted, especially in Europe.—A. J. Dadisman.

5466. WEENEN, GUSTAV MIKUSCHTE. De

5466. WEENEN, GUSTAV MIKUSCHTE. De Ontwikkeling van het Suikerverbruik gedurende de laatste vijf Jaren. [The development of sugar consumption during the past five years.] Econ. Stat. Berichten. 14 (681) Jan. 16, 1929: 58-60.—R. M. Woodbury.

STATE INDUSTRIES AND SUBSIDIES

(See also Entries 5276, 5286, 5294, 5295, 5304, 5310, 5324, 5350, 5666)

5467. CARPENTER, WILLIAM M. Ontario's "Hydro"—drastic and elusive venture in government economics. Annalist. 33 (836) Jan. 25, 1929: 229–231.—The supply of electricity in Ontario has been the subject of much controversy because of the seemingly low prices prevailing and the fact that the Hydro-Electric Commission is under public ownership. Ontario is the most

important province in the Dominion; it contains one-third of all the inhabitants, 50% of all industry, and in 1927 its plants produced 40% of all the electric energy generated in Canada. As coal must be brought many miles to Ontario, the Province is almost entirely dependent upon water power for its electric energy. The Hydro-Electric Commission sells energy to various municipalities, to large industrial plants and to New York state. Although the whole system, including the retailing municipalities, is often spoken of as the "Hydro," the Commission alone should be so called. The activities of the Commission are complex and varied and it is allowed many privileges not available to utilities in the U. S., so that such a government-owned utility here would not be working under conditions at all similar to those in Canada. One of these privileges is practical exemption from taxation. The comparison of the cost of service in Ontario and in the U.S. is somewhat difficult because of the fact that the fiscal year of the "Hydro" ends on Oct. 31, while that of the municipalities distributing the power, ends with the calendar year. Furthermore, it is impossible accurately to ascertain the proportion of energy which is used for power. There is little apparent difference, however, in the cost and prices of all electric service in Ontario and in that section of New York also partially supplied by Niagara, considering that the Canadian utility is practically exempt from taxes and the American utility is not. In the U.S. a lower price is charged to industry while in Canada the domestic customers have received the low prices, but it is entirely a matter of rate structure and not a question of government ownership. Ontario money is appropriated from the fund accumulated from general taxation to help defray the expenses of carrying the transmission lines to outlying farms, although many of those so taxed are not farmers. It is possible that the "Hydro" will run into some difficulties in the future because of limitation of the amount of energy it takes from Niagara, but on the other hand it has a long-term contract for power from Quebec and this may postpone the settling of the international difficulties in regard to power from the Niagara and St. Lawrence waters. (Illustrated with tables.)—D. W. Malott.

Public ownership and 5468. LAWLEY, F. E. control of trading services in Australia and New Zealand. Ann. Collective Econ. 4(3) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 193-311.—This article is a catalog and analysis of the various laws of the Australian Commonwealth and New Zealand which have to do with public ownership and management of the various undertakings which the federal and various state governments operate or control.—Howard D. Dozier.

PUBLIC FINANCE

(See also Entries 5553, 5555, 5557, 5567, 5597)

GENERAL

5469. FISK, HARVEY E. Our national expendi-U. S. Banker. 1(5) Aug. 1928: 26-29.—R. M. tures.

Woodbury.
5470. SEMERD JIEFF, G. The state budget and financial outlook. Bulgarian British Rev. (5) Oct.—Nov. 1928: 6-7.—R. M. Woodbury.
5471. UNSIGNED. Die Finanzwirtschaft der öffent-

lichen Verwaltung in den einzelnen deutschen Ländern in den Rechnungsjahren 1913-14 und 1925-16. [Public finance in the German States in the fiscal years 1913-14 and 1925-26.] Wirtsch. u. Stat. 9(1) Jan. 2, 1929: Special Suppl. pp. 35.—A statistical study of the growth of state and local revenues and expenditures in Germany, comparing the fiscal year 1913-1914 with that

of 1925-26. Figures are given separately for Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Württemberg, Baden, Thuringia, Hesse and "others." The report contains an analysis of sources of income, and detailed functional analysis of certain expenditures.—C. S. Shoup.

TAXATION

(See also Entries 5214, 5519, 5521, 5522, 5525, 5586)

5472. BRINDLEY, JOHN, and ZORBAUGH, GRACE. The tax system of Iowa. Iowa State College Extension Bull. #150. 1929: pp. 90.—This report, prepared at the request of the General Assembly of Iowa, is mainly concerned with the impact of state and local taxes on two broadly distinguished types of incomethose from ownership and those from services rendered. More than half of current Iowa income is from wages and salaries, some four-fifths of the tax-raised revenue is from a tax on ownership (Chap. IV). It then shows the relation of this tax, primarily a real estate tax, to the net earnings before deducting taxes of an aggregate of 4,500 farms and 500 city business and residence properties, and to the net profits of corporation properties. The average tax burden on farms was about 28% for cash rented farms in 1926–27, 27% for share rented farms in 1926, and 13% for owner-operated farms in 1927; the discrepancies would not be so great if allowance were made for the value of management. Inequalities between the tax burdens of individual properties are shown to be even greater than inequalities between individual assessments which occasion an extreme spread of ten to one in farm properties and nearly twenty to one in city properties. In a number of cases. taxes not merely exhausted the entire net earnings but trenched on capital. Indications point to a heavier tax burden on small properties, both rural and urban, than on large properties. Special figures on banks show over 70% paid for state and local taxes out of net profits of banks reporting net income in 1926. According to a table of comparative figures, Iowa's position relative to tax burdens in other states is an intermediate one. Chapter V, describing the tax situation in Switzerland, France and Great Britain, reveals a farm problem everywhere. Iowa in comparison has a relatively low level of taxes. The remainder of the report shows that public schools depend on the local property tax for 99% of their support, but public highways for only 40% of theirs, the difference being due to federal aid.— G. S. M. Zorbaugh.

5473. CLUM, HAROLD D. Taxation in Ecuador. Comercio Internacional. 9 (12) Dec. 1928: 31-32.— R. M. Woodbury

54'4. COART-FRÉSART, PAUL. Réflexions sur le régime fiscal des primes d'émission d'actions audessus du pair. [The taxation of premiums received in issuing stock above par.] Jour. Pratique Droit Fiscal. 2 (11) Nov. 1928: 317-322.—Premiums received by a corporation from the sale of stock above par were held taxable as "profits" under the old Belgian business tax (patente). The 1913 law levying the tax on actual income specifically taxed these premiums, so corporations took to issuing no-par stock; but the courts ruled that even original no-par stock had a certain definite determinable value per share and any subsequent stock at a higher price per share involved taxation of the premium, if the latter were carried to a reserve account. The same doctrine holding under the latest income taxes, corporations have been issuing new shares, no-par, at a price close to that of the "real value" of the old shares, and placing the entire proceeds in stated capital account, not in any reserve or surplus account. The tax can of course be avoided by issuing the new shares at par, but this gives rise to the issuance of "rights," and the other method may be more desirable at times. The tax on such premiums is in effect a tax on capital, not on income, and should not be levied under income taxes .--

5475. COOMBS, WHITNEY; MOORHOUSE, L. A., and SEELEY, BURTON D. Some Colorado tax problems. Colorado Agric. Exper. Station. Bull. #346. Sep. 1928: pp. 86.—An analysis of the net rent and taxes of 304 Colorado farms for 1926 indicated that State and local taxes took 33% of net rent (before deducting taxes). Reports for 1925, 1923, and 1919 indicated percentages of 33, 38, and 23, respectively. In each of the years there had been a wide deviation from these averages, both among sections of the State and among individual farms. Returns from 94 pieces of business property and 60 pieces of residential property in seven medium-sized cities of Colorado indicated that taxes in 1926 averaged 27% of the net rent of the business properties and 34% of that of the residential properties. Corporations reporting for 1924 to the Bureau of Internal Revenue from Colorado paid 22% of their net profits (before deducting taxes) in State and local taxes and 32% in all taxes. Banks paid in taxes as much as 52% of their net additions to profits in 1922 and 46% in 1926. Inequalities in assessment and failure to assess intangible property and some groups of tangible property were causes of inequality both within the groups and among them. While an analysis of receipts and expenditures supplies evidence of a slight decrease in the relative importance of the general property tax so far as the State government is concerned, it gives no evidence of its decline in the local units where 85% of the taxes on general property are levied. In both State and local units, expenditures for education and highways account for a large and increasing proportion of the total government costs. Among the various counties, per capita disbursements for these purposes show extremely wide variations, per capita school expense, for example, varying from \$10.56 to \$52.66. Ability to support schools, estimated on the basis of assessed valuation per pupil enrolled, varies even more, one county reporting \$2,909 valuation per pupil and another \$24,956. Within the counties, this difference in ability is still more striking. Tentative suggestions for improving the Colorado tax system include: (1) the use of new sources of tax revenue; (2) alterations in the general property tax including classification and more efficient methods of assessment; (3) broadening the base of support of various governmental services; and (4) a consideration of the possibilities of economies in governmental expenditures through the elimination of duplication, the consolidation of small and inefficient units and the use of additional budegetary control. (Tables and graphs supply data concerning income and taxes from various types of property and business in Colorado,

and concerning governmental receipts and expenditures for selected years.)—Whitney Coombs.

5476. DAUGHERTY, M. M. The assessment and equalization of real property in Delaware. Delaware Agric. Exper. Station. Bull. #159. Dec. 1928: pp. 51.

—The tax on real property yields the largest amount of local revenue in Delaware and is more liable to maladministration than any other tax. Information taken from records of sale prices and assessed values is used to determine the extent to which real property is unequally assessed in Delaware. Average ratios of assessment to sale price by counties and by kinds of property show that the differences were not large in 1921 but that they had materially increased by 1924. This increase was caused by changing economic conditions and a lag in assessments. In general rural properties have been assessed at a higher rate than town and city properties. There is an inverse relationship between the sales value of property and the ratio of assessed to sales value. The only important exception is for properties selling for more than \$3000 in the city

of Wilmington where a slight opposite tendency prevails. The inequality of assessment within different groups of property was measured by means of coefficients of dispersion. According to this measure assessments in the city of Wilmington and in Kent county have improved since 1921. The opposite tendency has prevailed in New Castle and Sussex counties. Assessments in Delaware are considerably more uniform than in Oregon but not quite so uniform as in Kansas. It is suggested that assessments can be made more uniform by providing for more frequent assessments, by supplying the Boards of Assessment with better equipment and by the use of more publicity in connection with assessments.—Roy A. Ballinger.

connection with assessments.—Roy A. Ballinger.

5477. DERROCK, S. M. Consumption excise taxes for state purposes. Univ. North Carolina Extension Bull. 8(8) Dec. 16, 1928: 116-131.—State excise taxes on commodities other than gasoline have been imposed in twelve different States. South Carolina, however, has carried the consumption excises farther than any other state. A study of recent legislation in that State shows that in spite of bitter opposition, these excises are a permanent part of the axystem. An examination of the case for and against consumption excises indicates that where they conform to sound principles, particularly in providing that the articles taxed are not within the subsistence level, are not beneficial, and are widely used, such taxes do not form an objectionable supplement to the taxes of a state. South Carolina secures less than 20% of its annual appropriations from consumption excises and its experience indicates that they can not be used as a major means of financing the functions of state government. (Tables of laws, yields, and cost of collection.)—Whitney Coombs.

5478. FISCHER, COLESTIN. Das Biersteuerrecht Bayerns. [The Bavarian beer tax law.] Ann. d. Deutschen Reichs. 60-61 1927-28: 394-449.—R. M. Woodhay.

Woodbury.

5479. HEER, CLARENCE. The rural tax problem. Univ. North Carolina Extension Bull. 8(8)
Dec. 16, 1928: 14–22.—The cost of governmental services to the American farmer and the rural citizen requires a larger percentage of income than for urban dwellers. Thus in the year 1924, local taxes absorbed 8.4% of the net income of rural residents as compared with 4.7% of the income of urban residents. On the other hand, it is a striking fact that per unit of expenditure the farmer receives much less, in the form of government services, than does the resident of the city. Inefficiency, waste and extravagance are contributing factors to these conditions. The two basic factors, however, are first, the use of the general property tax as a single source of revenue; and second, the higher per capita cost of supplying governmental services due to the sparse population of rural areas. Some reduction in the cost of government to the farmer may be attained by increasing the size of local administrative and operating units. Perhaps the most effective source of relief rests on the assumption by the state of functions hitherto delegated to the localities, or through the apportionment of funds raised on a state-wide basis of taxation.—T. R. Snavelu.

of taxation.—T. R. Snavely.

5480. HON, RALPH C. The property tax problem.
Univ. North Carolina Extension Bull. 8 (8) Dec. 1928:
23-30.—Because of its importance in the State's revenue system, it is essential that the people of North Carolina give careful consideration to the general property tax. Of the revenue of the counties and their subdivisions 97% is derived from this source. The State Constitution of 1868 adopted the so-called uniform rule of taxation, in conformity with the practice in nearly all states. Today, however, all except 16 states have abolished the restriction. The general property tax has been widely condemned in most states, pri-

marily because of the variations in tax-paying ability and the resulting inequalities in the tax burden. Income is gradually being substituted for property as a basis for taxation. The state might well adopt a constitutional amendment in the interest of a more equit-

able tax system.—T. R. Snavely.

5481. KEISTER, A. S. The taxing of intangible personal property. Univ. North Carolina Extension Bull. 8(8) Dec. 16, 1928: 47-75.—Intangibles on the tax books of North Carolina have declined during the last seven years, both in absolute amount and in relation to other types of property. They are taxed at the same rate as other listed property. In general, the proportion of country people listing intangibles is greater than that of city people. The proportion of corporations listing intangibles is much greater than the proportion of individuals. In five counties less than 2% of all the property listed consists of intangibles. In 65 of the 100 counties, intangibles comprise between 3% and 7% of all property. Large differences among counties and townships, and between adjoining counties of substantially similar economic standing, indicate that in certain parts of the State better administration has succeeded in listing a larger amount of intangibles. The legal exemption of shares of stock, foreign as well as domestic, has created an easy means of escape from taxes on intangibles and an undesirable investment discrimination against bonds and mortgages. Analysis of the problem indicates that neither the continuation of the present system nor the complete exemption of intangibles would probably be as satisfactory as a well administered system of classification which would use taxation at the source where possible. (Nineteen tables composed largely of material gathered for this report and relating to the listing and taxing of intangibles in North Carolina.)—Whitney Coombs.

5482. LEIDEN, W. Überblick über das Steuer-

wesen in Italian nach dem Stande der Gesetzgebung

wesen in Italian hach dem Stande der Gesetzgebung vom 1. Oktober, 1928. [Survey of the tax system in Italy as of Oct. 1, 1928.] Mitteil. d. Steuerstelle d. Reichsverbandes d. Deutschen Indus. 11 (11) Nov. 1928: 413-420.—R. M. Woodbury.

5483. MACON, HERSHAL L. Interstate comparison of the tax burden on cotton mills. Univ. North Carolina Extension Bull. 8 (8) Dec. 18, 1928. 84.—Computations of the state and local taxes payable by a representative cotton mill in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama indicate that such a mill would be taxed lowest in Pennsylvania and highest in Massachusetts. Tennessee and South Carolina, along with Massachusetts, would tax the mill higher than North Carolina. There is such a wide variation in local taxes within any of the states that there can be little assurance that these results are typical of conditions within the states as a whole.—Whitney Coombs.

5484. MARTIN, JAMES W. Some recent trends in southern tax legislation. Bull. Natl. Tax Assn. 14 (4) Jan. 1929: 101-106.—Many official and unofficial projects of study are under way; some have been completed. In administration, the steps taken recently have been in the direction of integrating administration in the hands of a single agency. In local administration, political domination continues. Legislative activity has been concerned with tax exemptions, granting generous allowances to charitable and religious institutions and exemptions to induce manufacturers to build new plants or extensions. Dangers are involved in both classes. Recent developments in the direction of classification of property taxes have been discouraging, though distinct advances have been made in inheritance taxes. Recent developments in southern states in state income taxes and their administration have not been encouraging.-M. H. Hunter.

5485. MITCHELLE, J. M. The assessment of rural real estate in North Carolina. Univ. North Carolina Extension Bull. 8 (8) Dec. 16, 1928: 31-46.— The assessment of rural real estate in North Carolina is very backward and does not even approach scientific accuracy. Real estate is reassessed quadrennially at its "true value in money." In practice, the ratio of assessed to true value varies greatly, resulting in gross inequalities in the tax burden. The ratio of assessment to full value on farms tends to vary with the size of the farm and is regressive. Assessments are also regressive from the standpoint of income-yielding power. Serious inequalities exist in the assessment of land as between counties, between townships, and as between individual owners. Much land is under-assessed and some is entirely omitted from taxation. The scientific assessment of farm real estate requires: (1) better mechanical devices in the form of records, maps, charts, etc.; (2) more efficient and capable assessors; (3) the classification of land; and (4) the adoption of the county as the area of jurisdiction .-T. R. Snavely.

5486. MOORE, H. R., and FALCONER, J. I. Public in revenue in Ohio with especial reference to rural taxation. Ohio Agric. Exper. Station. Bull. #425. Aug. 1928: pp. 41.—A statistical presentation showing the sources of revenue collected by the state, county, school districts and local units of government in Ohio and also the uses made of these funds. A tabulation has been made showing the ratio of tax valuation to sales value of farm real estate and city and village real estate in each Ohio county, before and after the 1925 reappraisement. Only one state in the union has less frequent appraisal of real property than Ohio. The data show that general property tax yields nearly three-fourths of all revenue for state and local purposes, while special assessments on real estate comprise 6 to 8% of the total. The total revenue collected in the state increased 250% from 1913 to 1926. Road improvement costs and State standards for school facilities and instruction have required a heavy increase in rural taxation .- J. I. Falconer

5487. RAAB, FRIEDRICH. Die Steuerleistungen der deutschen Aktiengesellschaften vor dem Kriege und nach der Inflation. [Taxes paid by German share companies before the war and after the inflation.] Steuer u. Wirtsch. 7 Jul. 1928: 637-645.—R. M. Wood-

5488. SPRUILL, C. P. Inheritance and estate es. Univ. North Carolina Extension Bull. 8(8) Dec. 16, 1928: 85-107.—Inheritance and estate taxes in North Carolina are overshadowed by the income tax and privilege taxes. The amount of revenue collected through the inheritance tax must depend upon uncertain variables. Of the inheritance taxe collected, 9.62% of the total number of estates supplied 82.15% of the total payments. As interpreted by the Supreme Court of the State, the estate tax in North Carolina is a net addition to the inheritance tax. Inheritance tax payments comprise 93.3% of the total. The use of two independent taxes payable at death is undesirable and one or both should be modified so as to provide a unified and consistent method of taxation. The administration of the taxes is vested in the State Department of Revenue, the cost of collection for the fiscal year 1927-1928 representing five per cent of the net receipts.—T. R. Snavely.

5489. WANGER. Die Steuereinschätzung in den Staats-und Gemeindewaldungen des Kantons Aargau. Tax assessment in State and communal forests of Canton Aargau.] Schweizerische Zeitschr. f. Forstwesen. 79 (7-8) 1928: 206-212.—Large increases in the 1926 assessment over that of 1919 led to numerous appeals. The law requires that assessors take into consideration both income and market values, but does not specify

the rate of capitalization for deriving income value, nor whether the value shall be based on actual yield or average annual growth. In passing on the appeals, the court decided that capitalization at 4% instead of 6% was reasonable in view of the greater safety of forest investments over a long period as compared with money in the bank or in highgrade securities. The actual assessment was very close to the capitalized value of actual net income, and considerably lower than the estimated market value of land and timber or the value based on average growth.—W. N. Sparhawk.

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBT

5490. CABIATI, ATTILIO. L'on. Parker Gilbert giudica giunto il momento di determinare l'ammontare totale dei pagamenti tedeschi. [Parker Gilbert judges the moment has arrived for determining the total amount of the German debts.] Riforma Soc. 39 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 329-335.—Critical comment on the report (June, 1928) of the Agent-general for reparations. The determination of the total amount of reparations and the abolition of all foreign financial control would enable Germany to organize her economic development in a sound manner, with less recourse to foreign loans.—Gior. degli Econ.

development in a sound manner, with less recourse to foreign loans.—Gior. degli Econ.

5491. LESCURE, JEAN. Réparations et dettes entre alliés. [Reparations and inter-allied debts.]

Rev. Écon. Pol. 42(6) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 1449-1454.—

C. S. Shoup.

5492. RITTER, and SCHRAMEIER. Reparations-lieferung an landwirtschaftlich wichtigen Produkten. [Delivery of agricultural products in payment of reparations.] Berichte über Landwirtsch. 8 (4) 1928: 540-570.—The share of agricultural products in the reparations payments is discussed, and detailed tables are given of the quantities and the value of agricultural products of all kinds delivered to different countries during the years 1925, 1926, and 1927. Artificial fertilizer takes first place in point of quantity, then come forest products, and then livestock. France and Belgium receive by far the largest deliveries.—A. M. Hannay.

5493. UNSIGNED. Reparations. Trade Survey.

Dec. 1928: 17-24.—R. M. Woodbury.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 5467, 5468, 5531, 5532, 5536, 5581, 5670)

5494. RYAN, JOHN A. The ethics of public utility valuation. Natl. Popular Government League Washington, D. C. 1928: pp. 32.—An examination of the morality of the rules governing public utility rates. The most fundamental and important question is that of valuation. Decisions of the Supreme Court indicate a trend toward the reproduction cost theory. In the Indianapolis Water case the Court held that the valuation must be fixed somewhere between actual cost and present reproduction cost, and the valuation adopted in that case approached the latter rather than the former figure. These are purely ethical judgments; not necessary conclusions from economic facts. The reproduction cost theory involves enormous gains to public utility owners and these are further swelled by the addition of intangibles, particularly the enormity called going value. On ethical grounds there are powerful reasons for rejecting reproduction cost. Men putting money into enterprises expect to receive a fair rate of interest on their investment, and considering the past 50 years and the years immediately ahead the advantages of the reproduction cost rule are practically all on the side of the investor. The rule is indefinite and hypothetical and would result in unstable

rates; its adoption is likely to occasion a popular demand for public ownership. Fairness, however, requires that public utility owners be given the benefit of some increase above actual investment, and Congress and the state legislatures should adopt a plan to bring this about. Reproduction cost and actual cost imply opposite doctrines of property rights—the conception, exceeding all bounds of custom, decency, and justice, that capital ought to bring unlimited returns, and the view that all uses of property are subject to the moral law.—Ben W. Lewis.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF BUSINESS

(See Entries 5194, 5195, 5215, 5230, 5404, 5498, 5530, 5815)

CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

(See also Entries 5002, 5004, 5132, 5137, 5194, 5195, 5625, 5724, 5750)

5495. GOLDSTEIN, ESTELLE. Comment faut-il poser le problème de l'emancipation économique de la femme? [How should we formulate the question of women's economic freedom?] L'Avenir Social. (12) Dec. 1928: 730-738.—The woman movement has its basis in the economic position of women under capitalism. Middle class women have emphasized the economic independence of women as the basis of women's freedom as individuals. They have believed they could completely free women in securing for them a role equal to that of men in the field of production. But the woman movement within the Socialist ranks proceeds in a different manner, primarily because the Socialist state implies a distinct character in human freedom—the elimination of exploitation of certain human beings by others. In the society of the future, to work will be a privilege, and women will have a right to a worthy role in a social order in which production no longer serves to enrich a few individuals but satisfies the needs of the entire society. In such a society, women will work shorter hours than men. They will be better paid than at present, they will have the time necessary to look after their household duties and their children, and to develop their intellectual and spiritual interests.—Emilie J. Hutchinson.

5496. NIEBUHR, REINHOLD. Why we need a new economic order. World Tomorrow. 11 (10) Oct. 1928: 395-398.—Modern industrialism is making capitalism anachronistic. Modern industry was created by pioneer individuals who were forced to resist social and political restraints that survived the attachment of the political state to the feudal economic order. In earlier periods inventors were experimenters; today schools produce technologists. In earlier periods the owner of an industry was the executive whose ability accounted for the success of the industry; today executives and technologists are employees, and owner-ship has been divorced from technological and administrative functions. Inventors were frequently producers; today competition is being eliminated by mergers and though the original pioneers of industry are eliminated, ownership of many industries is drifting into the hands of banks. The industries where this anachronism is still to be found are the coal, railroad, and building industries. Public utilities also make it impossible for a private enterprise to render economic service. Society today must interest itself in the manner in which the economic system distributes the benefits of its production. While profits pile higher in certain industries, such necessities for workers as unemployment insurance, and old-age pensions are practically unknown in American industry. The political state in American society has not yet been compelled to provide for an equalized distribution of wealth in a community where private ownership depends entirely upon the cooperative processes and social participation. If our society is too stubborn to modify its old conceptions it will be unable to deal with the unequal and unjust division of the returns of industry.—Theresa Wolfson.

5497. SCHAFIR, J. Zur Charakteristik der Agrarprogramme der Parteien der zweiten Internationale. [Characteristics of the agrarian programs of the parties in the Second International.] Agrar-Probleme. 1 (14) 1928: 617-639.—The author comments on the postwar tendency of the social democratic party in many countries to formulate an agricultural program. He indicates the outstanding features of some of these programs, and shows that the basic principle of most of them is increase of production and of agricultural labor.—A. M. Hannay.

5498. VEREŠČAK, S. (ВЕРЕШЧАК, С.) Конструкција совјетског привредног плана. [The construction of the Soviet economic program.] Руски Архив. 3 1929: 29-41.—The Government desires to organize all the economic life of the country on the basis of a program drawn up by competent specialists and approved by itself. The beginnings of these plans can be found in the year 1920 (time of liquidation of the civil war). The program consists of three parts: (1) the program for the next year on the basis of the statistical reports of the previous year, called in Russia "the control numbers," which are studied in the "Conjuncture Institute"; (2) the program for the next five years, called the "prospect program"; (3) the program for the next 15 years, called the "general program."—Alexius Jelačić.

POPULATION

(See Entries 5784-5812)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL THEORY

(See Entries 5136, 5495, 5496, 5614, 5623, 5625, 5644, 5685, 5740, 5748, 5750, 5844)

JURISPRUDENCE

(See also Entries 4810, 4814, 4874, 5051, 5649, 5675, 5676)

HISTORICAL

5499. EHRLICH, LUDWIK. Petitions of right. Law Quart. Rev. 45 (177) Jan. 1929: 60-85.—This article is concerned with the bill of right as a part of ordinary legal process, used when the defendant is the king or his grantee, and not with the famous Petition of the 17th century. It is a continuation of Ehrlich's Proceedings against the Crown, 1216-1377, and both an expansion and correction of Holdsworth's History of English Law, IX, 7-45. The development and definition of this branch of legal process is traced from its origin to 1614, at which date the last petition of right before the 19th century was presented. Ehrlich shows that Somers' statement late in the 17th century was based upon the medieval bill and not upon its Tudor counterpart.—G. W. Grav.

part.—G. W. Gray.

5500. GUTHRIE, WILLIAM D. Magna Carta. Amer. Bar Assn. Jour. 15(1) Jan. 1929: 39-42.—It is from Magna Carta that the phrase "law of the land" was taken, the term that now is spoken of as "due process of law." The idea that there were fundamental, permanent laws of the land which no government should annul, preserving and safeguarding the fundamental rights and liberties of the individual; that the church should be free from the state; that there should be no taxation without representation; that the legislative and executive powers should be separated; all these ideas go back to the Magna Carta. The contributions of Bacons, Shakespeares, Newtons, are of "inferior value when compared with the subjection of men and their rulers to the principles of justice."—Agnes Thornton.

5501. LEMAIRE, ANDRÉ. Les origines de la communauté de biens entre époux dans le droit coutumier français. [The origins of community of property between husband and wife in French customary law.] Rev. Hist. Droit Français et Étranger. 4 (4) Oct.—Dec. 1928: 584—643.—The earliest custumals appear in the 13th century and show us the first organization of community as a system. Its origins are much

controverted, but Lemaire undertakes an examination of certain currents of legal practice from the 9th to the early 13th century, suggesting that the régime of community may have become fixed in customary law as a result of a long period of earlier practices which taken together produced a similar result. The principal sources available are the Cluny charters. The author traces the growth of the practice of subjecting acquisitions subsequent to the date of the marriage to dower. In early times this resulted of right, and gave the widow a life interest. Later it was only by contract of the parties, but gave the widow a proprietary interest, sometimes in a third and sometimes a half of the present and future lands of the husband. Many constitutions of dower are clearly post-nuptial. In Normandy and England dower of after-acquired property was so frequently stipulated that it soon became customary in the latter, although Normandy finally excepted conquests. Litigation between the Countess of Grandpré and her step-son Count Henry IV may have occasioned the lost ordinance of 1214 by Philip Augustus which probably resulted in separating the widow's dower right from her right in after-acquired property, the latter being now covered by the newly-growing régime of community. The author also traces the practice for husband and wife taking title to acquisitions jointly by some indefinite form of co-ownership. This must not be regarded as being in fact an obligatory custom of community, for there are differences in the legal effects of the two. The undivided halves could be conveyed separately, and even from one spouse to the other. Yet we also find cases where the husband alone disposes of the whole of a property so acquired. Certain custumals suggest the transition from this co-ownership to the true community. As for chattels and liability for debts, at first the husband was solely liable, and consequently took all the chattels, much the same as a guardian did. When land was sold, the husband alone received the proceeds. From the time of the late empire there had been a "spirit of community" derived from Christianity, and its effect on the situation in the 12th

century may be seen in the change from dower in full property to dower for life only-a long step towards true community, especially now that dower attached to acquisitions. This avoided the awkward situation of the surviving spouse having to share with the heirs of the deceased in full property; the dower rights were now not heritable and it became customary for the survivor to have at least the usufruct of acquisitions. The ordinance of Pont-de-l'Arche (1219) carried the process further, and about this time the régime of family property became defined. A sharp distinction was made between propres (separate property of either spouse), retrait lignager and dower for life, and afteracquisitions in which the wife had a property interest transmissible to her heirs. Chattels, after some hesitation, came to be classed with acquisitions and fell into the community. Gradually, also, debts came to be shared, and so there developed the characteristic community of liabilities as well as assets. In the time of transition there was much confusion, the widow's dower being sometimes loosely described as inheritance, and her community rights as dower. It was also frequently stated that her rights only began at the husband's death. At length the ideas of partnership (implicit in the Church's idea of marriage) came to be applied to the community; but historically the community was the product of the combination of these different lines of practice, and not of the direct application of the partnership idea to family property. Du Moulin summed up an ancient tradition in his famous maxim uxor non est proprie socia, sed speratur fore.—T. F. T. Plucknett.

5502. RICCOBONO, S. Formulae ficticiae a normal means of creating new laws. Tijdschr. voor Rechtsgeschiedenis. 9 (1-2) Jan. 1929: 1-61.—Modern scientific thought has come to the conclusion that the majority of new elements introduced into Roman law after the classical period were the products of post-classical elaboration done, in the main, in Oriental schools. Riccobono believes, rather, that the new elements came about through natural development of the legal institutions themselves in the era preceding Justinian. As one example a study of the formulae ficticiae is made. The compilers of the Corpus removed direct traces of the formulae ficticiae from the juristic works but we know that they were important in Gaius' time, and that the practor employed them in extending the civil law, for example, the fiction that a foreigner was a Roman citizen in the action for theft. Though in theory the civil law remained intact, the practor greatly enlarged its scope, in our case by formulae ficticiae and the results produced persisted to Justinian because of the disappearance of formulae (342 A.D.) and the consequent unification of civil law and praetorian law. The major portion of the article deals with the effect of the remedies: (1) the fiction in the case of actions on a stipulation, (2) dowry and actions by fiction, (3) agency carried out by means of actiones utiles (actions by property of the suppression) of the suppression of actions and actions by fiction, (3) agency carried out by means of actions utiles (actions by property of the suppression) of the suppression of the suppressio by analogy), (4) fictions in the case of contracts for the benefit of a third party, for example, (5) actions utiles in the case of negotiorum gestio (management of the affairs of a third person), (6) actiones in rem utiles, (7) actiones utiles on the type of the lex Aquilia (for injuries), and (8) the doctrine of unjustifiable enrichment. In conclusion Riccobono alleges that he has proved (1) that decisions determined by fiction in classical times remained intact in post-classical law and (2) that the development which Roman law underwent is due to praetorian law and particularly to the formulae ficticiae, the latter not invented by the practor but merely employed to the greatest extent by him.—A. Arthur Schil-

5503. WILKE, GUSTAV. Der Hochverrat im englischen Rechte. [Treason in English law.] Zeitschr.

f. d. gesamte Strafrechtswissensch. 49 (5-6) 1929: 412-432.—The first English Statute of Treason was passed in 1351 (25 Edward III. ch. 2). Treason was here defined as: (1) compassing or imagining the death of the king, queen, or heir apparent, (2) levying war against the king, (3) adhering to the king's enemies in time of war, (4) violating the king's companion or unmarried eldest daughter or wife of the heir apparent, or (5) slaying the king's chancellor, treasurer, or justices in office. Succeeding acts up to about the beginning of the last century merely elaborated on the first statute. Dissatisfaction arose because of the many acts which might be defined as treason and lack of provision for trial of those accused. New legislation supplied these deficiencies and provided various degrees of punishment with trial by jury. The World War showed that in times of stress the government has sufficient means under existing treason law to protect the realm. In case of necessity the king may declare martial law with "temporary suspension of the ordinary rights of English citizens during a period of war and insurrection." Thus harsh treason laws are unnecessary.—H. L. Hoskins.

DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

5504. BOKE, GEORGE H. The institute of jurisprudence. California Law Rev. 17 (2) Jan. 1929: 135–144.—The "Institute of Jurisprudence" was the first detailed suggestion of the movement now effectively embodied in the American Institute of Law. The following abstract is that of the paper presented by the late Professor Boke in 1917 to the New York State Bar Association and printed after his death. The unification of the economic, scientific, and political life in the United States has made great progress. Law alone has not kept pace and is in a state of chaos created by the existence of 48 different jurisdictions. The evils could be remedied by the establishment of a single national central instrumentality through which all agencies could work together. Such an instrumentality must deal with the whole question, must be continuous, and must be able to use and develop practical experts who have specialized far beyond the ordinary lawyer and law teacher. This Institute would serve both the functions of a reforming agency and a juristic school.—Max Radin.

5505. GERBER, HANS. Gesetz und Verfassung. [Law and the constitution.] Zeitschr. f. Ostrecht. 3 (1) Jan. 1929: 1-29.—The striking fact about legal life today is that it is made up of abstract norms which, as objective law, completely rule society. There is a protest against this rule, not so much because it oppresses, as because there is a feeling that these abstractions do not represent legal realities. The significance of the creation, interpretation and application of the law must be understood to determine the reality. In a highly de-veloped legal life constitution and law have but one meaning: they stand in the relationship of creative and applied law and the creative process must be considered as a part of the law as well as of its content and application. But since these elements change with time and with form of government, it follows that the significance of a conflict between the law and the constitution, and, in fact, of the place of the fundamental law itself, is not subject to a fixed or constant denominator. Machiavelli's statement that "the lawgiver is subject to no one" is not true today. In Germany the relation of the constitution to law is not an abstract relation, or a political program or a fixed principle, but one of value and position. A law may therefore be declared unconstitutional not because of a conflict-for a legislative act in "conflict" is a defect and therefore no law-but because of its relation to the constitution. Generally speaking, those states which in theory accept the democratic principle have some provision for declaring a law unconstitutional, while those which rest upon the

monarchic theory do not. - Karl F. Geiser.

5506. HEINITZ, ERNST. Der Strafzweck bei der richterlichen Strafbemessung mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der deutschen Entwürfe. [The purpose of punishment in relation to judicial discretion with particular attention to German proposals.] Arch. f. Rechts-u. Wirtschaftsphilos. 22 (2) Jan. 1929: 259-288.—It is the function of theory to indicate the factors that should govern a judge in imposing penalties in cases in which the law has given him discretion. The difficulties arise from the necessity of considering in each case both the general theories underlying the criminal law and the factors specific to the particular case. The 1927 draft of the German Criminal Code adopts as its general point of departure the theory that the punishment should fit the crime or degree of guilt involved. This theory cannot yet be considered as unjustified or unadapted to modern conditions, and corresponds to a widely prevailing theory of justice. The draft also embodies measures aimed at the reform of the wrongdoer and the protection of society, but these are sharply differentiated from the provisions dealing with penalties and generally do not affect the degrees of punishment provided for. The prevention theory is also considered. The problem of measuring the degree of guilt involves many difficulties. The theory that it should vary inversely as the force of the motives inducing the wrongful act raises important questions of determinism and of how to measure the force of motives in view of varying types of character. The theory that it should depend on the extent to which the wrongful act expresses the wrongdoer's character raises questions of normal and abnormal character types. Both theories involve consequences that offend other reasonable principles, and neither is exclusively adopted. That the accused has testified falsely in his trial should not aggravate his punishment. Appellate courts should review punishments to insure that trial judges take account of the factors made relevant by the law, but should not themselves fix the punishments. - Henry Rottschaefer.

5507. HUTCHINS, ROBERT M., and SLE-SINGER, DONALD. Legal psychology. Psychol. Rev. 36(1) Jan. 1929: 13-26.—The law makes numerous assumptions as to why and how people act in given situations, many of which were adopted long before psychology had become scientific. It thus formulated its own rough and ready science of human behavior which modern research has shown to be frequently on the right track. The law of evidence affords an instance in which its empiricism has not been unreasonably wrong. Modern psychology gives some support to the assumptions on which many of its rules are based. In other instances its theory of human behavior is in conflict with observed scientific data, and even its generalizations which are on the right track are faultily applied; sometimes its generalizations are far from correct, as in its exclusion of evidence of habit to prove the doing or not doing of particular acts. Nor is law always consistent in its assumptions. Courts have rejected the aid of psychology in some instances. In many departments of the law of evidence psychology has as yet little to offer the law. The rules of evidence have been developed out of the necessities of trial by jury, and hence its real problem is not whether the statements made are true but whether they are such as to enable a jury to determine their truth or falsity. Its rules aim to keep from the jury material which it cannot evaluate. The rules assume certain characteristics of a jury, whose investigation is a proper field for psychology and one in which the results would bear directly on the problems of the court room. Another problem in the law of evidence on which psychology affords little aid is that of veracity. The hearsay rule and its exceptions involve assumptions of fact the court in the court involve assumptions of fact, the testing of whose correctness requires the aid of psychology. Psychology has much to gain by closer contact with law; it must step in to prevent law from appropriating and misusing its language and thus discrediting legal psychology.—

Henry Rottschaefer.

5508. JUNG, ERICH. Das sogennante Gewohnheitsrecht als Grundfrage der Rechtsquellenlehre. [The so-called customary law as a fundamental question in the theory of sources of the law.] Arch. f. Rechts-u-Wirtschaftsphilos. 22 (2) Jan. 1929: 227-259.—The later Roman view that customary law was merely a species of enacted law, enacted by the people through their acquiescence therein, reverses the historical relations of these two types of law. It is also a theoretically inadequate formulation of their relation, since both presuppose the concept "law." The implications and consequences of both can be deductively developed. The question of how customary law achieves the character of law should have been, but was not, the principal problem of historical jurisprudence. The theory of a complete system of law covering all conceivable cases, implicit in both the historical school's theory and in the pandects, is based on the view that deduction alone is adequate for deciding concrete cases. The fact that the German Civil Code, complete as it was, left many lacunae for courts to fill in is significant for the study of the sources of law and the origin of customary law. The decision of an individual case involving an uncertain or difficult point of law becomes, under modern conditions, widely known, and forms the basis for a reasonable expectation of like decision in later similar cases. It acquires legal force as a general rule of customary law whenever the judge considers it an undue hardship to disappoint the reasonable expectations of those who have relied upon it. Thus has a body of such law developed on the basis of the Code. The process involves a certain reference to subjective factors of decision. In so far as already established social practices have been embodied in definite principles of law, deduction is an adequate technique for their application; but a degree of judicial induction and empiricism should be permit-

Henry Rottschaefer 5500. MARTY, PAUL. L'Orf des Beni M'tir, publié avec un avertissement. Rev. des Études Islamiques. (4) 1928: 481-511.—The first two pages contain an introductory explanation, and the remainder a translation of the customary law (orf or isref) of the Berber tribe, the Beni M'tir. A decree of Sep. 11, 1914, provided that the Berber countries should be ruled by their own customs. Difficulties arose because these were not written. In April, 1918, the judges of this tribe wrote down in French the orf which rules their 18,000 members, who are divided into ten clans, and live southeast of Meknes around El-Hajeb. This law has been in operation satisfactorily since. The subject matter is limited to money payments for crimes against persons (murder, blows, and wounds); offenses against property (theft, holding of found articles, damage to crops, damage to animals, etc.); civil law questions (marriage, paternity, guardianship, and inheritance); and civil responsibility in case of accident. A number of agreements with neighboring tribes deal mostly with cases where women and girls flee to tribes other than their own. Ordinarily, either the woman must return or a money payment must be made. Annexes state the rules of succession (women do not inherit, but are inherited) and discuss the character and position of an amhars or client to whom the chief of a tent gives a wife and certain personal property, under a contract of which an example is given. A final annex provides a mode by which a girl may refuse to marry a man chosen by her parents, and states a very simple method by which a man may divorce his wife at any time and for any reason, by a declaration before a judge.—A. Lybyer.

ted in situations for which the above is not true.-

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 5500, 5505, 5559, 5578, 5580, 5582, 5641, 5643, 5644, 5697)

UNITED STATES

5510. B., E. H., Jr. Revocability of a municipal building permit. Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev. 77 (4) Feb. 1929: 529-533.—The constitutionality of zoning, in general, was established in the Euclid case. The issuance of building permits is incidental to zoning. The power to revoke such permits is qualified; where expense has been incurred and work begun the courts will protect permit holders against revocation.—Charles Fairman.

5511. BASSEVITCH, MARCUS. Waiver by an accused of constitutional guaranties. Cornell Law Quart. 14 (2) Feb. 1929: 206-209.—Mildred B. Palmer.

5512. BECKER, CARL R. State taxation of federal 5512. BECKER, CARL R. State taxation of federal agencies and instrumentalities. Marquette Law Rev. 13 (2) Feb. 1929: 117-121.—This article reviews two recent decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court: Long v. Rockford, (48 S. Ct. 463) and Panhandle v. State of Mississippi, (48 S. Ct. 451) in which the Supreme Court applies the doctrine prohibiting state interference with the agencies and instrumentalities of the federal government. Both of the cases were decided by a divided court. The Rockford case involved a state tax on patents, and the Panhandle case a state tax on tax on patents, and the Panhandle case a state tax on gasoline sold to the U. S. Government for use in opera-tion of the Coast Guard fleet and Veteran's Hospital. In both cases the court held that the taxes were invalid because they interfered with the agencies and instrumentalities of the federal government. The author concludes that "the power to tax is not the power to destroy as long as the United States Supreme Court sits with power to prevent an abuse of such privilege. In those cases where the only objection to the tax is that it remotely affects the functions of the Federal Government, it would be better to regulate such taxation rather than prohibit it entirely. In any event it is apparent that these two late cases materially enlarge the application of the doctrine, if not beyond its proper scope, certainly beyond the limits previously recognized."—Clyde L. King.

5513. BENDER, WALTER H. Excess condemnation in Wisconsin. Marquette Law Rev. 13 (2) Feb. 1929:

69-75.—An amendment to the Wisconsin state constitution in 1912 apparently authorized the state or cities therein to exercize the power of excess condemnation. This amendment has not been reviewed by the Wisconsin Supreme Court and the nature of its interpretation is a matter of practical significance to Wisconsin cities. Decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court and of Wisconsin's Supreme Court and courts of other states on the meaning of the "public use" of property indicate possible interpretations of this amendment when and if it is reviewed by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.-

R. O. Huus.

5514. CATON, CUTHBART B. Workmen's compensation: review of facts found by industrial commissions. Cornell Law Quart. 14(2) Feb. 1929: 250-253.-

Mildred B. Palmer.

5515. COOPER, FORREST E. Corporations—
jurisdiction of state court over foreign corporation. Oregon Law Rev. 8 (2) Feb. 1929: 188-190.—A recent Oregon decision, Winslow Lumber Co. v. Hines Lumber Co. (125 Ore. 63), held that an Illinois corporation was subject to the jurisdiction of Oregon for the purposes of suit when it had maintained in Oregon an agent whose duty it was to solicit from local lumber manufacturers orders to sell lumber to the Illinois corporation. The decision is the only one found by the writer where the duty of the resident agent was to solicit offers to sell to the foreign corporation rather than offers to buy from it. It is submitted that the underlying principles in both

types of cases are the same. In the Oregon case, the buying by the Illinois corporation is done through the resident agent although the contracts are executed at the home office in Chicago. Based upon solicitation conducted in this manner the Oregon decision seems inevitable, and yet it seems inconsistent with the attitude so far taken by the U. S. Supreme Court.— Robert S. Stevens.

5516. CUSHMAN, ROBERT E. Constitutional law in 1927-28. Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev. 23 (1) Feb. 1929: 78-101.—Mildred B. Palmer.

5517. F., C. M. Constitutional law-due process of law-freedom of contract-business affected with a public interest. Southern California Law Rev. 2 (3) Feb. 1929: 277-283.—The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in Ribnik v. McBride may be said to determine clearly (1) that the doctrine of "a business affected with a public interest" will be strictly construed where the state attempts to interfere with the freedom of contract by price legislation; and (2) that the "economic disadvantage" of one large class as to another smaller class will not, of itself, place the latter in the classification of "a business affected with a public interest." The minority presents the tenable doctrine that "public interest" may arise out of economic disadvantage "whenever any combination of circumstances seriously curtails the regular force of competition, so that buyers or sellers are placed at" a serious disadvantage in the bargaining struggle. Though the decision unquestionably determines the law, the law so determined may be questionable.—A. R. Ellingwood.

5518. FRANKFURTER, FELIX, and LANDIS, JAMES M. The Supreme Court under the Judiciary Act of 1925. Harvard Law Rev. 42 (1) Nov. 1928: 1-29.

—This is in effect an appendix to The Business of the Supreme Court (Macmillan, 1927) by the same authors, and shows the effect of the Act of 1925 which greatly curtailed the obligatory appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. A series of eight tables catalogues the disposition of cases by the court, the inferior courts from which the cases come to the Supreme Court, the extent of discretionary review as compared with obligatory review, the methods by which appeals are taken, the action on petitions for certiorari, the final disposi-tion of appellate business, the distribution of opinions among the nine justices, and the subject matter of the opinions. In addition to that part of the text which is introductory to and explanatory of the tables, there is suggestion of the canons which should control the judicial consideration of constitutional issues, and a review and critique of the recent cases in which the court has interpreted the statute which is the subject of the article.—T. R. Powell.

5519. G., G. C. Constitutional limitations on the state power to tax intangibles. Georgetown Law Jour. 17(2) Feb. 1929: 149-155.—The Supreme Court has limited a state's power to tax the objects within the jurisdiction of that state. Tangibles are taxable where their situs is. But the question as to intangibles is not so clear, although the state has a right to tax intangibles within its jurisdiction. The courts have held that intangibles may acquire a situs. In determining that situs a review of the recent decisions indicates that so far as the power of the state is concerned, both transfer and property taxes may certainly be levied by two jurisdictions, the debtor's and the creditor's domicile, and probably even by a third, if the debt is represented by a symbol, namely, the place where the symbol has acquired a situs.—Clyde L. King.

5520. GEORGE, JOHN J. State regulation of interstate motor carriers. St. Louis Law Rev. 4 Feb. 2,

1929: 136-156.-Prior to 1925 the states enjoyed a practically free hand in regulating interstate motor carriers. The state cannot deny a certificate for interstate operation, though much divergence of opinion prevails among the states as to whether the formality of securing such certificate must be observed. The state cannot demand liability insurance of carriers transporting only property in interstate commerce, but insurance requirement as to carriers of passengers in interstate commerce protecting non-passengers has been held Taxation imposed by the state on interstate is valid. This may include registration of carriers is valid. vehicles used, as well as seat tax or tax on horsepower or bus-miles operated. State power to make these exactions is not impaired by the fact that the United States has aided in the construction of the highway involved. Weight restrictions may be imposed in order to safeguard and conserve the highways. A general power to regulate may be exercised by the state so long as such is reasonable and not an undue burden on interstate commerce. But in spite of the state authority over interstate motor carriers, the states cannot regulate them effectively, therefore federal regulation is inevitable.—John J. George.

5521. GOODALE, ROBERT G. War risk insurance and state inheritance taxes. Cornell Law Quart. 14 (2) Feb. 1929: 242-245.—Mildred B. Palmer.

5522. HEISEL, ELMER R. Exemption from taxation of property used for religious, educational, and charitable purposes in Ohio. Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev. 3 (1) Jan. 1929: 40-57.—Society has always sought to encourage morals and education from political and social as well as from ethical motives. This article social as well as from ethical motives. traces through the exemptions for religious, educational, and charitable purposes in Ohio since the Ordinance of 1787. The courts of Ohio have upheld the power of the state to make exemptions for these purposes and have with uniformity held that the property of religious, educational, and charitable institutions shall cease to be exempt when used for purposes other than those directly connected with their objects and work, and that property used for revenue solely should be subject to taxation. A property does not have to be owned by a public corporation to entitle it to the benefits of these exemptions. When a charitable or benevolent association extends relief only to its own sick and needy members or to the widows and orphans of its deceased members, it is not purely an institution of public charity, and money held and invested by such an institution is not exempt from taxation.—Clyde L. King.

5523. HOGAN, JESSE F. A neglected clause of the federal constitution. Alubama Law Jour. 4 (2) Jan. 1929: 57-73.—It is argued that the clause "No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another," (Art. I, sec. 9) prohibits Congress and the Interstate Commerce Commission from establishing rates favorable to one city as against a city in another state. It is contended that "port" may mean "any place from which merchandise may be shipped"; and that while an act of Congress affecting one port which only incidentally operates to the prejudice of other ports, as the improvement of the harbor, is not prohibited, any act from which a preference might directly result would be invalid. The establishment of a railroad freight rate which tended to equalize the natural advantages of one community over another, would have the direct effect of depriving the former of an advantage otherwise obtaining. The rate would operate thus as a preference established by fiat.—C. W. Fornoff.

otherwise obtaining. The rate would operate thus as a preference established by fiat.—C. W. Fornoff.

5524. KINGSLEY, ROBERT. Labor injunctions in Illinois. Illinois Law Rev. 23 (6) Feb. 1929: 529-555.—
Labor union advocates complain (1) of the notice and hearing given before the issuance of an injunction and the failure to protect the interests of the unions if they

are ultimately successful. (2) of the drafting of the inare ultimately successful, (2) of the draiting of the injunction, and (3) of the service of the writ and its effect. Temporary injuctions, those which defeat the strike, are usually issued without notice or on such short notice that the defendants' counsel, if one is able to appear at all, must come completely unprepared to meet the well laid plan of the complainant's lawyers. The resulting hearing is, therefore, hardly worthy of the name. At least, the complainant who could, by acting more promptly, have given more adequate notice should be dealt with strictly. Statute law permits the court to require bonds of the complainant on any equitable conditions. The bonds usually required are small, would not really protect those injured if they were enforced, and none, as a matter of fact, has ever been enforced. In the drafting of the injunction, it should be remembered that the order is addressed to persons usually illiterate or foreign or both. It should be, as it never is, so simple that its exact meaning can be understood without reference to other documents. The order should not be so broad as to include lawful acts in its The burden should be on the complainant to draw the proper order with sufficient clarity and brevity, and not on the worker to ascertain its meaning at the peril of punishment for disobeying it. So far as the actual cases go, the order has been enforced only against those defendants actually served or their agents and close associates. Associates and agents have, however, been held when they were not even named as a class; and the language of the opinions is broad enough to allow trial courts to work considerable

injustice in unappealed cases.—Albert Langeluttig.

5525. L., E. S., Jr. What constitutes transfer under the federal estate tax? Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.

77(3) Jan. 1929: 383–388.—The federal estate tax is not a tax upon the property of the decedent but upon the transfer or transmission of the decedent's interest in property by will or descent. In Tyler v. United States the federal district court of Maryland held that only such interests might constitutionally be included in determining the values of the gross estate as are transferred from the decedent to others at his death. A survey of the law of the state in which the property was located determined that the death of one of the holders of a tenancy by entirety does not invoke a transfer of property to the other. Having thus determined that by the law of Maryland there was no transfer, the court reasoned that a tax in such a case would be a tax on property and not on transfer, and hence the federal

reasoned that a tax in such a case would be a tax on property and not on transfer, and hence the federal estate tax could not be collected.—Clyde L. King.

5526. LISCHKA, CHARLES N. Constitutional limitations of the legislative power to compel education. Catholic Educ. Rev. 27 (2) Feb. 1929: 104-113; (4) Apr. 1929: 232-243.—The author's purpose in this article is to prove that a proposal to raise the compulsory school age to 16 years without any exceptions whatever would be an infringement of liberty, an invasion of the parental domain and a violation of the constitution. The article is largely made up of excerpts from judicial decisions which the author assumes support his thesis. He contends that the parent's right to control his child is a natural right which cannot be abridged by the police power. He holds that Tiedeman's declaration that "the authority to control the child is not the natural right of the parents; it emanates from the state and is an exercise of the police power," is simply in error.—Frank E. Horack.

5527. MEIER, CARL L. Constitutional law—business affected with a "public interest"—validity of price control legislation. Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev. 3 (1) Jan. 1929: 69-79.—The author reviews the decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court from Munn v. Illinois (1876) to Ribnik v. McBride (1928), so far as those decisions have dealt with the constitutionality of price control legislation. He points out that in Munn v.

Illinois the court said, by way of dictum, that unreasonable price regulation could not be attacked in the courts, that the remedy was in the legislature. He then shows the gradual emergence of the doctrine of judicial review of such legislation, indicating that at present price regulation legislation is held void as in contravention of the 14th Amendment unless the Supreme Court can discover that the business is "so affected with a public interest" as to be subject to such intimate regulation. The author criticises the tendency of the Court to base its decisions on "abstract legal principles," and expresses support of the views of the dissenting justices in the more recent cases to the effect that "the legislative determination should be final, unless the measure adopted appears clearly to be aribitrary or unreasonable."—E. B. Stason.

5528. N., H. Constitutional law—equal protection

—disparity of privilege and discrimination. Michigan Law Rev. 27 (5) Mar. 1929: 562-563.—The Supreme Court held in Bryant v. Zimmerman (73 L. ed. 52) that a statute of New York which excepted certain secret and oathbound associations from a requirement that all such corporations and associations must file with the secretary of state a sworn copy of their constitution, rules and by-laws, oaths and rosters of membership, and lists of officers, did not violate the equal protection clause of the constitution. "The case suggests that a statute may very well rest more heavily upon one class than upon another if the ultimate result is the same in each case." The purpose of the legislation is an important factor.—Everett S. Brown.

5529. PEASLEE, ROBERT J. Our national constitution: the preamble. Boston Univ. Law Rev. 9 (1)

Jan. 1929: 2-18.—The preamble is of little aid in the judicial interpretation of the constitution, but its provisions constitute a mandate of eternal principle.—

Charles Fairman.
5530. PFARRER, CHARLES P. Contracts in restraint of trade. Notre Dame Lawyer, 4(4) Jan. 1929: 244-262.—A discussion of those contracts by which a person is bound not to engage in a specific business or undertaking within a certain area and for a given period of time. The Ohio courts have followed the familiar rules of the common law (which are recapitulated), and illustrations are given of the application of the rule that a partial restraint is valid where necessary for the protection of the covenantee and not so large as to injure the public. The same general principles as to the reasonableness of the restraint have been applied

by the federal courts.—A. R. Ellingwood.
5531. ROBINSON, GUSTAVUS H. Business enterprise and the public utility's duty to serve without discrimination. Minnesota Law Rev. 13 (2) Jan. 1929: 104-128.—The obligation of a public utility to serve without discrimination tends to standardize the service unit on the requirements of the smaller user. It bars the economic principle which, in private business, decreases the unit charge to the buyer of more units. This is based on the theory that there is a social or economic advantage in keeping up the competitive capacity of the little man. The author cites a great many cases showing the effects of the non-discrimination policy. Deductions may be made by the utilities in favor of the government or charity. This means that other users must pay more than their just share and as the governmental activities expand this invisible tax will increase to large proportions. Geographic advantage cannot be eliminated by the non-discrimination doctrine. Property cannot be placed on a common basis, regardless of location, without doing injustice to some.—Herman H. Trachsel.

5532. ROSENZWEIG, SIMON. Public utilities:

expenditure to influence public opinion. Cornell Law Quart. 14(2) Feb. 1929: 233-239.—The chief activities of the public utilities to influence public opinion have included secret propaganda, political advertising, and

advertising to increase business. Many cases are cited showing the attitude of the courts and commissions regarding expenditures for these purposes. The entire trend of public policy demands frankness in matters affecting public opinion. If expenditures are illegal because of public policy, they cannot be allowed as operating expenses, but must be taken out of profits. Expenditures to entrench the business as a private enterprise and oppose government ownership, or to obtain additional concessions of natural resources from the state are not considered as proper expenditures. Secret propaganda and political advertising are not expenditures for the public service and should not be allowed. Reasonable advertising for the education of the utility's patrons is clearly in the service of the public and should be allowed as an operating expense.—
Herman H. Trachsel.

liquors" in the national prohibition act. Yale Law Jour. 38(4) Feb. 1929: 520-528.—Judicial interpretation of the term "intoxicating liquors" found in the various prohibition enforcement laws has been found necessary. There are two aspects of the problem: first, as to how far the arbitrary limit on alcoholic content as stipulated in the statute should control, and second, the question as to whether the liquor is intoxicating in fact. The wording of the particular statute in question is a strong factor in determining the definition. Some statutes use the expression "strong and spirituous liquors" or "alcohol in any quantity," while still others provide that beverages containing a certain percentage of alcohol shall be termed intoxicating. In the latter case the percentage of alcoholic content must be proved, but not the fact of its being intoxicating. Otherwise it is usually necessary to prove that the liquor is intoxicating in fact. Usually under the Volstead Act, it is sufficient to prove the alcoholic content of the liquor to be one half of one per cent or more. Many contend that definitions of intoxicating liquor should fix what might reasonably be deemed intoxicating and what might sensibly be called a beverage.—Wm. R. Arthur.

5534. UNSIGNED. Entrapment by government officials. Columbia Law Rev. 28 (8) Dec. 1928: 1067—

1075.—Where the defendant in a criminal trial originally suggested the violation of a law, it appears that any cooperation by government officials in the act of violation will be sanctioned by the courts and a plea of entrapment to avoid conviction will not be heard. It seems also that when the court is confronted by a new crime, it will refuse to hear a plea of entrapment even though the original suggestion of the violation came from enforcement agents, if there was reasonable suspicion that the defendant was engaged or was about to be engaged in the commission of a crime. In the case of the liquor and narcotic laws if the inducement offered by the enforcement agent is of a character to ensnare only the confirmed violater, entrapment is not a defense; if their acts would induce a crime by one who would otherwise refrain from violation of the law, entrapment may be plead. Pleas of desperate illness, offers of great sums, continued and persistent coaxing, have been held to justify plea of entrapment.— C. S. Hyneman.

5535. UNSIGNED. Recovery of treble damages under the Sherman Act. Yale Law Jour. 38(4) Feb. 1929: 304-314.—The Clayton Act, which reenacted section 7 of the Sherman Act, states that "Any person who shall be injured in business or property by reason of anything forbidden in the anti-trust laws may sue therefor and recover three fold the damage by him sustained." This question of treble damages has again been brought to the front in the case of Ballard Oil Terminal Corporation v. Mexican Petroleum Corporation. The act was designed to protect commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies. Under it most actions brought for treble damages have been brought against manufacturers. While there are many forms of combination, it is the character of the acts which determines responsibility. Price-fixing, license agreements, boycotting and blacklisting are usually considered violations. A requisite for recovery is that the defendant's business must affect interstate commerce. The treble damage section of the Sherman Anti-trust Act has had a wholesome tendency to lessen some of the evils of monopoly.—Wm. R. Arthur.

5536. WHERRY, WILLIAM M. Principles ap-

5536. WHERRY, WILLIAM M. Principles applicable to consolidation and merger of public utilities. New York Univ. Law Rev. 6 (2) Jan. 1929: 143-156.—
This article commences with an epitome of the laws purporting to regulate utility consolidation and the issuance of utility securities, showing that the laws of a majority of the states require approval by public utility commissions before consolidations or security issues may be consummated. The author then states his major premise, i.e., that the approvals requested by utilities can constitutionally be withheld by the state commissions only when it affirmatively appears that the action proposed will work to the detriment of the public. The mere fact that consolidations, mergers or security issues will be of no advantage to the public does not justify refusing approval; there must be a positive public disadvantage, and the burden lies on the commission to prove the fact and not on the utilities to disprove it. The author then refers to a considerable number of cases in which utility commissions

have refused to approve applications to consolidate or issue securities even though the requisite proof of public harm was not made. He also shows by illustrative cases the growing tendency of courts to set aside such action as arbitrary and void.—E. B. Stason.

5537. WILLIAMS, CLIFTON. Is declaratory relief constitutional? Marquette Law Rev. 13 (2) Feb. 1929: 76-96.—Statements in a few recent federal cases have caused some doubt to be thrown upon the constitutionality of the declaratory judgment law in Wisconsin. The declaratory judgment was given by the Wisconsin courts, in effect, before the enactment of the present law in certain types of cases involving injunction, mandamus, and quo warranto. Declaratory judgments have an ancient and honorable history. In Wisconsin the Act merely purifies the practice of giving them under cover, and will eliminate the "rigging up of cases." Advisory opinions are not to be confused with declaratory judgments. Twenty-three states now have declaratory judgments statutes, and in only one of them, Michigan, have the courts held the declaratory judgment unconstitutional. The legislature of Wisconsin has full power to regulate forms of action. The regulation embodied in the declaratory judgment law is no more radical than many other changes in legal procedure that have been made by the legislature. The federal government is one of delegated powers, and for this reason caution should be exercised in applying the reasoning of cases involving the federal government in situations involving the states.—Oliver

GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

(See also Entry 5625)

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 5469, 5470, 5473, 5482, 5622, 5632, 5645, 5646, 5676, 5710)

GENERAL

5538. DENKELBAUM, Z. The constitution of the United States compared with the constitutions of Mexico, Germany, and Russia. Notre Dame Lawyer. 4(3) Dec. 1928: 178-191.—Both in the establishment of governmental machinery and in the promulgation of elementary principles of right existing in the minds of the people, the constitutions of Mexico, Germany, and Russia show distinct differences from that of the United States, since they are products of our own times and social conditions. Among the peculiar features of the Mexican constitution are the power of Congress to grant pardons for federal offenses; the selection by the House of Representatives of Supreme Court judges; the appointment of a recess committee of the national Congress to serve when Congress is not in session: the right of the state to distribute large estates, with limitation on reimbursement; the protection to labor; the ownership of natural resources and subsoils; and a national system of secular education. Germany has a parliamentary form of government with the popular body, the Reichstag, supreme. Other constitutional provisions include the recall of the president; approval of treaties by the Reichstag; a standing committee to act while the Reichstag is not in session; initiative applied to laws; socialization of natural treasure; supervision of production; organization and distribution of economic goods for the state; protection to labor; and the establishment of economic councils representing employers and employees. A few of the most important provisions of the constitution of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics are: the limitation of suffrage to those usefully engaged; nationalization of property

in minerals, metals, lands, forests, factories, mills, and banks; and the selection of the Union Central Executive Committee by the Congress. In all these we note, in contrast to the U. S. constitution, the absence of the office of vice-president, the general response of the government to the mood of the people, the recognition of the rights of the nation in its natural resources, the emphasis upon social rights rather than upon individual rights, and the recognition of the struggle between capital and labor.—Esther Cole.

5539. KLINGHOFFER, HANS. Das parlamentarische Regierungssystem in den europäische Nachkriegsverfassungen. [The parliamentary system of government in post-war European states.] Zeitschr. f. vergleichende Rechtswissensch. 44 (1-2) Sep. 1928: 178-258.—The parliamentary systems considered are those of Finland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Esthonia, Austria, Poland, Danzig, Lithuania, Latvia, Ireland, Turkey, Albania, and Greece. Most parliaments are bilateral though threefold (Austria) and fourfold (Ireland) divisions exist. A minister can be appointed by the executive (Czechoslovakia, Albania), by parliament (Austria, Ireland) only exceptionally without the executive's consent, and by popular election (Danzig, Esthonia). The dismissal of the parliament is generally very defectively provided for, but we may note dismissal by the executive (Germany, Poland, Greece) and by the people (Danzig, Esthonia). There is a distinct change from pre-war parliaments in that they are now responsible for the government (Austria, Ireland), or answerable even for the acts of the executive (Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland). A control over parliament is exercised in the formation of inquiry committees (by the minority groups in Germany, Danzig, Greece, Latvia; by popular resolution in Austria, Poland) with power to deliver pronouncements affecting the courts (Germany, Austria, Danzig, Greece). Another control arises from the budget

function of parliament, in that the budgets must conform to the estimates of financial officials who are dependent both upon parliamentary and popular will. In addition to the political control there is the legal control: the impeachment of a member. The impeachment generally results from a delict in the legal sense, the action being brought by the parliament as a whole or by a portion of it (half in Austria, majority in Lithuania) before the supreme tribunal of the land, which leads to a specifically enacted judgment only in Austria, and is otherwise at the discretion of the court. The pardon of an impeached member of parliament by the executive is now dependent upon the popular will expressed by a suitable representative.—A. Arthur Schiller.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

5540. KREJČI, JAROSLAV. Die Prüfung der Verfassungsmässigkeit von Gesetzen in der Čechoslovakischen Republik. [The inquiry upon the constitutionality of the laws in the Czechoslovak Republic.] Zeitschr. f. Ostrecht. 3(1) Jan. 1929: 38-47.—In the Czechoslovak Republic the constitutional charter of 1920 ruled that any law not in accord with the constitution is without force. A special tribunal, the Constitutional Court, was established for the inquiry into the constitutionality of laws. But the law, which was issued for the purpose of organizing this tribunal, introduced some important limitations. The tribunal cannot declare a law out of force ex post facto; rather the law becomes invalid with the date of the publication of the Constitutional Court decision. Another limitatation is that such a decision cannot be made later than three years after the publication of the law in question and that the request for such a decision can be made only by one of the two chambers of the Parliament, or by the autonomous legislative assembly of Carpathian Russia, or by the Supreme Court, the Supreme Administrative Court, or the Electoral Court. All these limitations have had the effect of giving the provision regarding unconstitutional laws a theoretical rather than practical aspect. So far not one request for a decision has been made.—Zd. Peška.

to a provision regarding disconstitutional laws a theoretical rather than practical aspect. So far not one request for a decision has been made.—Zd. Peška.

5541. UNSIGNED. President Masaryk's anniversary message to Czechoslovakia, 28 October, 1928. Slavonic & East European Rev. 7 (20) Jan. 1929: 241–244, 374–389.—Masaryk suggests modifications of the governmental framework and the constitution based upon British or American experience. He does not, in principle, like a cabinet of officials. He believes in the rigid education of the electorate in order to make the government work properly. The trend toward sane, progressive conservatism and the readiness to use common sense are outstanding feature of the message.—

Arthur I. Andrews.

FAR EAST

5542. CHAN, C. S. Social legislation in China under the Nationalist government. Internat. Labour Rev. 19 (1) Jan. 1929: 60-75.—The social policy of the Chinese Nationalist government rests on three principles formulated by Sun Yat Sen: the right of nations to dispose of themselves, the right of people to self government, and the right of people to decent conditions of life. The principal industrial undertakings in China are in the hands of foreigners, therefore opposition to foreign imperialism was identical in the minds of the workers with a move for economic emancipation. The first action of the Nationalist government in the interest of the workers was to free them from all restriction on organization and enact wholesale defensive measures in order that they might act in their own interest. This was followed by measures of conciliation and arbitration. With the establishment of the central

government at Nanking in 1927 it undertook cautious and systematic labor legislation. Now wage rates are regularly advancing faster than the cost of living and workers' organizations are improving and setting up social institutions such as employment agencies, schools, and relief institutions.—Alice S. Cheyney.

FINLAND

5543. NEWMAN, E. W. POLSON. The new Finland. Fortnightly Rev. 124 (744) Dec. 1928: 774-783.—The new republic of Finland has made remarkable progress since gaining her independence. The economic life of the country was stimulated by the War and the Finns have been developing their natural resources on the best economic and scientific lines. They have introduced a form of government based on the most modern, democratic foundations. The status of workers has reached a high standard through education and technical instruction, through the remarkable development of the cooperative movement and because of the advanced position of women. There has been no unemployment for years; there is no great wealth and comparatively no poverty. The chief source of wealth is timber, which is especially important in Finland's foreign trade. Education has reached a high average standard, since the country is essentially a highly educated peasant nation. The army is founded on the best modern methods and shows substantial efficiency, and the volunteer civic guards receive the whole-hearted support of the people. The government is, however, faced by several serious problems, one of which is the prohibition policy which has been adopted but which cannot be effectively carried out. Another is the language question, brought about by the policy pursued by the Swedish-speaking element, a minority of 1/10 of the total population, who are failing to cooperate with the Finnish-speaking majority. Underpopulation is also a problem, the total population of the country being only 26.4 per square mile. This raises a serious consideration in regard to defense and in regard to developing the country's natural resources, particularly in the large tracts of undeveloped land in the north.—Margaret Blander.

FRANCE

5544. HEATHCOTE, DUDLEY. Painlevé's new scheme of defence. Contemp. Rev. 135 (758) Feb. 1929: 153-160.—The plans of Painlevé, French Minister of War, for fortifications on the eastern frontier of France have been criticized as an indication of French militarism, and, from the technical standpoint, as a failure to appreciate the lessons of the War. Neither of these objections can be justified.

France have been criticized as an indication of French militarism, and, from the technical standpoint, as a failure to appreciate the lessons of the War. Neither of these objections can be justified.—J. Q. Dealey, Jr. 5545. STUART, GRAHAM H. Tariff making in France. Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. 141 (230) Jan. 1929: 98–106.—Tariff policies of continental European countries seem to be devised largely on the assumption that discrimination and inequality are inalienable features of commercial relations between states. A system of bargaining tariffs has grown up, based not so much on the economic needs of the various countries as on serviceability, in the negotiation of commercial treaties. A brief survey of tariff history in France from the days of Napoleon I to the present, shows that France has been an outstanding and consistent exponent of this system. Before the War her concessions were for the most part generalized on the basis of the minimum schedule through most-favored-nation treatment; since the War, the tendency has been to grant specified rates in return for definite reciprocal concessions. This policy (condemned by the Economic Council of the League of Nations as tending to raise high tariff walls and hinder international economic

cooperation) has tended to make the French tariff extremely complex and elaborate. As to procedure, the parliament seems, to a very considerable degree, to have delegated tariff-making to the ministry acting by decree or through its treaty-making power. Perhaps the most salient feature of French tariff-making is its apparent lack of stability—a feature not peculiar to the post-War period, for from 1892 to 1913 the parliament voted no less than 30 laws changing the tariff.—Paul S. Peirce.

5546. WITT-GUIZOT, F. de. Où en est la belle Alsace. [Conditions in beautiful Alsace.] Rev. Deux Mondes. 49(3) Feb. 1, 1929: 525-542; (4) Feb. 15, 1929: 778-793.—Progress has been made in Alsace since 1918; the rich, beautiful agricultural region has benefited by the return to French rule; industry and commerce have adjusted themselves to French monetary and banking conditions and secured new markets in France and her colonies; the French government has developed river and canal navigation, railway, telephone and telegraph communication; the University of Strasbourg has strengthened all its departments and is influencing the intellectual, cultural and nationadist life of the province; and the government, although permitting German as a second language, requires, in self-defense, that French be taught in all the schools, and makes army promotions dependent upon a knowledge of French. The French government has in the last decade made many mistakes in administrative organization and policy, but on the whole the majority of the Alsatians have manifested an enlightened appreciation and a cooperative attitude. The anti-French movement is carried on by the less intelligent, embittered group which has failed to understand the unitary spirit of French history and cannot see that in Republican Germany the tendency toward extreme political centralization would make autonomy for Alsace just as impossible as it is under French control.—C. C. Eck-

5547. WOODS, DAMON C. The efficiency of French justice. Amer. Bar Assn. Jour. 15(3) Mar. 1929: 162-164.—The penal dockets in France are smaller than before the War, and due credit for this must be given to the splendid French police organization. French judges and prosecutors are chosen by competitive examination, and their office is not dependent on the whims of popular opinion. The Court of Assizes is the only court having a jury, and a majority verdict is accepted. The president of the court is the public inquisitor. There is no charge to the jury regarding the law of the case. If there is any rule of evidence, it is that the president is the judge of what is admissible. French justice is swift and sure. Their correctional courts are worthy of emulation. Appeal to a higher court decisions considered important enough to print are published weekly, and bound annually, selling for \$5. Opinions, briefly written, rarely refer to a past judgment. "Stare Decisis has no terror for the French judges."—Agnes Thornton.

GERMANY

5548. DREWS. Staatsgerichtshof und preussisches Notverordnungsrecht. [The Court of State and the Prussian law on emergency ordinances.] Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung. 33 (21) Nov. 1, 1928: 1429-1424 — Mixiam E. Ontman.

1434.—Miriam E. Oatman.
5549. GERLAND, H. B. The German draft penal code and its place in the history of penal law. (F. P. Walton, tr.) Jour. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law. 11(1) Feb. 1929: 19-33.—The new German draft Penal Code marks a sociological development in criminal procedure over that of the existing Code which dates back to 1870. This Code is an embodiment of

the ideas of the constitutional state which establishes legislative fixation of crimes and punishment in place of arbitrary determination by the administrative state. Revision of the Code has been a source of conflict between those who hold the individual to be the primary consideration and those who believe the individual must be considered in his relation to the community and who emphasize duties rather than rights. The one school reduces crimes to "types" and fixes punishment by law; the other believes that punishment must be elastic, and accordingly would give to the judge almost unlimited discretion to apply penalties individually according to particular circumstances. The draft code is a victory for the sociological school. While definite punishment is laid down for definite "crimes," there is an almost unlimited extension of judicial discretion. In addition there is a whole system of measures for prevention and cure intended to supplement the criminal law. The sociological theory is pushed to the extreme and there is bound to be a reaction.—E. D. Graper.

5550. GIESE. Zum Konflikt zwischen Staats-

5550. GIESE. Zum Konflikt zwischen Staatsgerichtshof und Reichsregierung. [Conflict between the Court of State and the national Cabinet.] Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung. 34(2) Jan. 15, 1929: 129-135.—Miriam E. Oatman.

5551. HENSCHEL. Die Stellung der Arbeitsgerichte in der Gerichtsverfassung. [The status of the labor courts in the court organization.] Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung. 33 (14) Jul. 15, 1928: 978-981.—Miriam E. Oatman.

5552. KAHL, WILHELM. Reich und Justiz. [The Reich and justice.] Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung. 33 (16-17) Sep. 1, 1928: 1115-1121.—Mirram E. Oatman.

553. PISTORIUS, von. Sollen die Grundsätze über Bewilligung der Einnahmen und Ausgaben für die Haushalte des Reichs und der Länder geändert werden? [Shall the fundamental principles of authorizing the receipts and expenditures for the budgets of the Reich and the states be changed?] Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung. 33 (16-17) Sep. 1, 1928: 1121-1126. —Miriam E. Oatman.

5554. POETZSCH-HEFFTER. Entwicklung der Reichsreform. [Development of reform in the Reich.] Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung. 34 (1) Jan. 1, 1929: 21-25.—Miriam E. Oatman.

5555. QUESSEL, LUDWIG. Die Finanzwirtschaft des deutschen Parlamentarismus. [The financial policy of German parliamentarism.] Sozial. Monatsh. 68(1) Mar. 1929: 194-199.—In the face of the proposed plan for a world bank, in order to facilitate the payment of reparations, Germany is confronted by a great financial problem, which is recognized by all parties. According to the Finance Minister Hilferding's calculations, the Reich will face a deficit of six hundred million marks, which is a rather optimistic and conservative estimate. Even if the grants to states and municipalities were to be curtailed and taxes increased, there would still be no possibility of balancing the budget. Representatives of all parties, right and left, view the situation with increased anxiety. How all this will react upon the masses is fearful to contemplate. The Reichstag, instead of applying itself to these grave problems, is interested in petty party politics and squabbling. The financial policies of the various state parliaments are equally bad and selfish, continuously thrusting upon the national government additional burdens. It is admitted that the several states and their political subdivisions receive too large a share of the taxes. Parker Gilbert in his financial report, among other matters, points out that too much of the national income goes to the states and municipalities. The time has come for radical revision of German parliamentary financial policies.—B. W. Maxwell.

GREAT BRITAIN

5556. ANDERSON, JOHN. Bureaucracy. Public Admin. 7(1) Jan. 1929: 3-19.—The paper aims at an informed, impartial consideration of the more thoughtful criticisms recently leveled at the British Civil Service. The historic background of the Civil Service is traced, stressing its original compulsory unpaid character. From this highly personal aspect there has been a gradual transition to the present position of ministerial responsibility. This ought now to be reconsidered in view of the accusation that it is a mere fiction. The criticism that the civil service is deliberately obscurantist in its pronouncements is the result of the failure of accusers to realize that modern conditions are complicated. Hence orders, etc., must be carefully drafted to be acceptable to the courts. The power of sub-ordinate legislation is justified on the ground that these modern complex conditions require treatment by specialists as to detail. A study of the administrative methods of other nations ought to be undertaken, with a view to possible improvements in the British system. (The Presidential address before the Institute of Public

Administration.)—Ernest S. Griffith.
5557. CHALMERS, HENRY. Tariff making in
Great Britain and the Dominions. Ann. Amer. Acad.
Pol. & Soc. Sci. 141 (230) Jan. 1929: 68-97.—In Great Britain proposed changes in duties come before Parliament as features of the Annual Budget recommended by the Chancellor of the Exchequer or as finance bills. Special committees appointed by the Board of Trade investigate the applications of particular industries for protection, and their findings are submitted to Parliament. Tariff-making in Canada is essentially a once-a-year matter in connection with the Annual Budget. Since 1926, the Minister of Finance has had the benefit of investigations and reports by an Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation. The tariff is also modi-fied from time to time through the power of the Governor-in-Council to reduce duties on raw materials, machinery and equipment for specified industries, and through treaties. The growing tendency to subject applications for tariff changes to examination by a body of experts, finds its greatest development in Australia. No tariff action of any consequence may be taken prior to investigation, report, and recommendation by the Tariff Board which may investigate on its own initiative as well as on application or request. Tariff boards or committees in the British Empire usually consist of three or five members chosen to represent industrial, commerical, and consuming interests; they are guided by the broad general policy of the administration; and present brief, authoritative reports of findings, with recommendations on rates. Tariff revision is usually a once-a-year matter. In at least two British areas studied, there is to be found specific consideration of consumers' interests, and provisions for limiting protection to efficient and appropriate industries.—Paul S. Peirce.

5558. DAWSON, W. HARBUTT. Ministerial responsibility. Fortnightly Rev. 125 (746) Feb. 1929: 158-169.—The old doctrine of ministerial responsibility has become a mere abstraction. The only penalty for ministerial blunders and abuses of power is the loss of office for a short time. The Government, not the Crown, is today the source of danger to public rights. Secret agreements prepared the way for the World War. No department of state advances the claim to freedom from parliamentary control so boldly as the Foreign Office. The principle should be enacted that agreements by Ministers without sanction by Parliament, imposing political obligations, should be regarded as offenses against the State, and as such, carry penalties.—W. Reed West.

5559. FIFOOT, C. H. S. The new constitutional

struggle. English Rev. 48(2) Feb. 1929: 146-157.— There is a parallel between the constitutional problems of the 17th and the 20th centuries which is closer than is good for the liberty of the individual subject. For the power of the single monarch there has been substituted the far more formidable strength of the modern bureaucracy, and it is only too unhappily true that "the new presbyter is but old priest writ large." The bureaucracy attempts to influence judicial decisions, to oust the jurisdiction of the courts, to legislate by orders outside the control of Parliament, to tax without consent and to imprison arbitrarily. To quote Eliot, "Unless these rights, these privileges, which made our fathers freemen be not the more carefully preserved, they will render us to posterity less free, less worthy than our fathers."—Paul Miller Cuncannon.

5560. SCHILLER, F. C. S. Eugenical reform of the House of Lords. Eugenics Rev. 20(4) Jan. 1929: 237-244.—The House of Commons is hopelessly incompetent, but the House of Lords is capable of scientific reform. Hereditary position is not altogether irrational, but certainly primogeniture is not the best system, for the ability in a stock does not necessarily concentrate in the eldest son. It is the stock, and not the person, which should be ennobled with a peerage. Succession should be by election of some member of the family (chosen on the basis of ability and achieve-ment) by an electorate consisting of the children, grandchildren, and possibly brothers and sisters of the last holder of the peerage. Such electorates of the House of Lords would not only carry social distinction but would soon come to be regarded as eugenical nobility. Perhaps only a third or half of the House of Lords should be thus provided, the remainder being Life Peers, distinguished for extraordinary service in

reers, distinguished for extraordinary service in various callings. The eugenical peerages should be endowed (by the family and its connections) to insure dignity and security.—R. E. Baber.

5561. UNSIGNED. The British Foreign Office.

Foreign Policy Assn. Infor. Service. 4 (24) Feb. 6, 1929: 457-476.—The organization and duties of the several departments of the Paritish Foreign Office. several departments of the British Foreign Office and Foreign Service, amalgamated into a single service, are set out in detail. Entrance into the Foreign Office is determined by competitive examinations of a general character, discussed in full. Promotion extends to the highest positions in the service; in the lower grades it is based upon seniority and in the higher upon the general impression of the man's worth formed by his superiors rather than upon detailed efficiency records. A high degree of stability of personnel has been attained. The principal criticisms of the Foreign Office are that the service is recruited from a single social class, that permanent officials exercise too much influence in the formulation of policy, and that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is overwhelmed with the burden of business. The relationship between the expert and the political amateur has not yet been worked out satis-

factorily.—Irvin Stewart.

ITALY

5562. MACARTNEY, MAXWELL H. H. The law on the Fascist Grand Council. Fortnightly Rev. 125 (745) Jan. 1, 1929: 43-54.—The statute recently passed through the Italian parliament realizes normally a fundamental conception of "totalitarian" Fascist theory and practice,—the merger of State, Government and Parky. There is no parky approximately approximate ment and Party. There is no party competition, and therefore Fascism's function of leadership and coordination of state activities is institutionalized. The Fascist dictator's responsibilities are supposed to be shared with a legal organ, and provision is thus made for continuity beyond the life of a single man. The head of the Govern-ment summons the Council, and determines its agenda.

Members are partly the holders of certain listed offices, partly persons deserving special honor for service rendered to the nation and the Fascist revolution, and partly persons temporarily included for the consideration of special matters in which they are individually expert; but all categories are subject to Mussolini's appointment and dismissal. The Council's "deliberative" duties relate to the selection of members of the new Chamber, the internal organization of the Party, and the appointment of the party Secretariat. Its "con-sultative" functions relate to all constitutional matters, including the Throne-its prerogatives and succession, the functioning of the head of the government, the Council itself, the Senate and Chamber, the organization of syndicates and corporations, and relations with the Holy See and with foreign countries. The authors of the law repel the widespread suggestion that this institution involves a diminution of the prestige of the Crown, for they insist that the King retains his ultimate power of decision, the Council having only contributed the advice, essentially political, of a body which presents the complete synthesis of all the forces of the Fascist regime. Nevertheless the charge seems well laid. A conflict between Crown and Council, since there is no appeal to the verdict of a general election, could end only in the abolition of one or the other. It would appear that Mussolini, notwithstanding erstwhile republican tendencies, has pledged unreserved Fascist support to the monarchy and the dynasty. But the responsibility for government policy and administration remains as before with the real head of the government, who is no more responsible to the Grand Council than to the Parliament of the nation.—H. R. Spencer.

MIDDLE EAST

5563. GANGULI, J. M. The case for an Indian mercantile marine. Modern Rev. 44 (3) Sep. 1928: 269-274.—The Indian legislature is considering a bill providing for the construction of an Indian mercantile marine, which is meeting governmental opposition. It calls for the progressive enforcement of a policy of reservation in India's coastal trade. Although it may be considered a "modest" bill, it has raised a storm of angry outbursts from the British shipping interests. India loses 50 crores of rupees each year, due to the foreign control of her coastal shipping. Any Indian enterprise which ventures to compete with British interests is strangled to death by the operation of the most pernicious system of deferred rebates and rate wars. Within the last 30 years about 20 Indian shipping companies have met untimely death due to the fact that the British companies have gone even to the limit of carrying free passengers.—Hemendra K. Rakhit.

5564. SINGH, BHUPINDER. The Indian Princes and the British empire. Nineteenth Century. 105 (624) Feb. 1929: 179–189.—The territory of the Indian States occupies nearly half the area of India proper. In their treaties with the British Crown, Indian Princes of these States are recognized as independent sovereigns; but the spirit of the treaty relationship is often violated by the encroachment of the government of India upon the rights and privileges of the Princes. They complain of the present system of interference in the internal affairs of their domains, and urge that their relationship is with the British Crown and not with any government of British India. It is suggested that the problem might be solved by the institution of some federal machinery which will bring about cooperation in matters of common concern between the two sides of India, the Indian States and British India.—
Sudhindra Bose.

5565. SINGH, ST. NIHAL. Anti-Indian moves in Ceylon. Modern Rev. 44(6) Dec. 1928: 621-630.—There is an agitation in Ceylon for the restriction of

immigration from India. The real purpose behind the anti-Indian agitation is political and has for its object the refusal of the franchise to non-Ceylonese. Early this year the Donoughmore Commission investigated the difficulties of government in Ceylon at the instance of the Colonial Office of London and rendered a report regarding the extension of the franchise. The Ceylon Legislative Council has proposed amendments to the recommendations contained in this report which would result in the disenfranchisement of Indian laborers. The President of the Ceylon National Congress has stated his objection to the enfranchisement of the Indian immigrant laborer. The Sinhalese planter-politicians keep the Indian laborer in a state of semi-slavery. The desire to exploit Indian labor, however, is indispensable to Ceylon. The Government and people of India should pay close attention to the present movement and enforce the rights of the Indian laborer in Ceylon.—C. M. Bishop.

POLAND

5566. STARZEWSKI, M. Gesetze und Verfassung in Polen. [Law and the constitution in Poland.] Zeitschr. f. Ostrecht. 3(1) Jan. 1929: 29-38.—The source of the formal legal hierarchy is positive law at the head of which is the constitution creating all conditions, relations and laws out of itself. Such is the accepted position of the Polish constitution, from which the anomalous situation arises that "no law is valid which is contrary to the present constitution or which violates its conclusions," but which permits no court or other organ of government to declare a law in conflict with the constitution or to change the constitution by legal means. The sejm, with the Senate, may interpret the constitution in the capacity of a constitutional lawmaking body, but both constitution-making and lawmaking are subject to definite conditions prescribed by the constitution limiting the power of the legislative body. While the sejm may execute the constitution. it has not the exclusive power to do so. Since no tribunal is created to pass upon the constitutionality of a law it follows that every official must decide it for himself, and the only sanction for a law is that those who execute it do not question it. The total result is that in the attempt to make the constitution secure, it has been made rigid and fragile. - Karl F. Geiser.

RUSSIA

5567. LIUBIMOV, N. Les finances et l'économie nationale de l'U.R.S.S. [Finance and national economy of the U.S.S.R.] Rev. Pol. et Parl. 138 (411) Feb. 10, 1929: 238-266.—This article contains information concerning Russian Soviet finance, the structure of the state budget, and compares last year's budget with that of the current year. The author examines the credits given by the state for the furthering of agriculture, industry, trade, commerce and transport, the construction of new homes, electrification, social institutions, etc. Official figures of the state budget given in the text disclose the fact that the Communist budget owes 50% of its income to indirect taxation, including revenue from state railways. (Liubimoff is the official representative of the Commissariat of Finance of Soviet Russia in Paris.)—S. P. Turin.

5568. SCHELER, MICAHEL B. The position of the Jews in Soviet Russia. Current Hist. 29 (5) Feb.

5568. SCHÉLER, MICAHEL B. The position of the Jews in Soviet Russia. Current Hist. 29 (5) Feb. 1929: 757-764.—The Jews in Russia had nothing under the Czarist regime and therefore had nothing to lose by the Revolution. Under the Soviet regime they have gained a freedom and a status not enjoyed since their exodus from their own homeland. Traces of anti-Semitism undoubtedly remain, but this feeling cannot be wiped out in a few years. The government has

discouraged it as much as possible. There has been no closing of synagogues or persecution of rabbis or dis-crimination against individuals for racial or religious reasons. On the contrary the government has made every effort to settle even the old Jews in agricultural colonies. In 1927 some 80,000 had been provided for in this way. The Jews are encouraged to organize their own minority groups, and in 1927 there were in Russia 153 Yiddish Soviets and one administrative re-gion in the Ukraine with Yiddish as the official language. At the same time there were 766 Yiddish schools in the Union. Jews have been going into industry in considerable numbers and every opportunity has been given them to rise in the professions and in the government services. With all this change there has gone a great growth of literature. In 1923 books published in Yiddish numbered 48, of which 156,000 copies were sold. In 1926 the figures were respectively 227 and 830,000. -W. L. Langer.

SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE

5569. LAROQUE, JEAN. La question Croate. [The Croatian question.] Grande Rev. 128 (12) Dec. 1928: 234-245.—Althoug Yugoslavia is a geographic unit, a thousand years of history, differing civilizations and religions, and divergent political and administrative traditions separate Serbs and Croats, with only linguistic and ethnic bonds as unifying factors. To avoid a dangerous dualism single-handed Serbian control was introduced after 1918, with deplorable fiscal, administrative and psychological results. Croatian opinion of all shades rallied instinctively around Stephen Raditch and the Croatian Republican Peasant Party as best embodying Croat ideals. The pact of national understanding, concluded in 1925 by Premier Pashitch and Raditch, was understood by the Serbs to mean Croat submission and by the Croats to promise constitutional decentralization. After brief and futile collaboration, the old feud was renewed, resulting in the assassination of the Croat deputies, including Raditch, in June, 1928, and the subsequent withdrawal of the Croats from the Skupshtina. Thereupon the Croat movement became separatist and pregnant with danger to the Yugoslav state. The monarch alone is able to strike a happy balance between the two peoples.—M. W. Graham.

5570. X-X. A Croat view of the Yugoslav crisis.

Slavonic & East European Rev. 7 (20) Jan. 1929: 304—

310.—A. I. Andrews.
5571. X. X. X. La crise de l'état Serbo-Croate-Slovene. [The crisis in Yugoslavia.] Monde Slave. 6(1) Jan. 1929: 1-20.—This crisis was due to the overdose of centralization meted out by the Vidov-Dan constitution, a centralization which paid scant attention to the individuality of the various divisions, whose history, general nature, and present interests are so diverse as to necessitate individual treatment. Both sides have been somewhat at fault; the Serb has been too arrogant, the Croat too jealously suspicious. There has been a lack of tact on all sides. The monarchy can save the situation by forcing a new constitution which will respect the individualism of the various "states." Corruption, inefficiency, and maddening delays must be reduced to a minumum.—Arthur I. Andrews.

SPAIN

5572. GRAHAM, MALBONE W., Jr. The Spanish Directory and the Constitution. Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev. 23 (1) Feb. 1929: 150-159.—The establishment of the Directory marked a return of the army to its traditional function of supporting the government of Spain, supplanting the local bossim, caciquismo, which had existed from 1874 to 1923. Of the reforms which the Directory instituted the most important was a new scheme of functional representation. The Government now proposes a modification of the suspended Constitution of 1876. A unicameral Cortes, selected by both direct and indirect election, as well as by appointment, would replace the present National Assembly. Geographic constituencies would choose 300 members, corporate interests 150, while royal appointment would add an undetermined number. Besides an advisory legislative function, the body would have powers of impeachment and interpellation. A "Council of the Kingdom" would not only advise the Government on legislative and administrative matters, but would also have high judicial duties. In order to prevent the ministerial instability of the pre-Directory period, the Government is to be granted a five-year mandate. The scheme approximates that of pre-War Germany.—Cortez A. M. Ewing.

UNITED STATES

5573. COLEGROVE, KENNETH. Expansion of the publications of the Department of State. Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev. 23(1) Feb. 1929: 69-77.—The chief official sources of information regarding foreign affairs in the United States are: the President's annual message, Foreign Relations, the Treaty Series, mimeographed press releases, the Register of the Department of State, the Diplomatic List and other lists, and occasional documents issued by the Department of State. In the past decade, publications of the latter category have been rare. The volumes of Foreign Relations are ten years behind date. In the opinion of many publicists, jurists and university professors, the Depart-ment does not publish as much material as a democratic government should furnish the public. Urgent requests for a more expansive policy of publication have come from the Second Conference of Teachers of International Law, the American Society of International Law, the Political Science Association and the Association of American Law Schools. As a result the Department of State has developed a somewhat enlarged publication program and Congress has been urged to make an appropriation of \$50,000 for this purpose. - Kenneth Colegrove.

5574. SAWYER, H. H. The presidential succession. Amer. Mercury. 16 (62) Feb. 1929: 129-135.— Congressional action should be taken to clarify several points relative to the presidential succession. Otherwise it might be difficult to determine what procedure to follow in case a cabinet officer succeeded to the Presidency, the President were unable to act, or the President-elect died before inauguration.—W. Brooke

5575. SCHMIDT, EMERSON P. Functional representation. Amer. Federationist. 36(1) Jan. 1929: 55-59.—The abundance of our material resources and the lag in the growth of our political institutions are advanced as explanations of the outstanding faults of our present system of representation. Territorial representation is still used even though it is not well suited to modern conditions. Outside of politics men are chosen on the basis of their ability to produce and to represent their group. The old fashioned "glad-handing" type of politician, often a lawyer, represents no one in a complex and heterogeneous community. In a craft the fact that a man's position depends largely upon his reputation with his fellows tends to attract the best man. If the representatives of different interests found in the modern lobby were given a legal standing and permitted to fight their struggles in the open, in accordance with the rules of order, we should have functional representation. This principle is already in use in making appointments to many government boards and commissions. It is also found in Europe, especially in Germany and Italy.—W. Brooke Graves.

5576. STONE, WILLIAM F. The administration of the Department of State: its organization and needs. Foreign Policy Assn. Infor. Service. Special Suppl. 3 Feb. 1929: 44 pp.—The present departmental organization is set out in detail. That organization, separate from the Foreign Service, operates under laws gov-erning all the other executive departments in Washington. It has not been properly classified and has suffered in consequence. Admission to the Foreign Service is chiefly by examination, but many important departmental posts are filled without examination. Salaries, particularly in the Department, are low, and promotion slow and uncertain. The use of efficiency records as a basis for promotion has proved unsatisfactory. Many of the divisions in the Department are undermanned. Appropriations have been woefully inadequate, the blame being divided between the Budget Bureau and the Department. The turnover in personnel is regrettably high; return of Foreign Service officers to the field adds to the high turnover. Publications have not been given their proper emphasis. The Foreign Service is in a relatively better position than the Department, but is operating with a personnel which is not large enough and is subjected to too many withdrawals for service in the Department. The system of promotion of Foreign Service officers has not worked well. Administration of the Department has only recently been centralized; that of the Foreign Service is still decentralized. Although the organization of the Department has been severely criticized and Congress has considered a number of plans for reorganization, the Department has not in recent years made a thorough survey of its needs or presented its own plan for reorganization.—Irvin Stewart.

5577. SUNDERLAND, EDSON R. The scope of judicial review. Michigan Law Rev. 27 (4) Feb. 1929: 416–437.—Efficient review systems for civil cases, where there is waiver of jury, cannot be found in the United States as a whole. The federal system, by authority of judicial interpretation, cannot permit appellate courts to render final and complete justice; the state systems are made efficient to render complete and final justice only by specific constitutional compulsion, since the judges balk at the proper means when fundamental law is not specific. The chief reason for failure to widen the scope of judicial review lies in the fact that the legal fraternity, steeped in the age-old common law proceeding in error, cannot see its way clear to introduce the Roman law system of appeals without crippling it with the limitations almost inherent in the common law: the prohibition of the review of findings of fact (the jury's domain) and the exclusion of new evidence or of new points not raised in the trial court. Why have not the civil courts profited by the procedure in equity?—J. P. Comer.

5578. UNSIGNED. The unit of sovereignty. Notre Dame Lawyer. 4(5) Feb. 1929: 283-307.—The reasons existing in 1787 for the establishment of a federal constitution are now obsolete. No one today thinks of his state as his fatherland. And the separate states are little more than geographical subdivisions of the United States. The maintenance of the federal system is costly; it brings about inefficient and extravagant government; and it results in unequal rights among the inhabitants of the several states. On the other hand, there are advantages to be gained through the establishment of a unitary government, i.e., the elimination of the assemblies of the 48 states and the cost of maintaining them; the abolition of the state system of courts which parallels that of the federal government; the uniform existence and application of laws of a general nature; a fairer distribution of representation in the law-making body; the revival of general interest in government through the simplification of our political

structure; and the concentration of attention upon a single government in the country.—J. M. Jacobson.

5579. WALLACE, B. B. The case for a flexible tariff. Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. 141 (230) Jan. 1929: 61-67.—Committee reports suggest that Congress may discard the whole idea of a flexible tariff because of criticisms of the existing system. It is important to remember that every feature of the present law might be changed, and yet the flexible principle be maintained on a different basis and with different machinery. The essence of a flexible system is provision for piece-meal changes in rates by some executive or administrative authority without the intervention of Congress. The arguments for such a system are: (1) continuous adjustment of rates in the light of economic changes is less disturbing to business than are sporadic recastings of the entire law; (2) Congress should be freed from the increasingly complex business of tariff making which crowds the legislative calendar, holds up revision urgently needed, and demands an encyclopedic knowledge not possessed by Congress; and (3) a legislative tariff is a political tariff, shaped by political pressure and characterized by too drastic changes and by provisions inconsistent with any given principle.— Paul S. Peirce.

STATE GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 5241, 5350, 5421, 5471, 5472, 5475-5480, 5483, 5484, 5486, 5488, 5513, 5519, 5639, 5650, 5671)

CANADA

5580. MACKENZIE, NORMAN. Constitutional questions in Nova Scotia: The Attorney-General of Nova Scotia v. the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia. Journal Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law. 11(1) Feb. 1929: 87-95.—From 1838 to 1928 a legislative council existed continuously in Nova Scotia as a body distinct from the executive council. It was an appointive body, customarily restricted to not more than 21 members, tenure being (until 1924) practically, though not legally, for life. Its consent was necessary for the enactment of any provincial legislation, though in 1924 its powers were restricted to a suspensive veto. It therefore frequently happened, especially after the introduction of responsible government and the formation of the present political parties, that this appointive house was able to override the wishes of the elected assembly. Repeated attempts to abolish the council were frustrated by the council itself. After several abortive references to law officers and courts in Canada, the stated case cited in the title was argued before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which decided, virtually, that the provincial ministry was able to appoint new councillors to any number and to dismiss councillors at will. Shortly thereafter (1928) the legislative council consented to a bill for its own abolition, and has now ceased to exist.—Morley Scott.

UNITED STATES

5581. HORMELL, ORREN C. State public utilities legislation, 1927. Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev. 23 (1) Feb. 1929: 106–111.—During 1927, the legislatures of 35 states of the United States enacted new public utilities laws or amended existing ones. They attacked the problem from four important angles: the exact nature of the public utilities commissions; the qualifications of the personnel of the commissions and technical staff; rules for rate making; and cooperation between the states and with the federal government. Thirteen states enacted laws applying to buses using the public highways, in most instances requiring that permits be obtained from the commission, and providing for supervision and inspection of the service. Several

states designated enterprises formerly regarded as private as "being affected with a public interest" (storage of cotton, building dams, etc.) and placed such under the commission. Additional powers granted in a few states include supervision of new construction and the sale of municipally owned plants. Little was done to better the personnel of the commissions. Four states enacted legislation making possible cooperation with other states and with the federal government.—

Wallace C. Murphy. 5582. GODSHALL, W. LEON. State constitutional development through amendment in 1927. Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev. 23 (1) Feb. 1929: 102-105.—In 1927 the greatest volume of state constitutional development took place in the Eastern part of the United States, particularly in New York, where a complete reorganization of the executive departments was consummated, executive and legislative salaries were increased, and a state budget system was introduced. The elective officers of the state were reduced to the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Comptroller, and Attorney-General. Practically all of the 28 amendments adopted by South Carolina increased the limit of the bonded indebtedness of the political subdivisions of the state. Far more interesting than the nature of the amendments is the requirement that proposals be submitted for the second time to the General Assembly after approval by the electorate. The wives and widows of veterans of the Civil War, resident in Virginia, are exempt from the state poll tax as a prerequisite to the right to register or vote. The same state changed its appropriation year to coincide with the fiscal year. The people of New Jersey authorized the enactment of zoning ordinances. The creation of metropolitan districts for the purpose of exercising the usual municipal functions was approved in Michigan. The tax provisions of Wisconsin relating to classification of forests and minerals were liberalized. In Oregon the constitutional discrimination against Negroes, Chinese and mulattees for purposes of the suffrage was repealed; registration becomes a necessary qualification for voting; and the process of information as a substitute for grand jury indictment in certain cases is legalized. California produced a bumper crop of amendments. A specific tax is levied upon carriers. The new buildings and equipment for the state University are provided for in a bond issue. Certain exemptions from taxation are made. Absentee voting is liberalized. The segregation in school districts is made possible through legislative action. A two-thirds vote of stock holders is required for any increase of stock or bonded indebtedness of corporations. A similar proportion of voters must assent to propositions for indebtedness by political subdivisions. Non-partisan candidates may be elected at primaries upon receiving a majority of the votes cast thereat. Provision is made for the temporary transfer of funds of political subdivisions to save interest charges on borrowed money. A judicial council of 11 judges is created, under the chairmanship of the chief justice, to regulate court procedure and practice and to assign judges to congested calendars or to vacant posts. Legislative reapportionment is prescribed immediately following each census, under the supervision of a designated reapportionment commission. ment of the votes for and against each of the adopted

constitutional amendments herein mentioned is given in the survey.)—W. Leon Godshall.

5583. HISCOCK, FRANK H. The Court of Appeals of New York: some features of its organization and work. Cornell Law Quart. 14 (2) Feb. 1929: 131–140.—The present Court of Appeals of New York, established in 1870, has been strengthened by the addition of the appointive principle to the elective method provided in the constitution. This feature is made use of by the authority given the governor to make tem-

porary appointments to the court to relieve congestion. Such appointments are made on the certification of the court itself. Then, when vacancies occur in the regular membership, the political parties almost always nominate those who have had experience as temporary appointive members. Election of judges, furthermore, has spared the court much popular criticism such as came to the United States Supreme Court in its early history. The fact that the court does not sit in two divisions has made for continuity in its decisions and has tended to discourage the development of "specialists" on the bench. This latter condition has also been aided by the custom and practice in the court of having the judges take the cases in rotation rather than by having the chief judge make the assignments to the judges. Litigants have a right to expect independent judgments from the court rather than the peculiar slant of a specialist. Oral arguments

before the court are encouraged within reasonable limits.—Wallace C. Murphy.

5584. MEDINA, HAROLD R. Shall New York surrender leadership in procedural reform? Columbia Law Rev. 29 (2) Feb. 1929: 158-178.—During the last three quarters of a century the state of New York has been the leader of procedural reform in the United States. Experience is pointing out the need of further reform, if we are to build a system so arranged and so elastic as to facilitate the dispatch of the business of the courts. While the refusal of the practicing lawyer and the law school to give proper attention to existing procedure and its shortcomings is a grave handicap to reform, it is evident that the profession is sympathetic towards efforts to make court procedure more adapted to present and future needs. Some phases of procedure which seem to require immediate reconsideration are: the rules affecting joinder of causes of action; the pro-visional remedy of the order of arrest and the final remedy of body execution; the body of rules applicable to trial practice, particularly the making of various motions and objections and the noting of exceptions; jury trial and the use of the jury in trials in law and in equity; practice motions relating to the form of the pleadings, bills of particulars, examinations before trial and so on; and the rules now in use relative to verification of pleadings in certain courts of the state.—Charles S. Hyneman

5585. STAYTON, ROBERT W. Jurisdiction of Texas Supreme Court. Texas Law Rev. 7(1) Dec. 1928: 15-125.—This is a discussion based upon the state law as amended in 1927, as to whether a refusal by the Supreme Court of a writ of error has the effect of an approval of the principles of law as declared and determined in the opinion of the Court of Civil Appeals. The conclusions of the author are that the Act of 1927, amending the earlier law, has in most respects left the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court unchanged. Certain technical benefits of the law are summarized in the conclusion.—W. Brooke Graves.

5586. STRAYER, GEORGE D. The financing of public education. Univ. North Carolina Extension Bull. 8(6) Nov. 16, 1928: 82-107.—Expenditures for public education in the United States have increased the control of the Carolina and from \$500,000,000 in 1910 to \$2,000,000,000 in 1926. Making allowance for increased population and changes in the purchasing power of money, the apparent increase for this period is still 180%. There is every indication that increases will continue in the future. The 1926 expenditures, however, amounted to only 2.25% of national income. It is important, not to reduce such expenditure, but to "equalize educational opportunity" through state support of a minimum program of education, insuring a uniform minimum standard throughout Such increased state aid should be accompanied by strong state departments of education. Strayer's recommendations are followed by accounts of state school support in Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama by the state superintendents of education of those states.—Mabel Newcomer.

5587. UNSIGNED. Reversals in Illinois criminal cases. Harvard Law Rev. 42 (4) Feb. 1929: 566-570. An investigation of the reversal on appeal of criminal convictions in Illinois, discloses that ordinarily the responsibility for the different finding in the court below and on appeal is not due to a failing of the higher court. The conduct of prosecutors and trial judges has often been lawless; witnesses have been examined in a hostile manner; and questions put with an intention to prejudice the jury. A reading of recent cases creates a doubt whether it is desirable to grant more power to the type of judge who now occupies the trial bench. Probably the predominant cause of inefficient criminal justice is the close alliance between the prosecutor's office and the

politicians.—Charles S. Hyneman.

5588. UNSIGNED. Summary judgment procedure.

Jour. Amer. Judicat. Soc. 12 (5) Feb. 1929: 152-153,
157.—The Connecticut bench and bar have demonstrated by the connecticut by the connecticut by the connecticut by the connecticut strated the value of modern judicial machinery in working out a rule to reduce delay and pettifogging in civil cases. The text of the rule which has been adopted in Connecticut is given in the article.—Agnes Thornton.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 5510, 5638, 5656, 5663, 5665, 5667, 5669, 5672, 5674)

GERMANY

5589. RIENHARDT. Die neue Gemeindeordnung in Württemberg. [The new municipal government act in Württemberg.] Zeitschr. f. Kommunalwirtsch. 19 (3) Feb. 10, 1929: 132–140.—The cabinet of Württemberg has recently submitted to the state legislature the draft of a new municipal government act which is primarily a codification of the existing law and, therefore, contains no fundamental innovations but rather improvements in phraseology and details. In general, the proposed statute has been well received although a number of cities desire a greater sphere of local autonomy and municipal officials are opposed to being deprived of their

which employs them.—R. H. Wells.

5590. SCHMIDT, PAUL FERDINAND. Probleme der Weltstadt Berlin. [The problems of the metropolitan city of Berlin.] Sozial. Monatsh. 68(1) Feb. 1929: 136-140.—Since 1870 Berlin has had a tremendous growth of population and increase of territory by annexation but without having been controlled by any well-defined plan or policy. Unlike Paris, Berlin in its greatest era of expansion did not have an opportunity to develop into a city which would attract tourists from all over the world. Various plans have been proposed by outstanding architects and experts for the purpose of remedying the mistakes of the past. Recently enlightened public opinion has been aroused against a project the realization of which would permanently thwart any possibility for the beautification and improvement of the city. The project consists of a plan for the erection of a Reichstag office building which would not only destroy the harmony of the "Square of the Republic" but stand in the way of beautification of an important part of the capital.—B. W. Maxwell.

GREAT BRITAIN

5591. COX, H. The London County Council and town planning. Ann. Collective Econ. 4(3) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 312-324.—Legislation in Great Britain with respect to town planning has been consolidated in the Town Planning Act of 1925. Resolutions of the Council

are to show the unbuilt area to be developed as well as the improved area which is to be still further developed. Preparation of the preliminary statement of proposal for development is to include the advertising of the proposed changes in order that objection or approval may be made before the Council as the town planning authority. The draft scheme is to embody the preliminary plan as modified and is given publicity within one year after the preliminary announcement. The adoption by the Council of the final scheme with or without change takes place within six months after its publication. These various steps at considerable intervals are to give the interested parties opportunity to protect themselves and secure proper payment for damages suffered.—Howard D. Dozier.
5592. WARBURG, OSCAR. Some problems of

London government to-day. Public Admin. 7(1) Jan. 1929: 20-29.—The administrative problems facing metropolitan London are of three types: (1) the division of services between the London County Council and the metropolitan boroughs, (2) the relations between the Council and the urban areas outside its limits, and (3) the relations between the various governmental bodies and voluntary agencies. Under (1), if the London County Council takes over the poor relief administration, it would like to transfer certain other powers to the boroughs. Under (2) difficulties are outlined which have arisen in housing, refuse disposal, main drainage, flood control, and traffic and transpor-tation. For the last named the proposal is made that a single supervising authority be given control over rates and services. Under (3) the relations now existing are outlined and further developments recommended.— Ernest S. Griffith.

UNITED STATES

5593. EGGER, ROWLAND A. City-county consolidation in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev. 23 (1) Feb. 1929: 121-123.—Rowland A.

5594. TOMPKINS, RAYMOND F. Are we solving the traffic problem? Amer. Mercury. 16 (62) Feb. 1929: 153-162.—The street traffic problem is not being solved. At the rate traffic is increasing, most reports are worthless six months after publication. The public is cynical because of costly and bizarre recommendations that have been tried with little relief. The result of the intricate calculations comprising the usual report is merely some simple rule which citizens have no compunction in denouncing and which often finds no place in legislation. The important question of parking has two divergent methods of approach: one supported by storekeepers, merchants and automobile trade associations demanding no parking restrictions, the other, by street railway and bus transportation companies urging the abolition of parking in crowded city streets. Most surveys dodge the point, but there will be no real solution of the local problem, nor the possibility of a uniform code such as the Hoover Model Municipal Traffic Ordinance until it is settled. All efforts to settle the traffic question precipitately (except in Chicago where parking was outlawed over night) have been failures.—J. F. Sly.

5595. UNSIGNED. Building up a municipal personnel system: 3. Detroit. Pub. Personnel Studies. 7(1) Jan. 1929: 2-7.—Mildred B. Palmer.
5596. WILSON, RUSSELL. Our American mayors: xv. Murray Seasongood of Cincinnati. Natl. Municipal Rev. (2) Feb. 1929: 68-75.—An account of the art played by Murray Seasongood in the civic of the part played by Murray Seasongood in the civic renaissance of Cincinnati. - Harvey Walker.

5597. YOUNG, INA V. Some aspects of municipal finance in North Carolina. Univ. North Carolina Extension Bull. 8 (8) Dec. 1928: 108-115.—A comparative

study of 65 North Carolina municipalities of between 1000 and 2000 population and seven cities with a population in excess of 25,000 population shows that the average per capita cost of government is \$45 in the towns and \$125 in the cities. The largest item of expenditure in the towns is usually for streets and sidewalks, although debt service absorbs 35% of the whole. Budget procedure in the towns is careless. Many towns have large loans for current expenses still outstanding at the end of the year. Others have equally large surpluses. Uncollected taxes are large. Sinking funds are small or non-existent. A number of towns exceed the tax and debt limits, either by obtaining special acts of the legislature or through failure to observe the law. Debts are large, running as high, in one instance as 32% of the assessed value of taxable property.—

Mabel Newcomer.

RURAL AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT

(See also Entry 5479, 5480, 5481, 5485)

GERMANY

5598. KOTTENBERG. Probleme der Landkreisreform. [Problems in the reform of the rural county.] Zeitschr. f. Kommunalwirtsch. 19 (2) Jan. 25, 1929: 83-87.—Plans to strengthen the powers of Prussian rural counties (Landkreise) are opposed by the two Prussian associations of towns and by the Federal League of Cities (Reichstädtebund). The essence of the new plans is that the rural county should be allowed to determine its own sphere of local autonomy, irrespective of and even at the expense of the sphere of municipal autonomy. Such a step would be an invasion of the home rule of towns and cities, an invasion which would not be mitigated by imposing certain restrictions upon the county's authority in favor of municipalities. This is clearly shown by the text of the county government bill submitted to the Prussian Council of State in 1923 but not acted upon. If a new county government bill is to be adopted in the near future, it should adequately safeguard the rights of small cities (the larger cities are already separated from the counties and rank as city-counties) and towns against any unlimited power (Kompetenz-Kompetenz) of the counties to define the sphere of county home rule.—R. H. Wells.

GREAT BRITAIN

5599. ADMINISTRATOR. The bill for the reform of local government. English Rev. (242) Jan. 1929: 38–48.—The bill for the reform of local government contains 115 clauses and is very complex and technical, covering such matters as the Poor Law; registration of births, deaths and marriages; roads and town planning; rating and valuation; exchequer grants and other financial provisions; property liabilities; and miscellaneous provisions. The purposes of the bill may be summarized as (a) de-rating agricultural land and buildings entirely and industrial hereditaments to the extent of 75%; (b) transferring the administration of the Poor Law from the guardians to the county and county borough councils; (c) transferring the maintenance of all roads in rural districts from the rural district councils to the county council, and of all classified roads in urban districts and non-county boroughs from those authorities to the county council; (d) effecting other minor administrative changes; and (e) withdrawing assigned revenues and certain percentage grants now made to county councils, county boroughs, non-county boroughs and urban and rural district councils, and substituting a new block grant to county councils and county boroughs calculated on a very complicated formula and payment therefrom of fixed grants to non-county boroughs and urban districts, estimated at 30d. per head of population. The bill, with the exception of the financial provisions, meets with very general approval. The financial scheme, however, is a complete upheaval of the existing grant arrangements, and the substitution of fantastic provisions for so-called block grants, to be distributed on entirely new and untried principles, with little regard to actual expenditure except in the transitional period during which temporary arrangements are to disguise and postpone the burden of increased rates which will inevitably be thrown upon large sections of ordinary ratepayers throughout the country without apparent rhyme or reason.—Paul Miller Cuncannon.

UNITED STATES

5600. CUNCANNON, PAUL M. The new charter of Alameda County, California. Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev. 23 (1) Feb. 1929: 124-131.—Alameda County is as diversified in its area, its industries, and its various units of local government as any region on this continent. On January 18, 1927, Alameda filed a new charter with the Secretary of State at Sacramento. This charter was framed by the citizens of the county in pursuance of authority granted by the state constitu-tion to the counties of California to prepare charters. Under the charter the elective county officers are the members of the board of supervisors, the auditor, assessor, district attorney, sheriff, superintendent of schools and county treasurer. The appointive officers are the members of the board of education, members of the board of law library trustees, members of the civil service commission, the coroner, the county clerk, fish and game warden, health officer, horticultural commissioner, license collector, livestock inspector, members of the probation committee, probation officer, public administrator, public defender, purchasing agent, recorder, surveyor and tax collector. The chief governing body of the county is a board of five supervisors elected from districts. Here we have the unique California type of a small board of supervisors elected by districts. The salary of each supervisor is \$350 per month. The chairman is merely primus inter pares. The board is authorized to appoint all non-elective officers, manage the business of the county and prepare the budget. One of the most interesting things in the the budget. One of the most interesting things in the charter is its provision for the office of public defender. The county has a civil service system and the charter provides for the recall of any elective or appointive officer.—Paul M. Cuncannon.

5601. PATE, JAMES E. Recent proposals for reorganizing county government in Virginia. Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev. 23 (1) Feb. 1929: 131-138.—The recent report of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research on County Government in Virginia is a severe arraignment of the system of county government in that state. Necessary and needed changes are recommended; centralization of authority and responsibility is the dominant feature of these recommendations. Greater state control over county government and centralization of authority within the county are suggested changes to remedy existing defects. Two measures were passed at the 1928 session of the Virginia legislature based upon the report.—Charles M. Kneier.

DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 4874, 4880, 5021, 5098, 5700, 5778, 5788)

FRANCE

5602. AUBIER. L'armée noire et le Transafricain. [The French native army and the trans-African railway

project.] Rev. Indigène. 23 (236-237) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 161-166; 23 (238-239) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 197-200.— To maintain herself as a world power France has become dependent upon her black army, recruited and drilled in north, west, and central Africa. It is essential, therefore, that they be made as readily available as possible, for the speed with which troops can be massed along a battle front is frequently the determining factor in bringing victory. In the past, troops, have been slowly moved by ship, since the Sahara was thought to be impassable. This is no longer true, since automobile caravans cross it at every season, and regular airplane service has been established. But neither of these means is practical in the transportation of an army, so that one of the main arguments adduced for linking north and central Africa by rail is that this will greatly speed up troop movements. Two lines are now being projected, one running from the Mediterranean to Timbuktu, the other running from the latter city west to St. Louis or Dakar. Such strategic lines would make it possible to hurl with great dispatch no less than 200,000 blacks against any enemy which might appear. And, incidentally, the economic development of the regions traversed would be fostered by the access to old world markets.—

Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

5603. LABONNE, ROGER. Grandeur et servitudes Marocaines. II. L'arabisation, l'Islamisme, la colonisation. Correspondant. 314(1591) Jan. 10, 1929: 75–105.—Since 1912, the date of their Moroccan protectorate, the French have apparently made a much more complete conquest of the country than was achieved either by the Romans or the Arabs. A body of Berber tribes, inhabiting the high valleys of the Atlas range, still represent an element "unsubmitted" to either French diplomacy or arms. This article discusses the inconveniences of this incomplete pacification: the obstacle it raises to the development of hydraulic power; the irritation it creates among French colonists desirous of bringing into profit the unutilized riches of the country; and the danger of leaving active these cells of opposition and disaffection. Patience and deliberation have characterized French progress in Morocco, but these very qualities, admirable in themselves, produce results of insecurity. Furthermore, French respect shown for the institutions of Islam, the great pains taken to defend the rights of the native to his religious belief and its expressions, stand in the way of the achievement of the great social objective-the diffusion of French culture, French speech, French ideals. An interesting passage discusses the impression which Mohammedan culture makes upon nature, particularly the destruction of forests, the dessication of the land, amounting almost to a preference for isolated oases instead of regions of continuous fertility. Such effects stand in the way of the realization by the French race of a field of colonial expansion. Is this expansion realizable in Morocco, if complete toleration is given to the preferences of the indigenes? Such are some of the "servitudes" resting upon the administration of a kingdom notable for the "grandeur" of its past, and for its perpetuation of the most striking aspects of

Islam in Africa.—David P. Barrows.

5604. LORIN, HENRI. Comment se pose aujourd' hui la question du Transsaharien. [The present status of the trans-Saharan railway project.] Séances et Travaux Acad. Sci. Morales et Pol. Nov.-Dec. 1928: 421-435.—Half a century ago in 1879, de Freycinet, then Minister of Public Works, sought and secured a parliamentary grant for surveying a railroad route across the Sahara from the upper valley of the Senegal in order to link up the slowly developing colonies of French West Africa with Algeria. But after the massacre of the Flatters group in 1881 the project was dropped for 26 years, and it was not until the meeting near

Lake Tchad of the Foureau-Lamy mission, at the turn of the century, that popular interest was again evinced in the de Freycinet enterprise. By 1914 conditions had become very favorable. The entire country had been thoroughly explored, the natives subdued, and a body of experts had been sent out to study the situation on the ground. The War unhappily temporarily delayed progress, but the subsequent economic upheaval has demonstrated the tremendous need for quick communication between the industrial motherland and the sources of raw supplies within her own empire. The unparalleled development of the automobile and airplane has greatly facilitated construction work. Sufficient capital could be secured at home and in foreign lands which might well be put to use here. It is hoped that the new official inquiry, authorized by the law of July, 1928, will finally lead to a realization of de Freveinet's dream.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

hoped that the new official inquiry, authorized by the law of July, 1928, will finally lead to a realization of de Freycinet's dream.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

5005. PROBST, J.-H. Réflexions sur la représentation des indigenes algériens au Parlement. [Reflections upon granting parliamentary representation to the indigenous element in Algeria.] Rev. Indigène. 24 (240-241) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 8-12.—A project to give the indigenous Mohammedan element in Algeria representation in the national legislature of France in return for its loyalty in the late War is now receiving serious consideration. The proposal is fundamentally unsound and can be adopted only at great peril to French institutions. The natives can, if they wish, become French citizens upon easy terms and, as such, can have a voice in the choosing of Algerian representatives. If they persist in maintaining their tribal organization and do not assume the duties of citizenship, they cannot expect its privileges any more than can the American Indians on government reservations. A primary principle of government in France today is the complete separation of church and state. Parliament is wholly neutral on the matter of religion, and it is as illogical as it is dangerous to propose that any faith as such be given representation.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

5606. TARDIEU, ANDRÉ. L'accession aux droits politiques des indigènes d'Algérie et de Tunisie. [The granting of political representation to the native tribesmen of Algeria and Tunis.] Rev. Indigène. 24 (240–241) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 2-7.—The Mohammedan residents of Algeria and Tunis responded nobly to the mother country's call during the late War. They were rewarded by the passage of a law in 1919 offering the right of citizenship with all its privileges and duties, to such as would forsake their tribal habits of life. This would make it possible to deal with them as individuals, after the western fashion. But few, in the aggregate, have availed themselves of the opportunity because of their wish to retain their interest in tribal lands, hence there are at present some 5,000,000 as devoid of representation as are the American Indians dwelling on the reservations. This has not seemed just, and there has been considerable agitation for granting them a voice in the French parliament not later than 1930, the centenary of the opening of the war of conquest. Fundamental issues are involved, and the commission created for the purpose is to make a thorough study of the matter.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

GREAT BRITAIN

5607. SOMERVILLE, A. A. et al. The Parliamentary visit to Tanganyika, 1928. Jour. African Soc. 28 (110) Jan. 1929: 122-148.—Four members of the House of Commons, Somerville, Ramsden, Paling, and Morris, visited Tanganyika last year as representatives of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, in order to obtain first hand knowledge of existing conditions. Dundas, local

secretary for native affairs, acted as their guide during the course of a 4000 mile tour through the country. Real peace was found to be prevailing for the first time in three countries. The revenue and trade have nearly trebled since 1923 and economic development is well under way. But Tanganyika remains a frontier region, confronted by many and grave problems. The natives outnumber the settlers 260 to 1, and immigration and investments have been checked by uncertainty as to what the mandate system may lead. The tsetse fly has caused much havoc, schools are almost non-existent, transportation facilities are rudimentary, and new-comers complain that the natives' interests are so zealously guarded that they themselves can operate only under the greatest handicaps. No land can be purchased, leases can run for but 99 years; the rent is determined by bidding and is subject to alteration every 20 years; no non-native can acquire a right of occupancy to more than 5,000 acres in one locality; such rights cannot be transferred; and leased lands cannot be held in reserve, but must be promptly developed. Since no recruiting of native labor is permitted, wages are high. The blacks, furthermore, are ruled indirectly, through their chiefs. They are permitted to administer their own affairs in accordance with their own tribal laws, all of which serves to conciliate them, but tends to keep out settlers. The home government has thought too much of the Africans and not enough of the whites who seek to make the mandated territory their home. As for the much mooted federation of all British holdings in East Africa, the British in Tanganyika favor it, but the Germans and Hindus there oppose it.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

ITALY

5608. CHAVANNES, P. BERNE de. La politique coloniale de François Crispi. [Francesco Crispi's colonial policy.] Afrique Française. 39 (1) Jan. 1929: 21-22.—This great Italian imperialist is the central figure of a new book, Colonial Italy and Francesco Crispi, written by his nephew and long time personal secretary, T. Palamenghi-Crispi, already well known as the author of several volumes in the colonial field. The work is enjoying enormous popularity, as its hero's ambitious projects were very like Mussolini's of today. While containing many hitherto unpublished documents and letters, the biography is grievously marred by its panegyrical tone and the rancor against France, engendered by the Tunisian affair, which is evident throughout. Even at this late date, France is called upon to cede a portion of the protectorate to Italy on the grounds that territorial propinquity gives the latter peculiar interests, and that national population pressure and the need for raw materials demand it. That view cannot, however, be supported, as Italy already has far more territory than she is able to exploit properly.— Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

UNITED STATES

5609. UNSIGNED. The problem of Porto Rico. Foreign Policy Assn. Information Service. 4 (23) Jan. 18, 1929: 437-456.—A well-organized and fully documented review of present day political and economic conditions in Porto Rico. The contribution lies in bringing together and organizing the material. A carefully selected bibliography is appended.—I. L. Pollock.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 5021, 5043, 5088, 5424, 5458, 5497, 5569, 5579, 5694, 5707, 5710, 5724, 5779, 5844)

FAR EAST

5610. HIGH, STANLEY. Is Japan going democratic? Harper's Mag. 158 (944) Jan. 1929: 218-225.—America looks upon Japan as chauvinistic, but is this longer justifiable? The obstacles to democracy in Japan have been Shintoism, Bushido, and bureaucracy. Modern education—schools, universities, bookstalls, and the press—and industrialism with a growing labor movement have resulted in bringing in universal manhood suffrage. Woman's suffrage is apparently on the way. It appears that a democratic Japan has begun to emerge.—H. F. Mac Nair.

5611. MENCIUS, JUNIOR. The Soviets and China. English Rev. 48(2) Feb. 1929: 168-177.—The Russians established themselves strongly in the good graces of the Nationalists in 1922-23 by promising Sun Yat Sen munitions with which to drive out the western powers in return for sympathy with Bolshevist principles and an opportunity to join hands with China to establish Pan-Asiatic world dominance. Russian penetration was rapid and effective, and no less than 20,000 Chinese-speaking Bolshevist agents were in China at the beginning of 1925. Soviet propaganda is held partially responsible for the anti-foreign riots, particularly in the fomenting of violence against the British. With the check to Bolshevist influence in 1927, Chen, Borodin and Co. shifted their base to Moscow, chose Feng as the best bet for the Russians, and allowed him to establish himself strongly on the principles of Sun Yat Sen, while his wife and children were

kept in Russia to make sure there would be no betrayal against them as there had been against everyone else with whom Feng had aligned himself. Feng is the only large factor in the situation to-day; Chiang Kai-shek has proved himself incompetent and helpless. Bolshevist influence did not leave China with the departure of Borodin; tactics were merely changed—the Bolshevists wish to let Feng drive out the foreigners, and then they "hope that the road will be open through Mongolia and Manchuria, with or without the aid of Feng, and that Russian influence will come into its own this year (1929) and make of China, Siberia, and Russia one conglomerate whole which shall be able to dictate to the world." Only a Dawes plan for China can save her from Russian domination.—Luther H. Evans.

GERMANY

5612. GAVIT, JOHN PALMER. Through the Brandenburger Tor. Survey Graphic. 61 (9) Feb. 1929: 541–545; 614–622.—Germany is a middle class republic with tendencies toward the Left. There is little likelihood of a monarchist restoration. The Nationalists lost heavily in the last Reichstag elections while the Social Democrats made decided gains. There is, however, an aggressive Fascist movement, and under the provisions of the Weimar Constitution granting the president power to suspend fundamental rights there would seem to be opportunity for a coup by an unscrupulous president. But there is no Mussolini in sight. The Social Democrats correspond to progressives in other countries. Though there is bitter antagonism between them and the Communists, the strength of both lies in the labor vote. Together they cast 42% of the votes in the last Reichstag election. When the liberals in the other parties are added a majority against

Fascism or monarchy appears. In the labor trouble among the iron and steel workers in the Ruhr the government took the side of labor. The idea of individual bargaining is no longer held. Minimum wages are fixed under government supervision; unemployment insurance is provided by compulsory contributions from the government. Thus the power of taxation is back of the scheme. In spite of enormous handicaps the German economic structure is being restored. Economic restoration does not mean war; Germany

the German economic structure is being restored. Economic restoration does not mean war; Germany desires peace.—E. D. Graper.

5613. HELLPACH, WILLI. Hazards of the democracy. Survey Graphic. 61 (9) Feb. 1929: 548-550.—Germany in 1918-1919 had to choose between constitutional democracy and bolshevism. The Social Democratic and the Center parties preferred the former. The greatest danger today is that the people may again become indifferent to government. If that should happen, not dictatorship but bureacracy would probably result because the Germans like to confide in officials. Permanent officials are seldom good politicians, but Germany in order to prosper economically needs above all things wise political policies. One section of German youth is definitely anti-democratic; another section is Communist; a third is against "partyism" and idealizes "the people's state" of von Stein; but much the largest section is democratic, not necessarily socialistic, but committed to the idea that merely formal democracy must not in fact cloak actual plutocracy. No group of German youth will favor the substitution of plutocracy for the old nobility. German democracy will grow in vitality if other nations permit. The German people are willing to work but only on condition that their labor will get them out of the morass. He who tries to keep Germany unfree and weak sponsors a revolution. Young Germany desires no wars; it is largely pacifist and committed to international cooperation; but it demands mutuality.—E. D. Graper.

5614. JÄCKH, ERNST. The spirit of the new Germany. Survey Graphic. 61 (9) Feb. 1929: 551-553.

Germany. Survey Graphic. 61 (9) Feb. 1929: 551-555.

—The Weimar constitution embodies the liberal spirit of the South German states so long restrained by Prussia under the control of barons, the military caste, and the bureaucracy. Now Prussia is the stronghold of democracy and socialism. Its cabinet is Socialist and Democratic. Democratic parliamentarism was established under the leadership of Ebert who turned the working classes away from the class struggle and marshalled them in a party for the establishment of the new democratic parliamentary republic. President von Hindenburg by his exemplary behavior has strengthened the present order. The People's party and even the Nationalists now support the constitution. Only the extreme right and the Communists seek its overthrow. The real problem today is the struggle between capital and labor. The new Germany will recognize the claims of labor. The new spirit of Germany has two root systems: one realistic, the other idealistic. Germany in the center of Europe is without safe boundaries, without armaments or alliances, and without economic self-sufficiency. Realism dictates peaceful cooperation with other peoples. The idealism of Kant, Leibnitz, and the "Forty-eighters" demands

the same policy.—E. D. Graper.

5615. JUCHACZ, MARIE; MATZ, E.; and DÖNK-HOFF, MARTHA. Die politische Erziehung der Frau in der sozialdemokratischen Parteien,—in der deutschen Volkspartei,—in der deutschen demokratischen Partei. [The political education of women in the Social-Democratic party,—in the German Popular party,—in the German Democratic party.] Frau. (5) Feb. 1929: 262-270.—The German Social-Democratic party remains traditionalist in matters of woman's political education. Cultural, social, philanthropic and municipal problems are the basis of this formation.

Many lectures are given each year in every district to encourage political intelligence among women. The "Populist" party has a tendency toward the past, at the same time foreseeing an evolution which has gradually been prepared by propagandists of both sexes. It has a special paper, Die Frauenrundschau, for women's political education. The German Democratic party seeks an extension of the sense of social interdependence between men and women, called to coperation in politics.—G. L. Dunrat.

operation in politics.—G. L. Duprat.

5616. SAENGER, SAMUEL. Gedanken eines Zivilisten. [Thoughts of a civilian.] Neue Rundsch. 2 Feb. 1929: 273-281.—The committee of the German Social Democratic Party appointed to outline a socialistic program of defense suggests a middle course between those socialists who favor von Seeckt's extensive program of defense in the face of present international uncertainties and those who oppose all concessions to the militarist and who consider an army to be the instrument of the ruling class. The committee stresses disarmament and arbitration, but fails to take proper account of the fact that in modern wars laboratories and industries are of increasing importance as compared with armies and navies. In fact it is hard to say in this day just what is the meaning of disarmament. Equally questionable is the committee's emphasis upon the humanizing of war; for a modern war can be neither humanized nor heroized. The committee seemed generally to be under the influence of von Seeckt, who, reared in the barrack and officer-caste spirit of the old militarism, cannot grasp the new order of things in the national and in the international realm.—Charles A. Timm.

ITALY

5617. BARNES, J. S. Fascism. Natl. Rev. (552) Feb. 1929: 845-852.—Far from being a purely Italian product, Fascism is "but one symptom of a general revolt throughout Europe against the ideologies of popular sovereignty and doctrinaire liberalism" resulting in a party system which is only another name for disguised class warfare. The growth of Guild Socialism and the cooperative movement and the decadence of the Liberal party are symptoms of the same revolt in Britain. A better understanding of the true nature of Fascism among Englishmen will lead to the acceptance of a formula adequate for the building up of a more truly representative system of government. Far from being foreign to the English nature and tradition, the underlying ideas of Fascism—its ideals of equal opportunity, its realism and common sense, and its real democracy—are in fact congenial. Their final acceptance by Englishmen will lead to the abolition of destitution and class and sectional warfare which are at bottom based upon a materialistic philosophy of the social good—Lane W. Lancaster.

social good.—Lane W. Lancaster.

5618. GALLENGA, ROMEO. L'autobiografia del duce. [Il Duce's autobiography.] Nuova Antología.
64 (1363) Jan. 1, 1929: 51-60.—Although published in English and in French, the autobiography has not yet appeared in Italian. It is of value to foreigners as a history of the genesis and development of Fascism.—

5619. SCHMITT, CARL. Wesen und Werden des fascistischen Staates. Schmollers Jahrb. 53(1) Feb. 1929: 107-113.—The electoral law of 1928 is not undemocratic. It is better to have a list of parliamentary deputies which is openly proposed by the government for the voters to accept than a representation which is nominated in fragments by anonymous cliques and interested groups, and voted into office by selfish, irresponsible voters, the sum total of whose self-directed, private-minded political action is not a nation's will but the disintegration of the sovereign

state. On the point of corporativism, while liberalism would leave the state neutral, helplessly looking on as capital and labor contest the field, Fascism makes the state a Higher Third, relying for its power to control the making and executing of decisions, upon a variety of elements, not the least of which is the leader's individual energy. When he is gone, Schmitt holds that Mussolini's apparatus will tend in the long run to serve not the capitalistic interest of the employers but the socialistic interests of the laborers. (This is a review Beckerath's book of the same name.)—H. R. Spencer.

beckerath's book of the same name.)—H. K. Spencer. 5620. SPENCER, HENRY R. Political development in Italy. Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev. 23(1) Feb. 1929: 139–149.—Intransigent absolutism is the aim of all developments during 1928. Mussolini rearranged his ministry in July, Volpi and Fedele withdrawing. New Fascist personnel was experimentally introduced to the responsibilities of expertion pages 18. the responsibilities of executive power to the extent of two ministers and eight new under-secretaries. There is a somewhat detailed description of the schemes for a corporative chamber of deputies, and for the Fascist party Grand Council, incorporated with explicit prero-gatives into the legal constitution, and purporting to provide for a Fascist continuity independent of Mussolini's person. Notwithstanding hopes, fears, and threats in church-state relations, 1928 saw the Roman question still unsolved, the Fascist absolutism solicitous

question still unsolved, the Fascist absolutions solutions to negotiate a peace, and the eternal church in a good position to wait.—H. R. Spencer.

5621. SYDENHAM. The Fascist state. English Rev. 48(2) Feb. 1929: 158-167.—Italy is the most successful example of reaction from the "gigantic delusion" of democracy. The French Revolution tended toward the pulverization of society. Fascism, equally opposed to the class government of the old regime and to the dictatorship of the proletariat, has established "a strong state based upon responsibility, hierarchy, and discipline." The resulting institutions are reviewed, as portrayed by Volpi, Villari, Olivetti, J. S. Barnes and others in the yearbook of the International Council of Fascist Studies. Especially does the author commend the rigorous measures taken to restrain the license of the press. The Simon Commission on the government of India should give conscientious study to this Fascism, which is "in actual fact the greatest step in national reconstruction ever known."-H. R. Spencer.

LATIN AMERICA

5622. BEALS, CARLETON. Plutarco Elias Calles: a record of statesmanship. Current Hist. 29 (4) Jan. 1929: 554-559.—The article stresses particularly the elaboration of the constitution of 1917 by further legislation, the formulation of a constructive land policy with the establishment of rural family patrimony, cooperatives and irrigation projects, the promotion of rural education, improvement of communication, introduction of drastic health measures and the reorganization of the army. "No government, since the Madero Revolution of 1910, can point to so many solid achievements." The petroleum situation has been cleared, nearly half the land distributed in Mexico has been allotted under the recent administration, a half dozen large irrigation projects have been brought under way, communications, both by rail and road, have been expanded, much has been done in the direction of pure food regulation, and a strenous effort has been made to wean the army from personal loyalties and to establish the idea of national allegiance.—W. L. Langer.

5623. MECHAM, J. LLOYD. Latin America's fight against clerical domination. Current Hist. 29 (4) Jan. 1929: 565-570.—The position of the church in the different Latin American countries varies greatly. In some, like Brazil, the connection between church and state has been dissolved. In others, like Argentina, the old connection continues, while in Mexico and Ecuador the connection has not only been dissolved, but the church has been placed under strict supervision. The writer reviews the vicissitudes of the church in the different countries during the last century, stressing the connection between the clerical question and the problem of privilege. In general it may be said that the course of events in Mexico is not unique in Latin America; that the attacks on the church are not anti-religious or anti-Catholic, but rather political; and that Latin Americans are not uncompromising champions of the ancient privileges of the Roman church. The luke-warmness of the population would seem to indicate a growing spirit of indifference.-W. L. Langer

5624. SHAW, PAUL VANORDEN. Irigoyen of Argentina. Nation (N. Y.). Jan. 16, 1929: 70-71.—Laverne Burchfield. President

RUSSIA

5625. HEYKING, BARON. The root causes of Bolshevism. Jour. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law. 10(4) Nov. 1928: 248-258.—Bolshevism, "the most gigantic of social disasters," has its root causes in the World War, which weakened the Czarist regime; the traditional despotism of the Russian government and the habit of blind submission of the peasants; the absence of a middle class to govern and to lead when the autocracy crumbled; the neglect of a sound national education—"the chief cause of the Russian disaster"; and the character of the Russian people, with their traits of destructive rather than constructive mentality, and their lack of energy, self-control, and unity. Bolshevism is autocratic and reactionary. The Bolshevist economic system is an "utter failure." Marxian theory has not been followed, and it remains "a romance not to say a nightmare, out of gear with practical possibilities." Democracy cannot be grafted on to the Soviet system, because the gulf between them is too wide. The outcome of the situation is uncertain, but it appears that Bolshevism will soon exhaust itself and then Russia will have a great future.—Luther H. Evans.

5626. WRIGHT, D. HAGBERG. Russia: a contrast. Contemp. Rev. 135 (757) Jan. 1929: 19-25.—Before the War Moscow was gay, prosperous, happy. Its residents were not molested by the government so long as they avoided political discussion and activity, but now the Soviet government interferes with everything in the private life of the citizens. Moscow under the Soviets is the actual capital of the country, but its gaiety and splendor are gone. It is gloomy, poor, drab. Magnificent mansions and palaces, in which their owners used to entertain the clite, are occupied by workers. Now the most important class in Moscow as well as in all of Russia is that of the workers. The peasants are next to them in importance, but there is an inevitable conflict between the agrarian and industrial classes since the former refuse to surrender their products without adequate compensation. In the repression of freedom the Soviet government is following in the foot-steps of the Czars, but protests are beginning to be heard against the government's encroachment upon freedom of conscience, of the press, and of speech. The hope of Russia is in the younger generation.—Samuel Cahan.

SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE

5627. GEDYE, G. E. R. New wine in the Balkans. Contemp. Rev. 135 (758) Feb. 1929: 144-152.—The victory of Maniu over Bratianu is the triumph of west-ern honesty and sound government over oriental dishonesty and corruption. The fight has been a long

one veiled by censorship and machinations of the long standing, almost hereditary, power of the Bratianus. The aim in Rumania has been for Maniu to insure the supremacy of the crown over a corrupt oligarchy. One can see the same type of forces at play, possibly in a little different way, in Yugoslavia.—T. Kalijarvi.

5628. PERNOT, MAURICE. Balkans Nouveaux.

5628. PERNOT, MAURICE. Balkans Nouveaux. IV. La Yougoslavie à l'épreuve. [The new Balkans. IV. Yugoslavia put to the test.] Rev. Deux Mondes. 98(1) Dec. 1928: 612-646.—V. Trivanovitch. 5629. VERAX. Quelques maîtres de destin,—M.

Venizelos. [Masters of destiny,—Venizelos.] Rev. Deux Mondes. 49 (3) Feb. 1929: 590-622.—Beginning his political career in 1886, the young Venizelos was motivated by the sole desire to see Crete. then under Ottoman domination, become an integral part of Greece. His long Cretan political activity ended with the year 1910, when he entered Greek politics, but his direct connection with the island did not end until after the Balkan wars, when he realized his objective. To him may be credited the idea of a Balkan alliance and the initiative which brought it about. The Cretan statesman incarnated the principle of the risorgimento in the 20th century. This and the "Great of Hellenism were the principles behind his foreign policy. The period following the outbreak of the World War, marked by Venizelos' revolutionary enterprise which brought Greece to the aid of the Allies, was a glorious one in the political career of the man. After his brilliant achievement at the Peace Conference, he who had sat with the Big Four faced defeat at home. The expeditions to Smyrna and Odessa seemed to have been greater than the exhausted people of Greece could stand. His political enemies exploited the situation, and the elections of 1920 brought back the king. The Smyrna disaster followed. But the painful duty of signing the Lausanne treaty in 1922 did not end the political career of Venizelos. mature attempt to return to Greece in 1924 was followed by a timely second attempt in 1928, with the result that the August elections brought an overwhelming victory for the aged Cretan, promising a united Greece under a strong leader.—Charilaos Lagoudakis.

UNITED STATES

5630. CAPPER, ARTHUR. Farm relief and the tariff. Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. 141 (230) Jan. 1929: 120-124.—The farmer rightly believes that he is as much benefited by the protective system as is the manufacturer. In discussions of the subject undue attention has been given to one product—wheat—of which we produce a large surplus and whose price is normally determined in a world market. Other farm products whose prices are fixed in the American market benefit by the protective system. Agricultural organizations have recently recommended increased duties on upwards of 50 articles of farm production, including milk, eggs, cattle, vegetables, and animal and vegetable oils. American agricultural exports are steadily declining in relation to other products; in many cases they are declining in absolute volume. If free trade should in the future become the slogan of any interest in the United States, it will be the slogan of the industrialist, not of the farmer.—Paul S. Peirce.

5631. CRABITES, PIERRE. Les causes du suc-

cess du Président Hoover. [The causes du success du Président Hoover. [The causes of President Hoover's success.] Rev. Pol. et Parl. 138 (411) Feb. 10, 1929: 267-274.—The huge Republican majorities in the Corn Belt, in spite of the economic difficulties of that region and Hoover's invasion of the "Solid South" prove that the Republican victory was not due to the issue of prosperity but to the success of a more powerful appeal. Governor Smith's defeat was due mainly to the activities of the Methodists and the

Baptists. These sects—iconoclastic, fanatical and combative "in their desire to make others benefit from the good fortune which they believed themselves to possess"—saw in Smith's election a threat to prohibition. This threat was warded off not because of any particular conviction as to the success of prohibition as a social policy but precisely because prohibition had for these sects ceased to be a matter of mere policy and had become a dogma of non-conformist theology. This theology dominates the villages and open country and, hence, under American conditions, the whole nation.—Lane W. Lancaster.

5632. HOLMAN, CHARLES W. Can the tariff be taken out of politics? Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. 141 (230) Jan. 1929: 107-114.—Party lines are less sharply drawn on the tariff question than was formerly the case. The cleavage is rather between the urban interests of industrial producers and bankers on the one hand, and the interests of farmers and small townsmen on the other. The tariff will be very much in politics for some years to come, though it has been transferred in part from party policies to the policies of individual Congressmen each working for duties satisfactory to his constituents. Hoover holds that the tariff is a matter for Congress to determine, while Governor Smith suggested more Congressional reliance on the fact-finding work of the Tariff Commission though not to the exclusion of hearings for interested parties. tariff should not be tampered with in the intervals between the enactment of tariff laws. But, if flexible provisions are to be retained, the Tariff Commission should be given powers over rates equal to those of the Interstate Commerce Commission: its salaries, membership, and staff should be increased; its members chosen for a four-year term commencing with each Presidential term and should reflect the policies endorsed at the preceding election; and for the cost-of-production formula should be substituted a more general consideration of economic conditions.—Paul S. Peirce.

5633. MATTERN, JOHANNES. Wilson after victory. Commonweal. 9 (15) 1929: 422-423.—An analysis of The Intimate Papers of Colonel House, vols. III-IV, emphasizing the influence of the secret treaties upon the Wilson-House peace program from the beginning of American participation in the War to the signing of the Treaty of Versailles.—Johannes Mattern.

5634. MYERS, WILLIAM STARR. The Republican party and the tariff. Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. 141 (230) Jan. 1929: 243-248.—The Republican party has consistently advocated the protective tariff since 1860, thereby gaining the political support of business. The protective principle is correct when based on Hamiltonian grounds of general welfare, but the ill-drawn Fordney-McCumber Act chiefly favors special interests. The party pledged itself during the 1928 campaign to such revision as may "provide real protection" to all industries, and there is now an organized assault by special interests upon Congress for selfish protection. Congress should resist all increases not for the public welfare.—W. P. Maddox.

5635. THOMAS, NORMAN. Why not a new party? North Amer. Rev. 227 (2) Feb. 1929: 143–150.—The Republican and Democratic parties are not only similar but are without philosophic basis. The election of 1928, showing a hold of the Democrats on only eight states, the popular vote of 14,000,000, and the lack of any principle of cohesiveness, indicates that an opportunity exists for the development of a party which is interested in political progress. This group could (1) capture one or the other of the old parties, (2) develop the tendency to bloc action across party lines, or (3) build up a strong opposition party to supplant one of the old parties. The third course is now open to the Socialists, provided they strengthen their organization.—R. C. Spencer.

5636. UNSIGNED. The Democratic party and the tariff. Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. 141 (230) Jan. 1929: 249-252.—Excerpts from the Democratic platform and Governor Smith's speeches in 1928 in which the party and its leader declared in favor of the protective principle, opposing a general revision, advocating reduction of extortionate rates, the support of the farmer, the removal of the tariff from politics and the strengthening of the Tariff Commission as an impartial fact-finding body for advising the President and

the strengthening of the Tarih Commission as an impartial fact-finding body for advising the President and Congress.—W. P. Maddox.

5637. WEEKS, O. DOUGLAS. The election of 1928. Southwestern Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart. 9 (3) Dec. 1928: 337-348.—Except to the politically minded the enthusiams of the campaign soon passed, since it had been waged, as Senator Norris said, upon ephemeral issues—"Prosperity, Prohibition, and Prejudice." As for the candidates, "it is probably true that in the matter of personality, men were rather repelled by Smith than attracted by Hoover." While the increase in the number of voters from 29,000,000 in 1924 to nearly 39,000,000 in 1928 is great, no notable increase in the relative percentages was indicated, which is significant. Speculations regarding the effect of a slightly heavier vote in favor of either candidate are idle, but they illustrate how far the popular vote may vary from the electoral vote. The election would indicate that women are more responsive to appeals of a moral and religious nature than are men.—W. Brooke Graves.

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

UNITED STATES

5638. BENTLEY, HENRY. What P. R. has done for Cincinnati. Natl. Municipal Rev. Feb. 1929: 65-67.

—Proportional representation has produced an unexpected result in Cincinnati. It has not only secured adequate representation for each major group of citizens, but has also demonstrated that the faction which had been in office for 40 years was in reality a minority. Through control of the primaries, the Republican machine has dominated the offices in city and county. The control of the city is now in the hands of a different group. Proportional representation secured this result by eliminating the primary.—Harvey Walker

by eliminating the primary.—Harvey Walker.
5639. CAMERON, MERTON K. The experience of Oregon with popular election and recall of public service commissioners. Jour. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.
5(1) Feb. 1929: 48-61.—A study of one phase of Oregon's experience with popular election and recall of officers. A brief history of the establishment of the Commission is presented; this is followed by an account of subsequent elections, both recall and otherwise. The changes in the personnel of the Commission were quite frequent. In two instances a public utility, due to war-time conditions, asked permission to increase rates. After extensive hearings and investigations, the Commission allowed increases. This action immediately provoked the public and resulted in the recall and defeat of several commissioners. Frequent elections by voters who did not have the time or facilities for judging qualifications of candidates were not satisfactory and in 1927 a law was adopted making the positions appointive.—Waldo Schumacher.

appointive.—watto Schamator.

5640. POLLOCK, JAMES K., Jr. Campaign funds in 1928. Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev. 23 (1) Feb. 1929: 59-68.—In 1928 there were five congressional committees engaged in investigating various phases of the

problem of campaign funds. These committees indulged in an abundance of investigating, and informed the public about some unsavory political practices. But the results of the investigations have not been particularly helpful. During the year Congress received a number of bills dealing with the prevention of corrupt practices but nothing was done to improve the existing The financial outlays in the campaign of 1928 were notable in several respects. The year 1928 marks the highest point to which campaign expendi-tures have ever gone in the history of the country. The Democratic National Committee succeeded in raising the largest sum of money yet known for a national campaign, and also expended more money than any previous national committee. But the expenditure of these large sums of money did not cause complaint, for both sides were adequately financed and the money was in general properly handled. What about the sources of these funds? As in past campaigns the bulk of the money came in large contributions, but there was an unprecedentedly large number of contributors. The Democrats ended the campaign with a huge deficit; the Republicans repeating their feat of 1924 again had a surplus. Expenditures by state and local and non-party committees were also large. All in all the year 1928 was an outstanding one from the point of view of party funds. Distinct gains were registered. Many trouble-

some problems, however, remain to be solved.—James K. Pollock, Jr.

5641. S., C. E. The legal privilege of students to register and vote in the school town. Oregon Law Rev. 8(2) Feb. 1929: 171-174.—The article analyzes the suffrage provisions of the Oregon constitution as well as the various tests by which the element of intent in the establishment of a residence may be ascertained. The chief test for the student is a subjective one, because all that outside evidence can do is to provide objective tests by means of which others may determine what was in the mind of the student when he took up his habitation in the college town.—F. E. Horack.

5642. SAIT, EDWARD M. Campaign expenditures.

Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev. 23 (1) Feb. 1929: 48-58.—Campaign expenditures in many parts of this country tend to be not only excessive but also corrupt. A remedy is difficult to find. Publicity was first prescribed but after 20 years experience it has proved to be not enough. Legal restraint seems necessary. However, our experience with existing corrupt practices legislation is not well enough known to provide us with a body of material sufficient for generalization. Our present laws and practices must be subjected to a careful analysis. Such a comprehensive nation-wide study would seem to make cooperative rather than individual enterprise appropriate, and a committee of competent investigators preferably under the auspices of the American Political Science Association, should be set up. Such a committee should look beyond American experience, for British experience will illuminate our own. Three main principles of the British Act of 1883 are vital; first, limitation upon expenditures; second, concentration of responsibility for expenditures; and, third, reliance upon self-interest in the matter of enforcement. The first principle is the only one generally recognized in our legislation. The other two principles have been almost universally neglected. Wisconsin has made an advance with its law, but not a sufficient advance. The adoption of all three of these principles is necessary to political salvation.—James K. Pollock, Jr.

GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 5537, 5558, 5575)

PRINCIPLES

5643. PAGE, HARRY D. Delegation of legislative power to administrative agencies. Wisconsin Law Rev. 5(2) Feb. 1929: 111-116.—In sustaining the grant of wide discretionary powers to an administrative tribunal, courts commonly say that it is a fundamental principle of our law that legislative power may not be delegated, but that the powers involved in the case before them are not of that sort. In State v. Whitman, (220 N. W. 929,) the Wisconsin Supreme Court prefers the view that legislative power of some sorts may be delegated. That which pertains to policy forming may not be; but that which is merely the execution of the policy may be, consistently with the principle. This view is in accord with the facts, and with the needs of modern government. Its recognition will permit a sounder development of administrative powers. It creates no added danger from administrative agencies, but leaves them still subject to the requirement that they act within their jurisdiction, and in a manner not arbitrary.—Harold F. Kumm.

5644. ROSENBERRY, MARVIN B. Administrative law and the constitution. Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev. 23 (1) Feb. 1929: 32-46.—The doctrine of the separation of governmental powers and the principle that legislative power may not be delegated may be consistent with the theories of government of the 18th century, but they are not in accord with the wide rule making and adjudicating powers of the administrative commissions of to-day. The problem is not to be solved by attempting to reconcile the above theories and the actual practice; or by opposing the development of further administrative power. Better would be a frank recognition of the new order of things, and an attempt to direct the development in the right direction. In this manner we may avoid the arbitrariness that is threatened in a mingling of powers in a single governmental agency. There is danger that a minority may force its economic and managerial views upon the public if the conclusions of the administrative agency are to be allowed finality. The threat of arbitrariness in rule making is lessened as practices crystallize and control the administrator. The danger inherent in regarding high administrative offices as political plums also is lessened as we develop a trained personnel.

PROCEDURE

- Harold F. Kumm.

5645. BARNETT, JAMES D. Legislative logrolling. Oregon Law Rev. 8 (2) Feb. 1929:140-157.—Logrolling is sacrificing the "general interest" of society to special interests. In this process, the legislature violates Burke's classical theory of general interest: there is no weighing or balancing of interests which conflict in order to reach a compromise which was the basis upon which the common law sought to proceed. This practice is ancient, though generally regarded as peculiarly an American institution. The district theory of representation, the absence of effective leadership and the lack of budget control are among the factors responsible for much pork-barrel legislation. Attempts to eliminate the evil have invariably failed. (A large number of references are cited which cover the literature on the subject.)—Waldo Schumacher.

5646. MEYER, CARL L. W. Interval between elec-

5646. MEYER, CARL L. W. Interval between election and meeting of parliaments. Jour. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law. 10(4) Nov. 1928: 274-292.—An

examination of the constitution of the legislatures of 20 countries, including the principal countries of the world, shows that the United States of America is the only one where it is lawful for legislators to continue in office for months after defeat at the polls.—W. Reed West.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(See also entries 5550, 5553, 5556, 5561, 5567, 5576, 5586, 5597, 5601, 5673)

GENERAL.

5647. GASCON y MARIN, JOSÉ. L'expropriation pour cause d'utilité publique dans les divers pays. [Expropriation for the cause of public use in the various countries]. L'Admin. Locale. (49) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 624-652.—Constitutional and other guarantees of individual proprietary rights, projected originally for the protection of the individual, have come seriously to inhibit a necessary extension of the functions and activities of the modern state and its agencies. An acceptable plan of expropriation which would afford a reasonable ground for the liberalization of the present attitude may best be procured by placing the matter of valuation in the hands of experts, and by methodizing the entire process. The article contains an excellent summary of the general status of expropriation in a number of countries.—Rowland A. Egger.

5648. TEOPOLITZ, TH. L'expropriation dans les

5648. TEOPOLITZ, TH. L'expropriation dans les législations nouvelles du centre et de l'est de l'Europe. [Expropriation under the new legislation of central and eastern Europe.] L'Admin. Locale. (49) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 607-621.—Investigation reveals that since the War, and particularly since the fall of the various dynasties of central and eastern Europe, the legislation regarding expropriation, as applicable to both rural and urban areas, has been too piecemeal and occasional to afford any real guidance of a comprehensive sort for the administrative authorities. Indeed in many instances suchlegislation has literally taken the form of bills of attainder. While this has been due to changing concepts of property rights, the author believes that the principle of public purpose is sufficiently developed under the new constitutions to permit the codification of expropriation laws in the several states. The author suggests that in each country a uniform method of valuation and indemnification be provided; that legal grounds of expropriation be established by law; and finally, that the power of providing for determining the amount of the indemnification be vested in the administrative officers of the communes, subject to the customary central supervision and review.—Rowland A. Egger.

JUSTICE

(See also Entries 4810, 5421, 5422, 5503, 5506, 5509, 5518, 5534, 5547, 5548, 5550, 5551, 5577, 5583-5585, 5587, 5588)

PRINCIPLES

5649. MOSCHZISKER, ROBERT von. Res judicata. Yale Law Jour. 38 (3) Jan. 1929: 299-334.— The rule of res judicata means that when a court of competent jurisdiction has determined on its merits a litigated cause, the judgment entered is until reversed, final and conclusive as between the parties to the suit in respect to every fact which might properly be considered in reaching a judicial determination of the controversy, and in respect to all points of law there adjudged as those points relate directly to the cause of action in litigation and affect the subject-matter then

before the court. But there is a difference as far as the doctrine of res judicata is concerned, between (1) a suit employed to re-litigate a cause of action previously tried, and (2) one which, though presenting a cause of action not previously before the courts, yet involves those who were parties to prior litigation which to some extent comprehended issues of fact again sought to be raised. In the first instance, since the doctrine operates to bar entirely the reopening between the same parties of a cause once terminated, it prevents later judicial consideration not only of the questions of fact which were actually raised in the former suit, but also of every relevant issue which might properly have been raised there to sustain or defeat the claim in controversy. In the second instance, where the subsequent suit is upon a different claim, though between the same parties and involving some of the same issues of fact, res judicata is applicable only to such issues as were actually raised and determined in the former suit. The article is illustrated by actual cases, accompanied by many citations.— $Geo.\ F.\ Robeson.$

PROCEDURE

5650. CLARK, CHARLES E., and SAMENOV; CHARLES U. The summary judgment. Yale Law Jour. 38 (4) Feb. 1929: 423-471.—The summary judgment embodies a reform in civil procedure by which in certain classes of cases the delays of the law may be obviated. Wherever adopted it is in general modeled on the plan of summary judgment laid down in the English Judicature Act of 1873. The plan provides that judgment may be entered summarily for the plaintiff on motion setting forth his demand and his belief that there is no defense to it. The motion must be accompanied by an affidavit, and the defendant may file a counter affidavit. The summary judgment is restricted to actions where the plaintiff seeks to recover debts or liquidated demands in money such as may arise on contracts, bills of exchange, notes, checks, and to action between landlord and tenant for the recovery of land. In November, 1928, a summary judgment rule of broad scope was adopted by the judges of the Superior Court of Connecticut under their rule-making power. A rule of about equal scope exists in the province of Ontario, Canada, and somewhat weaker ones in the provinces of New Brunswick, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Alberta, and in Nova Scotia. Twelve states of the union, including New Jersey, New York, and Michigan have rules permitting summary judgment in a considerably more restricted number of cases. Six other states make provision for expedited proceedings principally against public officers, but this is a purely American device uninfluenced by the English rule. The tendency has been to use the summary judgment conservatively, but in a few jurisdictions, notably New York and Ontario, it has found a distinct place. It offers opportunity for an early discovery of the issues in a case and a quick disposal where there is no substantial defense.—Earl L. Shoup.

5651. CRUPPI, JEAN. La question du jury: une

5651. CRUPPI, JEAN. La question du jury: une solution. [The jury problem: a solution.] Rev. de Paris. 36(4) Feb. 15, 1929: 781-797.—The situation of the jury in Europe and the French colonies, shows that the tendency is to abolish the jury or to restrict its use. The abolition of the jury is politically impossible, and

consequently the jury should be limited in its authority to the determination of the guilt of the party, and the penalty should be arrived at by the judge in conferenc with the jury. The composition of the jury leaves much to be desired. The large number of those exempted—ineligibles or excused through political pressure—reduces those available for jury service in Paris to 3,000 out of a population of four million. Unfortunately, the judicial statistics of France are inadequate. There have been no annual statistics published since 1924, and those which have been published have omitted many important items. It is therefore impossible to form an accurate judgment of such an institution as the jury system until more complete data are available.—Rodney L. Mott.

5652. DAVIDSON, FRANKLIN G. The prosecuting attorney's office—do modern conditions create new duties for this office? Indiana Law Jour. 4(5) Feb. 1929: 327-334.—Modern conditions of rapid transportation and various legislative enactments adding to the criminal law have increased the duties of prosecutors.—Geo. F. Robeson.

5653. DÜRR. Zur Reform des Strafprozesses. [Toward the reform of criminal process.] Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung. 33 (21) Nov. 1, 1928: 1434-1439.—Miriam E. Oatman.

5654. UNSIGNED. What shall we do with the civil jury? Jour. Amer. Judicat. Soc. 12 (5) Feb. 1929: 134-137.—The Journal of the American Judicature Society has deliberately postponed the discussion of trial by jury, in spite of the many press articles on the subject. Roscoe Pound's "epochal" paper on this subject in 1906 was far in advance of professional thinking. Last year, however, the Board of Associate Editors of the Journal, in response to a questionnaire, showed that the subjects most deserving of early consideration were jury trial and judicial selection. Within the last year a number of articles have appeared regarding trial by jury (the most important ones are mentioned in this article) and the Journal has reprinted Russell Duane's as "an especially capable statement of the defects of the civil jury, and one relatively compact." Debaters and writers in the past have generally failed to differentiate between the civil and criminal jury, and it is impossible to argue without such a differentiation. The Journal will try to limit its discussion to civil trial.—Agnes Thornton.

5655. WAITE, JOHN BARKER. Code of criminal procedure: the problem of bail. Amer. Bar Assn. Jour. 15(2) Feb. 1929: 71-75.—The fundamental problem regarding bail is whether courts should be allowed any discretion in releasing on bail, and if so, to what extent. The Code of procedure of the American Law Institute is drawn to give judges a reasonable amount of discretion. Another problem is that of assuring financial responsibility without making it unduly impracticable for an accused to furnish bail. The Code makes it a misdemeanor to take bail knowing it to be insufficient or to accept surety knowing that it does not possess the qualifications or sufficiency required by law. The amount of bail to be required is not stipulated by the Code. Prosecutors must be notified before bail is fixed in serious cases, and notice may be given in other cases. When bail is denied, no subsequent application is to be made to a court or official of equal or inferior jurisdiction without new evidence. - Agnes Thornton.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES

DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 5544, 5602, 5616, 5704, 5715, 5740)

5656. BOURNE, K. M. The Shanghai municipal police. Police Jour. (London). 2(1) Jan. 1929: 26-36.— There are certain handicaps to be encountered in the administration of the Chinese branch of the Shanghai police force. The most harmful influence is agitation, whether patriotic, anti-foreign, or Soviet. About 4% of the force is discharged each year for serious disloyalty. Other handicaps are the unavoidable enlistment of undesirables and the official dishonesty of the Chinese. But the regular pay, settled future, and just treatment favor the adminstration. Also, it is characteristic of the Northern Chinese to "be loyal to their salt when they once feel themselves firmly established." Armed robbers and kidnappers are a constant menace, and constables engaged in successful shooting affrays with them are particularly rewarded. In 1928 the branch consisted

of 2,380 men.—Agnes Thornton.

5657. BYWATER, HECTOR C. The rebirth of German sea power. Nineteenth Century. 105 (624) Feb. 1929: 161-170.—The revolt of the German navy Nineteenth Century. 105 (624) in late October, 1918, stabbed the army in the back and brought upon Germany the humiliating terms of the peace. The navy was disgraced. Today a new German navy is in the making. Money is lavishly expended for the superlative quality of material used in constructing the limited number of ships permitted under the Versailles treaty and for personnel which comprises one officer for every two men. Instead of two admirals there are twelve. The nationalists actively support the naval renaissance and the Germans, of all civilized people the most susceptible to mass suggestion, are falling into line. Before the War, they were taught to regard England as their unscrupulous and bitter enemy. The same tactics are again being employed. The two volumes edited by Eberhard von Mantey, head of the historical section of the German Admiralty, Auf See unbesiegt, have had a very wide circulation since their publication in 1922. The chapter on the Lusitania suggests that the British authorities deliberately arranged for it to be sunk in order to bring the United States into the war. Such propagandists are probably motivated by a hatred of England for bringing their former navy to its inglorious end. Emil Alboldt's recent book submits an imposing mass of evidence to show that the High Sea Fleet mutinied because the officers who are now declaiming against England did not do their duty.-

5658. COLBY, ELBRIDGE. The making of modern armies. Amer. Mercury. 16 (62) Feb. 1929: 223-232.— The conditions in Europe have been such that the maintenance of large military forces have been necessary; they have been developed side by side with the political systems, and based upon modern views of popular participation in government. While universal military service as a peace measure originated in Prussia it is the rule in Europe today, outside of Great Britain. The basic theory of American defense was the ancient theory of the militia, copied from England. In a nation like our own which depends upon sudden military expansion in time of crisis, the matter of organization is extremely important. The small regular force has served as a skeleton for the building of an army out of a large number of volunteers. The situation has been materially improved by legislation in 1903 creating the General Staff, and by legislation in 1916 and 1920 creating a single Army of the United States, composed of the Regular Army, the National

Guard, and the Organized Reserves. Geographically the country has been laid off into three army areas and nine army corps areas. A rage of mechanization is sweeping over the military establishments of the world, but the American army is not yet motorized or mechanized.—W. Brooke Graves.

5659. DORNING, H. The Hungarian state police. Police Jour. (London). 2(1) Jan. 1929: 62–77.—The city police force of Budapest, although an independent organization, is a branch of the Royal Hungarian Police Service of which the Minister of the Interior is the supreme authority. The Budapest police area includes now four dependent towns and three outlying communes, about 74,000 acres, with about one and a quarter million inhabitants. The head of the city police, who must be a barrister-at-law, is the City Chief Commissioner, appointed for life by the Regent. Besides being chief of the police of the metropolis, he has supervising authority over the district chiefs of police and their departments.—Agnes Thornton.

5660. MORIARTY, C. C. H. The making of an English policeman. Police Jour. (London). 2 (5) Jan. 1929: 1-9.—A recruit after passing preliminary tests attends a training school for three months, at the same time serving a few hours a week with a constable on his beat. He then takes up the regular duties of a uniformed police officer during a probationary period of a year or a year and a half, but must also attend evening and ambulance classes for several weeks. As a recruit he is paid 70 shillings weekly. Upon the completion of this term be receives 72 shillings weekly. Those desirous of increasing their chances of promotion can continue in evening classes. Special training is given to those taken into the Criminal Investigation Department as detectives.—Agnes Thornton.

5661. RODGERS, W. L. The navy as an aid in carrying out diplomatic policies. U. S. Naval Inst. Proc. 55 (312) Feb. 1929: 99-104.—The United States naval officer abroad is not under diplomatic control but is responsible to his own department. This system has its advantages because (1) it retains tactical and administrative control in the same hands, (2) serious differences between the naval and diplomatic view can be straightened out by higher authority, and (3) naval officers are sometimes more familiar with the principles of international law than are diplomats. Diplomacy backed by force is a more certain guarantee of the rights of the nation than is law. A nation whose vital interests are affected will violate the law, if necessary, in order to secure those interests. In the next war in which this country is neutral, it will be the size of the American navy which will determine the respect which belligerents will pay to neutrality and to the security of American commerce.—B. H. Williams.

5662. TRENCH, G. MACKENZIE. Metropolitan police buildings. Police Jour. (London). 2(1) Jan. 1929: 91–106.—In the Metropolitan Police District of London, an area comprising roughly 700 square miles, there are 236 police stations and section houses, the latter with accomodations for 4360 single men, and 656 sets of married quarters attached to stations or in blocks especially built for the police. Police buildings may be classified generally as (1) stations, (2) section houses (3) married quarters and (4) special buildings. Stations are divided into three classes, (1) town, (2) suburban, (3) semi-rural. This article treats in detail town and suburban stations.—Agnes Thornton.

5663. UNSIGNED. A practical plan for providing village and rural fire protection. Amer. City. 40(2) Feb. 1929: 94-97.—Harvey Walker.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 5367, 5369, 5420, 5443, 5526, 5591, 5592, 5798, 5804, 5868, 5870)

5664. HAIGH, G. W. State medicine: boon or bogy? North Amer. Rev. 227 (2) Feb. 1929: 193-200.— State medicine should replace competitive private practice, which has failed to give proper service at reasonable cost. Each state would have a medical corps modeled after that of the United States Navy. The district hospital would constitute the basic unit, with auxiliary stations in factories and in rural communities, temporary relief stations and mobile field companies for unusual gatherings and emergency or epidemic service, all coordinated under a central professional bureau like that of the Navy. Personnel of all types would be under civil service rules, the governor to appoint the surgeon-general from among the officers of highest rank. Advantages to the individual include (1) prompt diagnosis and effectual treatment; (2) regular and thorough physical examination; (3) impartial determination of time needed for convalescence. Benefits to the physician include: (1) extension of the interneship to five years, but with appropriate remuneration, closer supervision, and stricter discipline: (2) larger opportunity to specialize or to engage in constructive research; (3) distribution of the necessary work so that emergency and night calls need not impair efficiency and shorten life. The service would be complete, free and, eventually, compulsory, although the control of the property of the control of the con wealthy might employ private physicians under governmental observation. (A close parallel between the proposed system of state medicine and the present system of universal education is drawn thoughout.)—R. F. Steadman.

REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 5153, 5215, 5241, 5248, 5255, 5257, 5399, 5404, 5429, 5520, 5535, 5592, 5815)

5665. BROWN, LEON R. Surburban parking stations, with limited bus service, as an aid in solving parking and traffic problems. Amer. City. 40 (2) Feb. 1929: 81–82.—A recent development in traffic relief has been the establishment of parking places near transit facilities in the outlying districts of cities. From these stations the motorists can reach the business districts by rail in less time than in their autos and without the attendant traffic and parking troubles. These facilities are furnished by the street car or interurban companies which find this practice a stimulant to their business. It is suggested that even where such rapid transit facilities are not available, limited bus service might be successful. The avoidance of traffic congestion in the business section would be the same in either case.—Harvey Walker.

5666. DICKINSON, FRANK G. Public work as a prosperity reserve. Amer. Labor Legis. Rev. 19 (1) Mar. 1929: 89–94.—The construction of public works during periods of depression is a means of alleviating unemployment. Since the World War the volume of public construction has greatly increased. In 1919 the value of contracts let by various local, state and national officials was estimated at \$674,000,000. The total for 1928 will probably approach one and a half billion. This increase has heightened the importance of public works construction in any unemployment program. Governor Brewster's announcement of President Hoover's plan for a three billion dollar construction reserve has given additional impetus to this method of preventing unemployment. In the period 1919-

1925, the shifting of about three and a half billion dollars of public work from prosperous to depressed years could have stabilized all employment during that period. Probably a shift of four billion dollars would be necessary for the period 1929-35. Every plan to stabilize employment likewise stabilizes sales, production and consumption, and benefits the whole business world. If the government is to make an accurate estimate as to when reserve funds should be expended, it will be necessary to improve the rapidity of gathering employment statistics and to include more employments within their scope. Finally the question of stabilizing employment is also the problem of stabilizing production and consumption—in fact, all business activity. This is one of the greatest problems before industry today.—

Harry W. Laidler.

5667. DICKINSON, R. E. The commericial functions of the nuclei of the English conurbations. Sociol. Rev. 21 (1) Jan. 1929: 38-49.—The large city, as the true marketing center of modern economic life, is the nucleus of a metropolitan area or conurbation. Each nucleus is the principal focus of a densely populated and distinctive industrial region. Through the marketing organization of each is effected the world-wide distribution of the primary specialized industries of its surrounding area, and the collection and distribution of vital supplies. Each nucleus possesses regional secondary industries, whose products are distributed chiefly throughout the area; each possesses a varying degree of financial individuality, affected by the overwhelming financial dominance of London, and each is an outstanding shopping center for an area within two hours' journey from the center.—H. P. Lattin.

5668. LEMANN, MONTE M. Arbitration as applied to business disputes. Certified Pub. Accountant. 12 Dec. 1928: 357-360.—Legal precedent makes it impossible to enforce agreements to arbitrate contained in contracts unless specific arbitration statutes have been enacted. In England the situation has been remedied during the past 75 years by a course of statutory legislation, but it was not until 1920 that the first American state, New York, adopted such legislation. Now some seven or eight states have arbitration statutes. In 1925 the U.S. Congress provided for arbitration both as related to controversies already existing and as applied to controversies which might arise in the future. This statute applies to the federal courts only. Unfortunately some state laws do not provide for both types of controversies. The advantages of arbitration of commercial disputes are (1) avoidance of delay, (2) avoidance of expense, (3) decision by experts of questions which are purely technical, and (4) the engendering of a spirit of conciliation.— H. G. Meyer.

5669. WILLIAMS, WILLIAM F. Through streets: their purpose and regulation—advantages and dangers. Amer. City. 40(1) Jan. 1929: 131-132.—Through-way regulation is designed to increase the facility and safety of traffic flow on major routes of travel. The operator of a vehicle on such routes is given a provisional right of way over vehicles entering from connecting streets. No permission should be given for the operation of vehicles on such through ways at a speed in excess of that permitted under the law on other highways. route designated as a through way should carry traffic heavy enough to warrant the designation. This traffic should be heavier and faster than that upon the cross streets. Two through ways should not parallel each other, since this unduly restrains cross traffic. Marking is a very important feature of the successful application of the through way principle. Harvey Walker.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 5276, 5467, 5468, 5494, 5531, 5532, 5536, 5581, 5592, 5639, 5647, 5648)

5670. BEALL, WALTER, et al. Sixteenth annual report of the Public Utilities Commission of the

Territory of Hawaii for the year ending December 31, 1928. Pub. Util. Comm., Territory of Hawaii. Publ. 57. 1929: 24+31. pp.—R. M. Woodbury.

5671. MOREHOUSE, E. W. Some problems of state control of public utility holding companies. Jour. Land & Pub. Util. Econ. 5(1) Feb. 1929: 19-28.—
There is a spreading opinion that our state utility commissions are not propelly regulating the holding companies. missions are not properly regulating the holding companies in the interests of the consumers. The chief indictments of the holding companies are that (1) they withold information necessary for judging of the fairness of payments made for services rendered to operating companies; (2) they do not pass the benefits on to the consumers; (3) they have paid inflated prices for property and these prices have been made the basis of holding company securities; and (4) through financial pyramiding a small investment in the voting stock controls a large investment in the operating companies. It is suggested that utility commissions be given greater authority over security issues within their jurisdictions, and also the power to require the production of all records of the holding company so far as they apply to the local utility. At present it is doubtful whether or not a state commission has the legal authority to regulate a holding company since it is not classed as a public utility. Even if the records of the holding company were open to the commissions could they search through the records and secure the desired information regarding a particular operating company? Other proposals for regulation are based on the conviction that the states are powerless. These suggestions are (1) joint use of federal and state power, (2) use of federal power alone, and (3) self regulation. -Herman H. Trachsel.

PUBLIC WORKS

(See also Entries 5647, 5648)

5672. BOYCE, ERNEST. Service charges for sewers and sewage treatment plants. Amer. City. 40(2) Feb. 1929: 106-107.—The most common way to carry the cost of sewage treatment is to include it in the general tax levy. But there are many cities which find themselves in difficulty because of tax limitations. For this and other reasons, sewage treatment might well be cared for by a service charge upon each sewer connection. Such a charge may be either a graduated one based upon the amount of the discharge into the sewer mains, or a flat rate for each connection.-Harvey Walker.

5673. GOLDSMITH, CLARENCE. Municipal water works systems and public fire protection. Jour. Amer. Water Works Assn. 21(2) Feb. 1929: 169-182.
—Each municipally owned water system should be operated on the same financial basis as if it were a private corporation. All water works systems should secure adequate compensation for hydrants, pumps, storage reservoirs, and other equipment, and for fire service, from a general tax levy based on property valuation. The installation of sprinkler equipment or other private protection in a building should result in a reduction in rates for the owner or occupant, and would reduce exposure charges to other buildings in the same block. The owners of all property, if none has private protection, should pay for public protection a certain proportion of the taxes on their property, based on the assessed valuation.—Helen L. Watts.

5674. UNSIGNED. Smoke abatement organization in leading cities. Amer. City. 40(1) Jan. 1929: 138.—A summary of a study made by the Bureau of Research of the Merchants Association of New York.— Harvey Walker.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

(See also Entry 5661)

SUBSTANTIVE RULES

5675. BUSTAMANTE y SIRVÉN, ANTONIO SÁNCHEZ de. Los sistemas americanos sobre el conflicto de las leyes y su conciliacion. [American systems of conflicts of laws and their conciliation.]

Rev. de Derecho Internac. 15 (29) 1929: 28-45.—Positive law is a social product which responds to con-temporary realities. Systems of conflicts of laws have not followed this rule. Each national code has been separately made. But the American republics are more notable for their agreement than for their differences. Usually national systems of conflicts are adjusted to the methodical arrangement of internal law. We prefer to arrange according to international classifications. There are three types: that which applies to everything Incre are three types: that which applies to everything found within a territory; that which applies to persons wherever they are; and that which depends upon the volition of the parties. There is lack of security in the systems of the various American states. Most discrepancies are of little importance, and international agreement can be reached, as is shown by the agreement made among the American states. Clade Fagleton. made among the American states.—Clyde Eagleton.

5676. GARDINER, A.-L. Juridiction concernant les étrangers en Ethiopie. [Jurisdiction over foreigners in Ethiopia.] Rev. Générale Droit Internat. Pub. 35 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 713-729.—The existing system for the trial of cases involving foreigners in Ethiopia is not satisfactory. The Abyssinian law is mostly unwritten and passed on by word of mouth. Under re-

cent treaties, especially that of 1908 with France, the advantages of which are accorded to other countries by virtue of most-favored-nation clauses, consular courts decide cases involving foreigners only. These consular courts have varying methods and legal systems, but, on the whole, function well. In cases involving a for-eigner and an Abyssinian the situation is much less satisfactory. Before the French treaty of 1908 these cases were effectively cared for by diplomatic nego-tiations. Under the practice based on the treaty, such cases were heard first by a court composed of an Abys-sinian magistrate and the consul. If they disagreed, the case could be taken to the tribunal of the king; this was not an appeal, but a trial de novo. But in 1922 a special court was created composed of an Abyssinian president and an inferior judge. The procedure in this tribunal seems utterly chaotic to a European. Separate days of the week are set aside for separate legations, those having few nationals in Abyssinia being grouped together on Saturday. Appeal lies to the king; in practice, to the regent. The king's court was originally a public gathering at which any one's voice might be heard, but at present the regent sits with a few selected notables. The general rule in mixed cases is to apply the law of the defendant, but the Abyssinian judge is rarely in a position to know the law of a foreign defendant and there seems to be no procedure by which such law can be proved to him. In the provinces, outside Addis Ababa, a somewhat analogous procedure is followed, but the courts are very few. A revised system for the whole country is most necessary.—P.

C. Jessup. 5677. GARDOT, ANDRÉ. L'académie de droit international. [The Academy of International Law.] $\it Rev.$ Pol. et Parl. 138 (411) Feb. 10, 1929: 285-296.—The annual sessions of The Hague Academy of International Law provide an earnest of the eventual development of the reign of law among nations and assist in this development. The truly international nature of the Academy is evidenced by the lecturers themselves, representing many nations and different methods of approach to their subjects, and by the body of hearers who comprise a group ranging in character from students to judges and professional diplomats.—J. Q. Dealey, Jr.

5678. GONZÁLES y RODRÍGUEZ, FRANCISCO. La doctrina del reenvio. [The doctrine of renvoi.] Rev. de Derecho Internac. 15 (29) 1929: 46-64.—A discussion of five arguments in favor of the doctrine of renvoi. reaching the conclusion that the doctrine is not acceptable from any point of view.—Clyde Eagleton.
5679. PUENTE, JULIUS I. Amenability of foreign

consuls to judicial process in the United States. Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev. 77 (4) Feb. 1929: 447-466.-This article constitutes a very slight modification of the treatment of the same subject by the author in his book The Foreign Consul, His Juridical Status in the

United States (Washington, 1926), pp. 119-127.— Charles E. Hill. 5680. WEHBERG, HANS. Les devoirs du professeur de droit international en temps de crise. [Duties of the professor of international law in time of crisis.] Esprit. Internat. 3 (9) Jan. 1, 1929: 68-84.—There has been a tendency since the War to stress the military sanctions of the League of Nations, rather than public opinion, as the foundation of international law. must be remembered, however, that international agreements are based upon confidence. Professors of international law are the leaders of public opinion in the measure in which they see beyond the national to the international field. There is an international solidarity of national interests, and every violation of law returns eventually upon the violator. The jurist should critieventually upon the violator. The jurist should criticize or defend the policy of his own country as impartially as that of others if world public opinion is to be a factor guaranteeing international law. The science of international law has not in the past worked for the progress of international law to the extent it might have. The victory of the League of Nations depends, in last analysis, upon the realization by the various peoples of their solidarity and a faith in the idea of international justice.—Laverne Burchfield.
5681. WEISS, RAYMOND. Les

Les perspectives nouvelles du droit d'auteur. [New perspectives for rights of authors.] Coopération Intellectuelle. 1(1) Jan. 15, 1929: 18-23.—This is a discussion of the composition and deliberations of the Third Conference for the revision of the Convention of Berne, for the protection of literary and artistic works. At this Conference, which convened June 2, 1928, in Rome, there were present the diplomatic plenipotentiaries of those states adhering to the Berne Convention, observers from other countries, and a few representatives of authors' associations, and such international organizations as the League of Nations and the International Institute for Intellectual Cooperation. The most im-portant resolutions adopted concerned the strengthening of the posthumous rights of authors, their right to protect their work from mutilation, and their control over the radio diffusion of it. The Conference, of course, had no legislative authority, and the agreements reached must be enacted by the parliaments of the several states. This leaves the situation still in considerable confusion. This difficulty, together with the varying economic conditions of the countries represented, made the task of the Conference an exceedingly difficult one and precluded the achievement of further tangible results.—Rodney L. Mott.

PROCEDURE

5682. ARBRO, HIGINO. El cincuentenario del fallo arbitral del presidente Hayes. [The fiftieth anniversary of the arbitral decision of President Hayes.] Rev. de Derecho Internac. 15 (29) 1929: 5-27.—Paraguay has just celebrated the 50th anniversary of the decision by President Hayes, in 1878, concerning her boundaries with Argentina. Due to various motives of jealousy and Machiavellianism, a Triple Alliance had been formed to destroy Paraguay, but its members having fallen into discord, peace was made, and the question of boundaries was submitted to President Hayes. Dr. Aceval represented Paraguay and easily annihilated the Argentinian arguments by appealing to colonial titles, uninterrupted possession, the or-dinances of the Intendants, acts of government subsequent to independence, and prescription. Argentina has loyally observed the decision. Peace supported by war is never final; arbitration is the safeguard of the weak, and as well the protector of the strong.—Clyde Eagleton.

5683. CHAMBERLAIN, JOSEPH P. The settlement of justifiable disputes by arbitration and international courts. Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci. 13(2) Jan. 1929: 78-92.—The renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy in the Pact can be carried out only if effective means are found for the settlement of the differences between states. Arbitration, used by the Greeks and during the Middle Ages, is a tried and valuable means of settling international disputes; it also serves to elucidate and to develop principles of juris-prudence concerning the rights and duties of states. As individual self-help has been replaced by law and courts, so international self-help is in the process of being replaced. In addition, legislation is necessary to adjust law to changing conditions. An important development in the settlement of disputes has been their reference to a set of judges, permanent in the case of the Permanent Court of International Justice, rather than to the head of a third state, thus putting the matter on a purely judicial basis. Another great gain is found in the growth of general arbitration treaties and of compulsory arbitration. The arbitral function is now becoming a purely judicial function.-

Luther H. Evans.
5684. MILLER, DAVID HUNTER. The settlement of political disputes through conference, conciliation and diplomacy. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 13 (2) Jan. 1929: 93–99.—The distinction so frequently made between political and judicial questions in regard to international disputes is unsound by any objective test. There can be no distinction except on a subjective basis, that is, that those disputes are political which nations prefer to settle by political means, though they are susceptible to judicial determination. Sir John Fischer Williams is right in maintaining that the Permanent Court of International Justice could decide any case brought to it, even the case of German reparations. The term "dispute" is widely used to include potential causes of friction, and nations frequently come to agreement where no previous actual dispute existed. Diplomatic notes are not a good means of reaching compromise; conference and conciliation are much better for this purpose, since they are based on personal contact, a factor of primary importance.—Luther H. Evans.

5685. SELIGMAN, EDWIN R. A. World peace and economic stability. Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci. 13(2) Jan. 1929: 3-9.—The persistence of war throughout the ages is due not alone to the combative instincts of man but also to certain putative advantages that,

until recently, have been associated with it. Among these are political revolution; territorial expansion, such as the rounding out of the American national domain; price inflation and the consequent enriching of certain classes; and stimulation of manufactures. But the increasing costliness of war under modern conditions and the development of world economy dissipates these advantages. Moreover, the spread of modern capitalism to all parts of the world, however much it has tended in the past to promote the use of force, makes ultimately for international equality and to that extent diminishes the gains to be realized from policies resting on inequality and compulsion. Meanwhile, if the Kellogg pact is to be anything more than a mere gesture on our part we must manifest in both our attitude and our actions, a genuine will to peace.—L. R. Ed-

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entry 4785)

5686. COHEN, ISRAEL. The Jews under the minorities treaties. Contemporary Rev. 135 (757) Jan. 1929: 73-80.—The Minorities Treaties promised to emancipate the Jews in central and eastern Europe. The general provisions of the Treaties give the same protection to the Jews as to other national minorities. In addition, special provisions were inserted in a few treaties for the benefit of the Jews. Although the Jews enjoy a better political status, they have not attained the security they expected. Hungary, Rumania, Poland, Lithuania, and Greece have violated the terms of the Treaties, especially by fixing conditions of regidence which make it impossible for Lews to as of residence which make it impossible for Jews to acquire citizenship, by passing Sunday closing laws, and by regulating admission of Jews into the universities. The League of Nations is guarantor of the Treaties, but the cumbersome procedure adopted by the Council for dealing with the cases brought before it has practically annulled the guarantee. The Secretariat should be authorized to report infractions to the Council whether or not a protest has been made; the minorities should be allowed to appear before the Council; and a permanent minorities commission should be set up to do for the minorities what the Mandates Commission does for the mandated territory.—
Howard B. Calderwood, Jr.

5687. HARRIS, H. WILSON. Minorities' rights.
Nation (London). 44(21) Feb. 23, 1929: 711-712.—

The minority problem which was thrust on the League in 1919 is an awkward one. To solve it the League must review its work of the past ten years and attempt to improve the situation that now exists in several states. The various elements of the problem must be distinguished. The attitude of the minorities and of the states, as well as the action or inaction of the Council, have caused most of the difficulties. The minorities must not be encouraged in their opposition to assimi-lation. They should accept their transfer to alien states as permanent and act as loyal citizens in return states as permanent and act as loyal citizens in return for the privileges of language, religion, and education promised them by the treaties which the League guarantees. The states should attempt no forcible fusion, which only causes hostility and makes an *irredenta* of a minority. The League is expected to avert the danger involved in appeals to particular nations. The League must mend its methods in order to give the protection required. It must find a means of winning the confidence of both the states and the minorities the confidence of both the states and the minorities. There would be some advantage in the adoption of the proposal to establish a Permanent Minorities Commission similar to the Mandates Commission. This would remove part of the work from the hands of Council

members who, as government delegates, are inclined to the side of the governments.—H. B. Calderwood, Jr. 5688. HEADLAM-MORLEY, KENNETH. The Saar valley. Contemporary Rev. 135 (757) Jan. 1929: 47-55.—The Saar Valley is peaceful and prosperous as it passes the helf way read between its prosper. it passes the half-way mark between its creation and the 1935 plebiscite. After the War the territory was given political unity where division between Prussia and Bavaria had previously existed, and temporarily

taken from Germany in order that France might be repaid for the wanton destruction of her northern coal mines. The inhabitants, mostly German, do not have many political rights, as they have no representa-tive or responsible government. They are governed by five Commissioners appointed by the League of Nations and responsible to the League Assembly. Naturally the cry for self-determination goes up. The grievances of the people against French domination under League administration are probably exaggerated, but there is little doubt that they will vote for reincorporation with Germany. Hope and confidence for the future abound, as the production figures for coal, iron, and steel are high and going higher (detailed figures are given), despite the fact that a policy of crushing the German industrial unit and establishing French control has been followed. The valley is very beautiful 40% of the miners live in cetterer with beautiful, 40% of the miners live in cottages with gardens; the valley is a natural political unit, and it is hoped that it will be maintained as such after its

return to German control.—Luther H. Evans.
5689. HUDSON, MANLEY O. America's role in the League of Nations. Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev. 23 (1) Feb. 1929: 17–32.—The official attitude of the United States toward the League of Nations has become increasingly favorable since the Presidential election of 1920. Today a policy of cooperation is avowed by the government, and either official or unofficial repre-sentatives are delegated to represent the United States at conferences held under the auspices of the League and at meetings of designated committees. The division of American political parties on the League issue in 1920 has been gradually disappearing. Varying degrees of cooperation have been arranged by the United States in the fields of public health, traffic in opium, traffic in women and children, traffic in obscene publications, the registration of treaties, the codification of international law, labor legislation and economic questions. American participation in the payment of the expenses of the League has been insignificant. A disadvantage of our present policy of "helpful co-operation" is the inability of our government to take the initative, with other states, in directing the work of the League. The United States should join the League and participate in its activities, not to help other nations, but to safe-guard our own interests.— N. L. Hill

5690. KAUFFMAN, REGINALD WRIGHT. China at Geneva. China Weekly Rev. 47(1) Dec. 1, 1928: 14.—On September 10, 1928, when the Assembly 14.—On September 10, 1928, when the Assembly of the League of Nations voted to elect the new non-permanent members of the Council, China's case for membership was rejected, principally due to the opposition of the Scandinavian countries. This was "one of the worst blunders in a career unremarkable for statesmanship." China had been represented in the Council from 1920 to 1924 and took an active part. Again China was elected to the Council active part. Again China was elected to the Council to serve for 1926—1927. The non-election of China in 1928 was not only in disregard of the custom of electing a state of the east Asiatic mainland, but threatened to

cause China's withdrawal from the League. China, however, under the new Nationalist Government did not withdraw.—C. Walter Young. 5691. MACHRAY, ROBERT. The peace of the

5691. MACHRAY, ROBERT. The peace of the tic. Fortnightly Rev. 124 (743) Nov. 1928: 647-Baltic. Fortnightly Rev. 124 (743) Nov. 1928: 647-657.—The Baltic states are making an effort to form a "Baltic league," while Soviet Russia is active in frustrating the attempts to make such a League a district effort to destroy. reality. Although making no direct attempt to destroy the independence of any of the Baltic republics, Russia continues to do as much mischief to each of them as possible. While the Baltic states would prefer to see see a genuinely friendly Russia, they "take no chances" and are prepared to resist any attack on their sovereignty from Soviet Russia. The rapidly growing port on the Polish Corridor, Gdynia, is increasing in importance and is Danzig's coming rival on the Baltic Sea.

—Peter Guldbrandsen.

5692. MARTIN, WILLIAM. La problème des minorités. [The problem of minorities.] Correspondant. 100 (1592) Jan. 25, 1929: 170-187.—At the close of the World War the Allied and Associated Powers, in acordance with precedents set in the 19th century, required certain small states to sign treaties in which they agreed to respect the rights of the monorites of race, language, and religion living under their jurisdiction. The League of Nations is made the guarantor of the treaties. The states have objected to this system because it imposes obligations on them which do not bind all states, and because, they claim, it hinders the development of national unity by conferring special privileges on these national groups within the states. The minorities in whose interest the treaties were signed complain because the treaties are violated and because the League guarantee does not give them adequate protection. Concerning the first objection it may be said that the obligation was imposed on those states in which special conditions existed, hence there was no discrimination. As for preventing national unity, the treaties aim to prevent assimilation by force and nothing more. In answer to the complaints of the minorities, they should think of their situation did not the treaties exist. The League Council has observed strictly the terms of the treaties and should not be criticized because they may be defective. Certain improvements might be made. It has been proposed that

the minorities be allowed to send representatives to appear before the Committee of Three which reviews their petitions to determine whether the Council should act. It has been suggested that the League station a representative in certain states having minorities and vest in him powers similar to those of the High Commissioner in Upper Silesia. The Council might very well appoint a commission to make a study of the whole system and to recommend such changes as it deems advisable.—Howard B. Calderwood,

5693. PIC, P. L'organisation internationale du travail en 1928. [The International Labor Organization in 1928.] Rev. Générale Droit Internat. Pub. 35(6) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 781-801.—The agenda of the 8th session of the International Labor Conference of May-June, 1926, dealt only with the question of the inspection of emigrants aboard ship. The Washington eight-hour day convention was also discussed. relation of Fascism to trade unions in Italy was raised in connection with the admission of the Italian Fascist labor delegate. The 9th session which almost immediately followed was entirely given up to conditions of labor of seamen, on which subject the Conference approved two draft conventions and two draft recom-mendations. The 10th session of May-June, 1927, had before it three principal topics: sickness insurance, freedom of trade unions, and methods of fixing mini-mum wages in certain cases. The draft convention on sickness insurance was approved. The question of freedom of trade unions involved great difficulty due to the fact that there is no real freedom of this kind in Italy and Spain. No compromise agreement on a text for a convention could be reached. The method of fixing a minimum wage also aroused opposition, but, after modification, a questionnaire was adopted and placed on the agenda for a subsequent session. In the meeting of the Council of Administration, of February, 1928, the ratification of the Washington eight-hour day convention was discussed. The British government had proposed a revision and this attitude, which is a backward step, caused general concern; the French government opposed any revision. The heated debates in the International Labor Organization meeting are not signs of failure, but of the vitality of the institution.—P. C. Jessup.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

(See also Entries 5133, 5256, 5404, 5490-5493, 5327, 5616, 5634, 5636, 5661)

NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

5694. BENEŠ, EDVARD. Central Europe after ten years. Slavonic & East European Rev. 7(20) Jan. 1929: 245-260.—Those who still have the pre-war map of Europe in their minds and pre-war absolutism and feudalism as their creed may pass an unfavorable judgment on the results of the last ten years; those who have a democratic viewpoint will judge favorably. The new central Europe is not the result of a fortuitous victory of a group of powers, but of a long evolution, as much an expression of the national idea as was United Italy. The form which the various states assumed was above all due to the will of the peoples themselves. Today all the new states have reached a measure of stability. In each of them the majority nationality now rules instead of the minority, as in the two halves of old Austria-Hungary. Irredentism gave place to negation and now to "activism," with minorities in Czechoslovakia and Transylvania companionably taking part in the elections and in the government. The minority question should diminish in importance from now on. The cultural expansion in the backward districts of Ruthenia, Slovakia, etc., is significant. Agrarian reform brought social changes by which social unrest was warded off. The old economic unit dissolved, but the new states have made steady progress in substituting an economic system that benefits all, not merely a few. Fears of a Balkanized Europe have proved groundless and the trend is toward peace. No small state can really benefit by imperialism. The new states have had to stabilize their relations with each other. Even the ambitions of the Magyars and the Anschluss question can be settled peacefully.—Arthur I. An-

5695. BRÉMOND, ÉMILE. Frankreichs Mitteleuropa-Politik. [French policy in Central Europe.] Europäische Rev. 4(10) Jan. 1929: 536-545.—France favored the succession states in the period following the War. This was due in part to the French tradition of liberty and to French sympathy for clearly defined, centralized, national states, as well as to interest in the national leaders, many of whom had obtained their education in France. But the succession states exaggerated nationalism and individuality, armed themselves to the limit, and boycotted Austria and Hungary. The Mitteleuropa idea became distorted or was for-

gotten and the general situation was complicated by the French policy of security, by the policy of the Little Entente and by the Franco-Italian rivalry. The Locarno agreements which made the succession states waver in their loyalty to France, have but given rise to the idea of a central European Locarno. To be successful such an agreement would have to include all of the Danubian States. Separate bilateral agreements will serve to pave the way for a larger settle-

ment.-W. L. Langer.

5696. BUNGE, ALEJANDRO E. Ideas del Hon. Herbert C. Hoover, Presidente Electo de los Estados Unidos. [The ideas of Herbert C. Hoover, Presidentelect of the United States.] Rev. Econ. Argentina. 22 (127) Jan. 1929: 518-555.—In a series of conversations with the author, Hoover discussed several factors involved in the economic relations between Argentina and the United States and noted the importance of an exchange of ideas between these two states. It might be of value to Argentina to know that in the United States everyone considers that government cannot successfully administer industries, and should not attempt to do so. Among experiments in the United States is the employment of scientific methods to abolish poverty. Another is the educational program, which will insure equality of opportunity and an adequate supply of leaders drawn from all walks of life. With reference to the economic situation in Argentina and in the United States, Hoover pointed out that at a time when the United States produced large surpluses of meats and grains both Argentina and Canada came into the markets with their huge supply and undersold the producer in the United States, thus causing a crisis in American agriculture. The effects of this crisis are being removed by the growing industrialization and urbanization of this country. The critical condition of American agriculture made it essential that the government should, by means of a tariff on farm products, try to equalize prosperity by requiring the city workers to pay more for agricultural products. This protection cannot be removed for a decade or more. Meantime the competition of Argentina with the United States is disappearing, and the time will soon come when we shall import Argentine meat and grain. As for Argentina, Hoover suggested a diversified production and an increased industrialization. That would make Argentina less dependent upon favorable foreign markets for her meat and grain. Regarding the trade balance between the United States and Argentina Hoover noted that no country can maintain an equilibrium with each of the countries with which it trades. The principal of "triangular compensations" must be applied. Hoover, in these interviews, gave little attention to the subject of intervention, except to deny that the United States had such a policy, and to emphasize the fact that American interests are paramount

when anarchic conditions develop.—Charles A. Timm. 5697. CANNON, LUCIEN. La canalisation du Saint-Laurent. [The canalization of the St. Lawrence.] Rev. du Droit. 7 (3) Nov. 1928: 140–169.—The St. Lawrence canal project is conditioned by the American treaty rights of free navigation of the St. Lawrence route and the subordination of power development to the exigencies of navigation. Other settled factors in the situation are the feasibility of the project from the engineering standpoint and the assurance that it does not menace the future of either the Canadian railway system or the port of Montreal; the Canadian Supreme Court now has under advisement the questions of federal and provincial rights at issue. Since the principal agitators for and beneficiaries of the project are American farmers, should not the United States offer substantial tariff concessions for Canadian support thereof? Could not the enormous public burden on Canada be avoided by private power development under proper safeguards? If the project is postponed and Ontario must rely for her needs on Quebec power development, serious constitutional and political questions are involved. Canadian economic survival demands a policy of rigid embargo on the export of power. (Cannon is a French-Canadian Nationalist member from Quebec Province in the Mackenzie King

Cabinet.) - A. Gordon Dewey

5698. CAPPER, ARTHUR. The case for the Pact. Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci. 13 (2) Jan. 1929: 116-125.—While the Senate should carefully exercise its function of scrutinizing treaties to see that they do not conflict with the constitution or betray the interests of the United States by hidden commitments, the Pact of Paris should be ratified promptly. The Senate's function in treaty-making helps toward the desirable achievement of democratic control of foreign relations and permits greater harmony between our treaty obligations and our laws. Greater cooperation with the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations should be developed, probably along the lines of Secretary Kellogg's informal conference with the Committee prior to his negotiation of the recent arbitration treaty with France. Much of the force and value of the Pact lies in its enthusiastic support and virtual ratification by public opinion. The government has the dual responsibility (1) to safeguard peace, and (2) to keep the channels open for the political forces making for justice. The Pact of Paris, taken with the complementary arbitration treaties, is positive and furnishes a firm basis for a new diplomacy. Moreover, it does not cripple national sovereignty; each signatory is its own interpreter of what is a war of defense. The United States should accept the Pact, but should gono further for the present.

-Luther H. Evans. 5699. CHMELAŘ, JOSEPH. Ceskoslovenská Zahraniční politika v roce 1928. [Czechoslovak foreign policy in the year 1928.] Zahraniční Politika. 8 (1) Jan. 1929: 1-6.—International policy in 1928 was characterized by efforts for the liquidation of the War and the consolidation of peace, and Czechoslovak foreign policy was entirely in accordance with these tendencies. The Czechoslovak foreign minister has had an important role in the work of the Security Commission of the League of Nations. Czechoslovakia was among the original signatories of the Kellogg pact. A conference of the Little Entente in Bucarest resolved to spread cooperation from the field of pure politics to that of culture and economics. Relations with Poland and Austria have been very friendly. The Austrian chan-celor Seipel visited Prague and two administrative treaties were concluded with Poland. The same friendly relations have been maintained with Germany. Czechoslovak foreign minister visited Berlin for the first time since the War. Relations with Hungary have been troubled by the activities of the revisionist and irredentist Hungarian elements. Arbitration treaties with the United States and Spain and an administrative

agreement with the Pope upon the new limitations of bishoprics were concluded.—Zd. Peška.

5700. COHEN-REUSS, MAX. Für deutsche Kolonialpolitik. [In favor of a German colonial policy.] Koloniale Rundsch. u. Mitteil. deutschen Schutzgebieten. (1) 1929: 12-17.—The author seizes the opportunity afforded by the current discussions of reparations to advocate Germany's resumption of a colonial policy. He deplores the opinion, recently expressed in some quarters in Germany, that compensation for the former colonies might now be demanded in a readjustment of the amount of reparations. Any such action would absolutely invalidate the mandate principle, would recognize Allied annexation of those areas, and would seriously jeopardize the future reinstatement of Germany as a colonial power. On the contrary, Germany should now assert her right to receive her former African territories as a mandate under the League of Nations. Germany should confine her mandatory claims to her African colonies, specifically excluding those in the South Seas as outside the European sphere of influence. There is a common responsibility for all Western Europe to promote civilization in Africa and Europe's economic future depends upon a united rather than upon a competitive development of the resources of that continent.—Mary E. Townsend.

5701. CONGDON, R. S. Canada and the Commonwealth. United Empire. 20 (2) Feb. 1929: 87-93.
—Canadian allegiance to the British Commonwealth is receiving a serious wrench from the rapidly expanding economic and cultural penetration of the United States across its northern border. American business firms, magazines, newspapers, radio, and movies all combine to give Canadians an increasing feeling of closeness with their southern neighbors. This, in the opinion of Congdon, who hails from Nova Scotia, one of the sorely depressed maritime provinces, calls for a vigorous counter-policy from both Canadian and imperial governments if Canadian loyalty is to remain undiminished. The main items of such a policy should include the following: better utilization of railway transportation so as to divert internal shipments from American to Canadian ports; lower postal rates between Canada and Great Britain; the attraction of British capital to Canada; the peopling of vacant lands with Britishers; the fostering of imperial trade by steamship lines and preferential tariffs; and the establishment in Canada of British branch industries, with British employees.-W. R. Sharp.

5702. DELLE-DONNE, OTTAVIO. Italian-American tariff problems. Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. 141 (230) Jan. 1929: 220–226.—American restriction on Italian immigration has affected Italian exports to this country. The Pure Food and Drug Act has resulted in discrimination against Italian products. Italian imports to the United States are taxed on an average of 30%. Italy plays a secondary part in the foreign trade of the United States, whereas the United States represents a very important source of raw material and foodstuffs for Italy. Italy must correct her foreign trade balance with the United States. The best way would be a lowering of tariffs in favor of Italian goods, a process which would not affect the economic conditions of the United States very much.

-Edgar H. Yolland.

5703. DEMOCRITUS. The future tariff policy of the United States. Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. 141 (230) Jan. 1929: 253-264.—Economically, the tariff as a general policy is unsound, but it has benefited special interests. However, a growing section of American industry now depends partly on exporting a surplus, and this important group cannot benefit by a tariff and is naturally in favor of international reciprocal reductions. Politically, the tariff finds supporters among those who fear war and those whose ignorance hinders them from discerning current protectionist fallacies. The fear of war is being progressively dissipated and widespread training in economics will enable voters to see through the tariff myth. Thus prospects for tariff elimination are good, although adverse tendencies are noted in a proportionately increasing home market and the continued pressure of some industries, such as wool and sugar, which are not able to meet the home demand and inefficient units of others, such as coal, which constantly clamor for protection. The adoption of the international equality-of-treatment policy was significant, but it does not affect the height of tariff walls. Congress should authorize the President to conclude limited reciprocal agreements for reduction of specific items and should institute administrative reforms. These form part of an immediate program. Our national and international interests demand an eventual elimination of the tariff altogether .- W. P. Maddox.

5704. DOW, H. E. The U. S. and seapower. U. S. Naval Instit. Proc. 55 (312) Feb. 1929: 131-136.—A. plea for sea-mindedness through education.—B. H.

5705. ENSLOW, H. R. The Franco-American tariff problem. Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. 141 (230) Jan. 1929: 212–219.—The author gives a concise survey of the treaty situation in Europe between France and her neighbors, particularly Germany, and the United States. The effects of the Franco-German treaty on the United States have not been detrimental. A semi-statistical analysis of Franco-American trade shows that the United States has ranked among the first five sources of French imports ever since the War. The United States has protested for "equal" treatment, and France has protested for "equitable" treatment. The customs administration practices of the United States are not impartial as to investigations and valuations. The most delicate situation is caused by the use of American wholesale price index in the valuation of French goods.—Edgar H. Yolland.

5706. HOUGHTON, N. D. Policy of the United States and other nations with respect to the recognition of the Russian Soviet government, 1917-1929. Internat. Conciliation. (247) Feb. 1929: 85-108.—By the nationalization of property and the repudiation of debts the Russian Soviet government repudiated certain fundamental conceptions of capitalistic nations, and aroused their antagonism. Soviet leaders attempted to remove this incompatibility by overthrowing capitalistic governments through world revolution. Notwithstanding these differences, some 22 states, including all of the great powers except the United States, had recognized the Soviet government by November, 1926. The relations between Great Britain and Russia subsequent to recognition were unsatisfactory, due to alleged Russian propaganda in England. The United States' reasons for non-recognition have been that the Soviet government is not representative in character (a reason no longer emphasized), that American property has been nationalized, that American loans have been repudiated, and that the Soviet government is connected with communistic propaganda in this country.—B. H. Williams.

5707. HUDDLESTON, SISLEY. M. Poincaré and international problems. Contemp. Rev. 135 (757) Jan. 1929: 3-10.—The tragi-comedy "Save the Franc" which has delighted French audiences for two whole years, much to the popularity of Poincaré, has been replaced by the diplomatic drama "Settling the Reparations Problem," featuring the Premier without portfolio in a new role. He dropped his Finance portfolio in the reconstructed cabinet succeeding the April 1928 elections, indicating in itself that the pivot of politics had changed, but did not assume the Foreign Ministry because of the value of keeping Briand there as a helpful tool. Poincaré's position is not as secure now as it was during the period of the stabilization of the franc, for then he was indispensable and all parties were agreed on the general objective. Now, however, he is not indispensable, and a variety of opinion is present on what French policy should be concerning the evacuation of the Rhineland, which depends on reparations, which in turn depend upon the ratification of the debt accords. The Commission of Experts should be given the fullest liberty to bring in a report. The French position of demanding a "final" settlement of reparations before Rhineland evacuation is illogical and unfair. The key to the solution of the whole tangle lies with the United States.— Luther H. Evans.

5708. INMAN, SAMUEL GUY. Why Pan Americanism fails. World Tomorrow. 11(8) Aug. 1928: 327-330.—An attempted explanation of the fact that there is no confidence between the United States, on one hand, and the Central and South American states on the other. Hughes was able to keep a discussion of Nicaragua and the practical problems of intervention from disrupting the Pan-American Conference at Havana. He was successful because of the inability of the Latin American states to present a united front and sink their local differences and the Latin American preference for enunciating a perfect theory rather than for solving specific problems along practical lines. Accordingly, the United States will be able to exploit individual Latin American states according to the standards of pre-War diplomacy for just so long as any one of them continues to borrow money from us. Also, the situation is irremediable unless, whenever intervention in Latin America becomes necessary, a joint intervention by two or more powers is substituted for the single-handed intervention of the United States.

-Christina Phelps.
5709. LECCO, MARCO T. Le secours du Royaume des Serbes, Croates et Slovenes aux sinistres du tremblement de terre de Corinthe. [Aid given by Yugoslavia in the Corinth earthquake disasters.] Rev. Internat. de Croix-Rouge. 11 (121) Jan. 1929: 1-7.— In spite of the calamities which have visited the Yugoslav people, their government came to the aid of the recent Bulgarian and Greek earthquake sufferers. Under the direction of Marco T. Lecco, president of the Red Cross of the Serbs, Croates and Slovenes, the sum of 2,719,000 drachmas, voted by their parliament, was distributed to the Corinth sufferers. Out of this Balkan misfortune Lecco's suggestion to create a united Balkan Red Cross was received with great enthusiasm in Greece. Such cooperation in the Balkans will not fail to bring good-will and inter-Balkan friendship.-

Chariloas Lagoudakis

5710. MAGDALENIĆ, IVO. Europa oder Balkan? [Europe or the Balkans?] Europäische Rev. 4(10) Jan. 1929: 582-588.—The present unrest in Yugoslavia is to be traced back to the fact that cultural union did not exist when political union was brought about. In 1919 the Croats were stampeded into the union with Serbia by the pressure of the Italian danger and the pressure of the Allies, who desired the establishment of a strong state to counterbalance Hungary. Throughout the Serbs have refused to view the problem except from the Greater Serbian angle. The declarations of Corfu and Geneva were entirely forgotten in the constitution of June, 1921. The Croats are now helpless. The Serbs have a strong army and monopolize all the important positions. Even the Croats in the cabinet were too few to make an impression. There is discrimination in taxes and de facto also in representation, for 4,100,000 Serbs elect 116 deputies while 3,500,000 Croats elect 84. Since a three-fifths vote is necessary for revision of the constitution the prospects for a change are small. The only real hope lies in possible pressure upon Belgrade from Paris and London.—W. L. Langer.

5711. MARVIN, DONALD M. The tariff relationship of the United States and Canada. Ann. Amer.

Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. 141 (230) Jan. 1929: 227-233. -An historical attitude to protection should be adopted when wishing to work a cure or readjustment. Both the United States and Canada are thoroughly committed to the theory of a protective tariff. However, the Canadian farmer will permit Parliament to extend only a moderate protection to Canadian manufacturing industries. A comparative view of Canadian trade with United States and Great Britain shows that the former has a favorable position. The Fordney-McCumber tariff is a severe blow to Canadian expectations. Comparison of tariff rates of 1913 and 1922 will clearly show

this. In the long run it seems that reciprocity in both countries is to be desired for the purpose of economy, although there are a certain number of people in Canada who would like to see a tariff war with the United States, especially in the case of pulp and pulpwood.— $Edgar\ H$. Yolland.

5712. MORLEY, FELIX. Germany galvanizes the League. Nation (N. Y.). 128 (3318) Feb. 6, 1929: 157-159.—Laverne Burchfield.

5713. PERNOT, MAURICE. L'Abyssinie et les Parances.—Les luttes d'influence entre l'Angleterre, la France et l'Italie. [Abyssinia and the Powers. English, French, and Italian struggles for influence.] Europe Nouvelle. 12 (570) Jan. 12, 1929: 51-54.—In the future the Powers of Europe, and particularly England and Italy, must reckon with the advance of a new nationalist spirit in Abyssinia. The time has passed when several Powers can, by reproaching Abyssinia for trafficking in arms and slaves, place that ancient Christian empire beyond the law. A convenient supplement, the "Public Law of Abyssinia" includes the following documents (in French): (1) concession of Mar. 9, 1894, accorded by King Menelik for the construction of a railroad in Abyssinia; (2) agreement between France, Great Britain, and Italy concerning Abyssinia, London, Dec. 13, 1906; (3) convention relating to contraband in arms on the coasts of Italian, British, and French Somalilands, Dec. 13, 1906; (4) declaration of the Abyssian delegation at the 4th Assembly at the League of Nations (1923); (5) notes exchanged between Great Britain and Italy concerning Lake Tsana, Dec. 1925; (6) protest of Abyssinia to the League of Nations and answers of Great Britain, Italy, and the League of Nations, Jun.-Aug. 1926; (7) agreement between Italy and Abyssinia, Aug. 2, 1928.— D. C. Blaisdell

5714. REDMAN, H. VERE. British influence in Japan. Contemporary Rev. 135 (758) Feb. 1929: 186-194.—Contrary to the widespread view held by Englishmen, Britons in Japan are not popular at present nor are British influence and prestige very high. Partly by reason of the changed political situation, partly by the world-wide increase of American social influence, partly by the enthusiasm of the missionary movement, and partly by mere geographical proximity, American influence is today prominent everywhere in Japan. As that influence grows, British influence wanes. In the field of education there is an opportunity for British missionaries or private individuals, either with or without government subsidy, to stimulate waning British

influence. - D. C. Blaisdell.

5715. ROOSEVELT, NICHOLAS. The strategy of Singapore. Foreign Affairs (N. Y.). 7(2) Jan. 1929: 317–322.—Singapore guards the western gateway of the Pacific. Ships plying between Europe and Australia and the Far East must pass within a mile of it. As much commerce flows past it as through Panama or Suez. Aside from its general geographic position in relation to trade routes the local features are favorable for the creation of a naval base with ample storage facilities, readily defensible by mines and nets. The base itself is to consist primarily of docking and storage facilities, including a floating dry dock, for the benefit of capital ships which formerly could not be dry docked east of Malta. The popular conception of a naval base as a highly fortified rocky eminence is misleading. While a base must be safe from attack, its chief purpose is to give the fleet greater mobility in important strategic centers. In war an injured ship has a chance of recovery if it can reach a nearby base. The Singapore project was criticized by Parliament as a violation of the spirit of the Washington Agreement, an aggressive act against Japan, and an extravagant outlay of money. In support of the base it was pointed out that Singapore was expressly excepted from the Washington Agreement,

and that it is very nearly as far from Japan as is England from the United States. In fact Great Britain's relinquishment of the right to fortify Hongkong meant the removal of her Far Eastern base 1500 miles farther from Japan. The base has been hailed by Holland with enthusiasm and relief as preserving the balance of power in the Pacific. With a base in Singapore Great Britain could never permit the occupation of any of the Dutch islands thereabouts by a power other than Holland. The weakness in the Singapore base lies in the exigencies of European politics. The size of the fleet that Great Britain can base on Singapore is determined by the demands of the European political situation. However, in a war which threatened the status quo in the Pacific Great Britain would not be likely to be fighting single-handed, as none of the powers in the Singapore area could view with impunity an attack on the possessions of one of the others in that region. It is the policy of the British Empire to run no risks in matters of defense and to prefer to make goodwill doubly sure by preparing for all emergencies. —W. Leon Godshall.

5716. SEYDOUX, JACQUES. L'occupation des pays Rhenans. [The occupation of the Rhineland.] Esprit. Internat. 3 (9) Jan. 1929: 26-38.—France has been invaded four times since the beginning of the 19th century. Therefore Foch at the Peace Conference of Paris tried to have the Allies agree to extend her frontiers to include the Rhine countries. This they refused, but at the same time agreed to occupy these lands as a guarantee of the fulfillment of the Treaty. It is perfectly reasonable to expect that sometime in the future France and Germany will be on the same terms as France and England. At the present time reparations and the Rhine question stand in the way. Germany has never accepted in spirit the Treaty of Versailles, any more than France has accepted the treaty of 1871. She has tried time and again to place the Dawes Plan and the Treaty in opposition to each other with a view to nullifying the latter. Germany is to be distrusted; while advances are being made to her France must insist upon her own security.—Thorsten Kalijarvi.

5717. T., F. La révolte afghane. [The revolution in Afghanistan.] Asie Française. 29 (267) Feb. 1929: 50-55.—European intrigues are at the bottom of the violent disorders now tearing this little-known state. The Amir Amanullah won recognition of complete independence from the British in 1921 and after that notable success became increasingly pro-Russian. During his recent tour of Europe he developed keen admiration for Mussolini and Mustapha Kemal Pasha. Returning home, he sought to emulate them in their absolutistic tendencies. Unhappily for him, his position was not sufficiently strong to insure success; intense discontent was stirred up by his innovations in government, and the British, scenting an opportunity to reestablish their influence, encouraged his brother, the Sirdar Inayatulla who was known to be friendly to them to seize control. This has aroused the Russians. The hurried return to Kabul of the former Amir's son Hédayetulla, may have important consequences.—

Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

5718. THOMPSON, WALLACE. Tariff problems in Latin America. Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. 141 (230) Jan. 1929: 234–237.—Latin American tariffs are based on the principle of revenue and are most unique. The United States exporter in general does not suffer much from them; in fact they are apt to work to his advantage. Latin American countries have no industrial background, and most of the tariff schedules are out of date. Tariffs are very generally written from the viewpoint of the retailer, which results in a chain of appraisal difficulties. The Latin American states have an interest in reciprocity. Tariffs as a weapon

play a significant part in their international relations.—

Edgar H. Yolland.
5719. TRAVERSAY, GUY de. La première crise franco-allemande au lendemain du Traité de Pais.
[The first Franco-German crisis after the Peace Treaty.]
Grande Rev. 33 (1) Jan. 1929: 387-405.—The first major crisis in Franco-German relations was not a consequence of the reparations dispute. The author gives an account of the events of March-June 1920 from the Kapp "Putsch," the workers' rising in the Ruhr, the German march into the neutral zone, the French occupation of Frankfort and Darmstadt and the subsequent arrest of Rhenish leaders by the French authorities, to the dying out of the strike movement in the Rhineland. The French government lost an opportunity to foster separatism and federalism by postponing action upon the Ruhr rising until after the movement had been suppressed.—Robert C. Binkley.

5720. TRENTIN, SILVIO. Italy abroad. Atlantic Monthly. 143 (1) Jan. 1929: 128-135.—Mussolini's substitution of personal politics in foreign policy for Italy's traditional methods of conciliation and pacification has succeeded by virtue of the acquiescence therein of Great Britain. It is now checked by the same Power. The concentration of Mussolini's foreign policy in the Balkans coincides with the appearance of the Baldwin Government. This Government was glad to endow Mussolini with the role of policeman in the Mediterranean region. However, alliance of Italian commerce with the general staff, and the attempt of Rome to gain control of the mercenary insurrectionists of the Balkans has made the cost to Great Britain seem too great. Mussolini has played with the peace of Europe, has seriously alarmed France, and has menaced the existence of British trade in the Balkans. The naval agreement with France was the British answer to this policy, an answer which caused "the Duce to explode against such irreverence to the Kellogg pact."—P. T. Fenn, Jr.

5721. "TRUVOR." Foreign policy: towards the new orientation. Fortnightly Rev. 125 (746) Feb. 1929: 215-223.—The present pro-French British foreign policy can lead only to war. Germany, disillusioned, will turn to Russia which needs its organizing power and its industries. Friendship with France means lukewarm relations with Italy. America is more friendly to Germany than to France or even to England. The alternative policy, Anglo-German understanding, will guarantee peace in Europe for decades. The combination would be invincible but dangerous to none. Italy would welcome it. Russia, France, and the Little Entente would dislike the rapprochement but it would save France and its allies from an embittered Germany and secure Russia against England. Germany will pay reparations, but better feeling will come only with retraction of the unjust accusations made at Verasilles—entire war guilt, monopoly of atrocities, and incapacity to administer colonies. These retractions will open the way for material readjustments which are due to Hungary and Russia as well as to Germany.— Howard White.

5722. UNSIGNED. Nouveaus traités chinois. [New Chinese treaties.] Europe Nouvelle. 12 (569) Jan. 5, 1929: 27-32.—In chronological order the texts of five of the new treaties signed by the Chinese Nationalist Government are presented: those concluded with Norway, Nov. 12, 1928; Belgium-Luxembourg, Nov. 22, 1928; Italy, Nov. 27, 1928; Great Britain, Dec. 21, 1928; and France, Dec. 22, 1928. The principles of complete national autonomy in the matter of customs has been applied in all of these treaties, with the reservation that each of the high contracting parties will enjoy in the territories of the other treatment equal to that which shall have been accorded to any other country.

In the Norwegian treaty English and Chinese texts are provided with the stipulation that in case a difference of interpretation should arise the meaning expressed in the English text will prevail. The Belgium-Luxembourg treaty is drawn up in French, English and Chinese, the English text to be conclusive. In this treaty extraterritoriality is definitely abolished when the treaty goes into effect Jan. 1, 1930. Before that date the Chinese government agrees to conclude with the Belgian government detailed provision for the extension of Chinese jurisdiction over Belgian citizens. If these provisions are not concluded by the indicated date, the Belgian subjects will be amenable to Chinese laws and jurisdiction at such time as the majority of the powers actually possessing the privilege of extra-territoriality will have agreed to renounce it. Also, Belgium agrees that its subjects shall pay taxes required by China if the same taxes are paid by the nationals of other powers having treaties with China. The Sino-Italian Treaty is similar to the Sino-Belgian Treaty with the exception that the abolition of extraterritoriality is made dependent upon similar action by the signatory powers (other than China) of the Treaty of Washington of 1922. Great Britain and France also acknowledged the changed conditions in China by concluding a treaty similar in all essential respects to those outlined, embracing tariff autonomy for China, and most-favored-nation treatment. There also is included in this collection of treaties the text of the Sino-French agreement concerning the incidents of Nanking in March, 1927, wherein the Chinese government expressed regret for the losses sustained by the

French and provided for reparation.—W. Leon Godshall.

5723. VALLERY-RADOT, ROBERT. Å propos du problème de l'"Anschluss." [The problem of Austro-German union.] Rev. Hebdomadaire. 37 (50) Dec. 15, 1928: 335-353.—This is a review of a volume entitled Die österreichische Aktion that appeared in Vienna in 1927 as a cooperative presentation of a group of young Catholic and monarchist doctrinaires. Its thesis is that Austro-German political union would be unwise for cultural as well as practical reasons. Austrian culture has its roots rather in Latin-Catholic than in Germanic fundamentals. The Dual Monarchy was an artificial appendage of a Prussianized Germany, whereas Vienna should be the natural capital of a federated Pan-Austria, including the Austrians, the Bohemians, and the Hungarians. For the success of this development, however, not only is the restoration of the Hapsburgs necessary as a protection against a revived Hohenzollern military power, but a spiritual renaissance of the principles of personality and paternity is equally indispensable. The book seems to have emanated from the Austrian counterpart of what was the French Action française before its recent schism with the Papacy. Europe can be saved from the menace of democracy and socialism by a virile development of Catholic conservatism, so runs the argument. Incidentally, the Austrian Socialist leader, Otto Bauer, has recently declared himself opposed to Anschluss.

—W. R. Sharp.

5724. VANDERVELDE, EMILE. El porvenir de tout a sur la proposed to the su

5724. VANDERVELDE, EMILE. El porvenir de la democracia. [The future of democracy.] Boletín del Museo Soc. Argentino. 16 (75-76) Sep.-Oct. 1928:231-238. — A generation ago Seligman called the United States a debtor nation to Europe; it is now creditor to the whole world. Socialism is yet incipient in the United States, because, as earlier in England, the workers have high wages and corresponding standards of living and privileges. They have little grievance against capitalism. Capitalists are transforming themselves into philanthropists, founding universities, libraries, museums, hospitals, and welfare institutions, and extending their philanthropy to the whole world. Perhaps their universities are expected to teach the gospel of content-

ment. Europe looks with admiring eyes upon these results in the United States and would gladly imitate them. But is there not another side to this picture? The United States lacks adequate social legislation and their arbitrary courts declare such legislation unconstitutional. Prosperity is the result of great natural resources which have been exploited by large capital, great energy, and a splendid inventiveness, all helped out by a Chinese wall of protectionsim. The natural resources are not inexhaustable. American capital loaned abroad will develop powerful rivals. As England has declined in industrial prestige, so will the United States in time, and, also like England, it will then move in the direction of industrial discontent and socialism. The Kellogg pact, forced upon Kellogg by public opinion, will not end war, although it may change the definition of war. It is an agreement among the large states not to make war among themselves. Whether it becomes a scrap of paper will depend upon whether democracy is strong enough to prevent the governments of the great powers from disregarding and perverting it.—L. L. Bernard.

ments of the great powers from disregarding and perverting it.—L. L. Bernard.

5725. WOLCOTT, DUNCAN. Albania: the powder-keg of Europe. Nation (N. Y.). 128 (3319) Feb. 13, 1929: 185–188.—In 18 months time Italy has shipped over 300,000 rifles, 10,000–12,000 machine-guns, thousands of tons of munitions, 400 military trucks, and a considerable number of tanks into Albania. Italy controls the Albanian National Bank; an Italian company has charge of modernizing the harbor of Durazzo on terms favorable to Italy. Ahmed Zogu is no more than a puppet king. In short, there can be no doubt of Italy's threat to Yugoslavia through Albania in her desire to control the Adriatic.—Laverne Burchfield.

5726. YOUNG, RALPH A. British imperial preference and the American tariff. Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. 141 (230) Jan. 1929: 204-211.—Duties in the United Kingdom are those imposed in 1921 and reenacted in 1926. British Empire products enjoy a certain preference. The Canadian tariff observes the three-decker rule, New Zealand adopted the three-decker rule in 1921, and the Union of South Africa adopted imperial preference in 1925. Australia installed her three-decker tariff system in 1920; post-war tariff acts have extended 95% preference to United Kingdom imports. The commercial value of these preferentials is, however, not enough, so members of the Empire are seeking additional outlets for their products. Canada and the United Kingdom are chiefly affected by the American tariff, and, as a matter of fact, the American tariff seems to have given birth to the British Empire tariff.—Edgar H. Yolland.

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

5727. BASTID, PAUL. La question de l'Escaut et le différend hollando-belge. [The question of the Scheldt and the Dutch-Belgian dispute.] Rev. Générale Droit Internat. Pub. 35 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 689-712.—The regime of the Scheldt has been a disturbing question for many years. Several treaties have attempted to regulate the difficulties without complete success. In 1927 the Dutch Chamber rejected the most recent attempt at conventional settlement, the treaty of Apr. 3, 1925, and Belgian-Dutch relations have since that time been uneasy. The regulation of the river is vital to the port of Antwerp, but this port is a rival of Rotterdam. The question of the Scheldt involves also the many other natural and artificial waterways of the region. Some of the problems are those of tolls, dredging, and free passage during war. The proposed treaty of 1925 required the Netherlands to make sacrifices without

compensation; this might be adjusted in pecuniary or other ways and not only Belgium but all the people of the region who benefit might properly contribute. There are several possible remedies for the present situation. Third states might intervene, but it is not a case calling for the guarantees in the earlier treaties. The Barcelona Statute is not applicable. Since it is a question of the reformation rather than the interpretation of a treaty, the fact that Holland and Belgium have accepted Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice is of no utility. There might be a resort to the League of Nations involving Articles 11, 19, 12, or 15. Such recourse is, however, unlikely. Direct negotiations by the parties seems the most hopeful solution.—P. C. Jessup.

5728. BÉRENGER, HENRY. L'accord de Washington sur les dettes de guerre de la France. [The

Washington agreement on French war debts.] Pol. et Parl. 36 (410) Jan. 10, 1929: 21-86.—The Mellon-Bérenger French war-debt agreement of 1926 should be ratified. It embodies the best terms that can be arranged between the United States and France. The debt represents actual sums advanced by the treasury of the United States to France, and payments due for services rendered and merchandise sold to France, for which she assumed obligations deposited in the treasury in Washington. France has as consistently recognized the reality and legality of the debt as has the United States insisted on the impossibility of its cancellation, and this insistence is valid in view of the fact that the money advanced to France was through the Liberty Loans actually subscribed by more than sixty million individual Americans. For the government of France the only issue has been the question as to how and when France could pay, and that issue has largely arisen from the fact that the German debt to France has not been paid. Contrary to the point of view of the American government, there is essential connection between the French capacity to pay, which is the basis of the Bérenger agreement, and the payment of German reparations to France. ratification of the agreement is necessary to a definitive settlement of the reparations problem. reply to the arguments now being launched in France against this ratification, it can be shown that the terms of the agreement follow closely the model of the other debt settlements and offer as much of a safeguard to France as is accorded in the settlements with other debtor countries. (Detailed history of the French-American negotiations and text of the Mellon-Bérenger

agreement are included.)—Ellen Deborah Ellis.
5729. NEWMAN, E. W. POLSON. Bolivia and Paraguay. Contemporary Rev. 135 (758) Feb. 1929: 169-175.—The long standing dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay over the ill defined Chaco is in process of settlement. For many years prior to the break which came in December 1928 Paraguay has pursued an aggressive policy in this region. Bolivia has sought a peaceful but definite settlement. Credit for bringing about a settlement by reasonful means should go to the about a settlement by peaceful means should go to the Pan-American Arbitration Conference.—I. L. Pollock.

5730. ORESTANO, FRANCESCO. La S. Sede e l'Italia negli accordi del l'11 Febbraio. [The relations of the Holy See and Italy according to the agreement of February 11.] Nuova Antologia. 64 (1366) Feb. 16, 1929: 412-429.—A study of the general significance to the papacy of the agreement of February 11, 1929, and a consideration of some of the special problems involved in it. The agreement is not only a settlement of the so-called "Roman question" dating from 1870; it is part of a larger problem which has existed since the very beginning of the papal power-namely the relation between the church and civil authority. The church has now won a great victory and secured full and absolute independence. The agreement consists of three parts: a treaty, a concordat, and a financial convention. The treaty concerns directly or indirectly all the Powers; the concordat concerns only the Holy See and Italy. The treaty provides for political and territorial separation; the concordat provides for union again in matters of religion and conscience. It is moreover a recognition not only of the interests of Italy but also the authority and moral dignity of Fascism.—E. Ellery.

5731. PETRIE, CHARLES. The Chaco dispute and the problems of Latin America. English Rev. 48(2) Feb. 1929: 185-190.—This dispute, not in itself of first interest, serves to emphasize the fact that but few of the Latin American republics are economic units. Two important issues are raised; first, the possible read-justment of economic boundaries, and second, the whole position of the United States in relation to its Latin neighbors. The Latin American states are jealous and suspicious of the United States which has both political and economic interests to protect. The economic boundaries can be settled more satisfactorily under the circumstances if the United States does not undertake to exert its influence, and suspicion could be allayed were that country frankly to abandon the

Monroe Doctrine. The isolation of the Latin American states is at an end.—I. L. Pollock.

5732. SCELLE, G. La situation juridique de Vilna et de son territoire. [The legal situation of Vilna and its territory.] Rev. Générale Droit Internat. Pub. 35 (6) Nov-Dec. 1928: 730-781.—The Vilna problem can be included in the contract of the divided into three parts,—the evolution of the de facto situation, the legal situation, and the conformity of the situation with international solidarity. Factually the Vilna situation represents a struggle between Lithuania and Poland since 1918. The first provisional Lithuanian government was under the auspices of Germany. It then appealed to the Peace Conference at Paris and a strategic Polish boundary was drawn up, giving Vilna to Poland, without prejudice to the ultimate solution. The Treaty of Versailles provided for future delimitation. A new frontier, known as the Curzon line, was drawn in 1919. In 1920, during the Polish-Russian War, Lithuania favored the Bolsheviks. The Treaty of Moscow with Russia recognized Lithuania's claim to the Vilna region. Poland appealed to the League for "intervention" and Lithuania asked for a "decision." The Council of the League established a neutral zone with a commission in charge and an accord was signed at Souwalki. The following day, the Polish General Zeligowski executed a coup and occupied the disputed territory, the Polish government declaring itself unable to control him. For several years the Council continued its efforts to effect a settlement, but always without success, since the two states were unable to agree upon any suggested solution. Meanwhile the Polish occupation continued and the evolution of the de facto situation may be considered terminated. The establishment of the legal situation began with the Lithuanian appeal in 1922 to the Conference of Ambassadors in reliance upon the Treaty of Versailles. Both parties accepted the competence of this body which was not in conflict with but parallel to the League organs. The Conference of Ambassadors rendered a definite decision on the boundary which left Vilna in Polish hands. Lithuania's protest was not justified because she had accepted the competence of the Conference. The Lithuanian insistence on the accord of Souwalki was unsound. Lithuania's case rested on the unproved assumption that she had territorial rights in the Vilna territory. Such rights were not created by the Treaty of Moscow nor by the Treaty of Riga. The decision of the Conference of Ambassadors involves the legal theory of de facto governments; Lithuania did not have de facto possession of the disputed area. The Memel affair is also pertinent, since the situations are

analogous and since it indicates the intransigeance of the Lithuanian government which, with relation to the Niemen, has not respected its international duties. The attitude of the Lithuanian government is not an attitude of international solidarity. Collective interests under the League organization cannot be wholly dis-regarded in favor of individual interests.—P. C. Jessup.

WORLD POLITICS

5733. DAS, TARAKNATH. Pan-Asianism, Asian independence and world peace. Modern Rev. 45(1) Jan. 1929: 44-52.—Asians who look forward to the independence of Asian states and their freedom from European domination should not expect much aid or encouragement in their undertaking from "British labor imperialists" or American and European international socialists. Indeed, within Asia itself is to be found the most potent and the most suitable agency for the achievement of the goal of independence for Asia, namely, Japan. In fact, Japanese foreign policy since 1895, although on occasion blundering and clumsy, has been in the main a bulwark against European aggression. China itself has probably profited from Japanese foreign policy. Far from being a menace to world peace, Pan-Asianism (which really includes Pan-Islamism and Pan-Turanianism) is vital and essential to the furtherance of world peace with justice and liberty.—D. C. Blaisdell.

5734. FAHEY, JOHN H. The pact and business. Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci. 13(2) Jan. 1929: 71-77.—That business men of the United States, as well as of other nations, welcome means which will reduce the probability of wars is shown in the referendum of the United States Chamber of Commerce in 1915 calling for economic outlawry of nations which engage in war without first submitting their differences to arbitration. was taken at a time when war profits were high. The principles of arbitration in international business disputes may be applied to disputes of all sorts between nations. The Paris Pact outlawing war is a step in advance, but it is also necessary that the United States take its proper place in the World Court.—C. W. Hasek.

5735. FERRERO, GUGLIELMO. La disparition du système monarchique et l'esprit international. The disappearance of the monarchical system and the international spirit.] Esprit Internat. 3(9) Jan. 1929: 16-25.—Between 1815 and 1914 Europe maintained her system of dynasties. Courts contracted alliances, declared wars, made peace treaties, and were the guarantors for their observance. Revolutions were feeble and short-lived. Some states like France became republics, but others like Germany reverted to an even more monarchic system of government. Now the system is destroyed. Its destruction in Europe has led to complications in Asia and in the Mohammedan countries. Of course, in some places monarchy lingers on in the form of dictatorship. Nothing indicates better the change which has come over the world than the League of Nations. It has been gaining in strength due to its cosmopolitanism, relegating the old diplomacy farther and farther into the background. So it is also with the Roman Catholic church, which for the same reason has come to the fore. The whole after-war situation in Europe is incomprehensible without an understanding of the passing of monarchy through dynastic crises in 1917 and 1918.—Thorsten Kalijarvi.

5736. LACHAPELLE, GEORGES. Le problème des réparations. The reparation problem. Rev. Pol. et Parl. 138 (411) Feb. 10, 1929: 209-224.—This is a summary of the reparation situation up to the time of the meeting of the Commission of Experts on the revi-sion of the Dawes Plan and a statement of what France expects from this Commission. As a provisional measure, the Dawes Plan has proved its worth. Now, however, with the present prosperous condition of Germany, the strong condition of the Reichsbank and

many, the strong condition of the Reichsbank and German foreign trade, and world confidence in the nation's financial stability, the transfer clauses have lost their utility.—J. Q. Dealey, Jr.

5737. LINGELBACH, WILLIAM E. The history of post-war peace proposals beginning with the League Covenant. Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci. 13 (2) Jan. 1929: 10-24.—The organization of peace is being transferred from the realm of sentiment to that of realism. Postwar peace proposals fall into four groups, each deserving separate treatment. (1) The League of Nations Covenant was launched with the idea of preventing wars and preserving peace. Unfortunately it was linked too closely to the execution of the Treaty of Versailles and to the status quo by Article 10. The Geneva Protocol, failure though it was, tried to strengthen the Covenant by compelling settlement rather than simple conference, and by taking away the rather than simple conference, and by taking away the right to resort to war allowed under the Covenant in case of Council disagreement. (2) The inadequacy of the League prompted reversion to the old system of treaties of mutual guarantee and to arbitration treaties, but with very little sanction to compulsory arbitration. Two special proposals are noteworthy: (a) the Houghton plan of a British and United States plebiscite to agree to arbitration of all disputes for a period of 30 years; (b) the Nansen scheme of obligatory arbitration or judicial settlement. (3) Disarmament efforts have been for the most part abortive, in spite of the work of the Permanent Advisory Commission and the Mixed Commission appointed by the League, and the various conferences and proposals; although it must be conceded that the disarmament of Germany and her allies and the work of the Washington Conference of 1921-22 are noteworthy. The overshadowing problem of are noteworthy. The overshadowing problem of security must be solved before disarmament can proceed. (4) The outlawry of war movement, initiated by Levinson and fostered by Borah and Capper, has borne fruit in the Eighth Assembly resolution against aggressive war, the Sixth Pan-American Conference ban on aggression in the Western hemisphere, the definition of the aggressor as the nation who makes war in violation of its commitments to arbitrate, etc., and finally in the notable Pact of Paris. The seven treaties of Locarno, particularly the Security Pact, binding the parties to the status quo in the West, and furnishing a guarantee to Germany as well as against her, are all of significance.

to Germany as well as against her, are all of significance.

—Luther H. Evans.

5738. MOON, PARKER THOMAS. The Pact and world politics. Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci. 13 (2) Jan. 1929: 64–70.—World politics are really world-wide, as evidenced by the fact that pre-war European diplomacy was mostly concerned with Asia, Africa, and various islands, reaching over the whole world. The foreign policy of the United States is involved in world politics. policy of the United States is involved in world politics, due to our investments and other interests abroad. The technique of conference, almost wholly identified with the League of Nations and the International Labor Organization since 1920, is valuable. Conferences deprive problems of their explosive character, settle many of them, and carry out common projects beyond the ability of one Power. Irredentism and imperialism have not yielded to solution by conference, however, and they, particularly imperialism, are responsible for most international rivalry leading to war. The expectation of war where these problems threaten helps to render them insoluble. The Pact will not prohibit imperialistic intervention and the overrunning of backward areas; but it does mean a check on the use of threats of war. The legal validity of the Pact is not to be emphasized, but its political and moral value may be great.—Luther H. Evans.

5739. RIHANI, AMEEN. Arabia: An unbiased survey. Jour. Central Asian Soc. 16(1) 1929: 35-55.—Yaman is a dark continent, closed to the outside world, but its ruler, Imam Yahya, is a man of wisdom and moderation. He dreams of conquests, but he is aware of the obstacles. Although the Imam favored a treaty with King Husein, the British failed to act. The British protectorate in Arabia is a blot; rather should the English give it up to Imam Yahya, and hold certain privileges at Aden. As to Central Arabia, the old friendship between the English and the people of Najd still exists, but King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saoud's objection to British fortification of Iraq is legal, since the borders are not defined in the treaties. The protocol of Ojair, on the other hand, permits the Najd tribes to use the neighboring wells of Iraq. Moreover, Mijham Pasha is friendly to the people of Najd. The responsibility for bringing peace rests on the British government. As a solution of the problem, the two strong men in Arabia, Iman Yahya and Ibn Saoud, should form an alliance. This would be to the best interest of the British.—

Charilaos Lagoudakis.

5740. SAYRE, JOHN NEVIN. Pacifism and national security. World Tomorrow. 11(8) Aug. 1928: 330-334.—A discussion of national security in which the militarist and pacifist programs are contrasted. Competitive armaments are no longer a guarantee of security, because their mounting cost in money and in man-power, and their diminishing effectiveness for defense make continued reliance on them impossible. International competition, resulting in top-heavy armaments, the application to warfare of modern science, with its premium on speed and efficiency, the unreliability of statesmen coupled with the incentives of fear and suspicion are more apt to precipitate wars than to preserve peace. On the other hand, pacifist preparedness is a potentially adequate way of attaining security. A pacifist program would include: (1) the renunication of war, standing armaments, and intervention by one state in the internal affairs of another; (2) the organization of pacifist controls, or the further development of international organization and the inauguration of national plans for non-violent defense. (3) unremitting effort for the establishment of social justice including the elimination of causes of strife and minority frictions. The classic example of non-violent national defense is the Quaker Colony of Pennsylvania; and the outstanding 20th century examples of the use of practical pacifist methods are the tactics of the followers of Mahatma Gandhi, German passive resistance to the French occupation of the Ruhr, and the Berlin strikers' repulse of Kapp's army in March, 1920.—Christina Phelps.

5741. SHOTWELL, JAMES T. What is "war as an instrument of national policy"? Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci. 13(2) Jan. 1929: 25–30.—There has been no history, or even analysis, of what war is in the industrial and financial life of the world. While we are at a turning-point in this war matter, we have not yet come to grips with the essentials of the evil of war. Not all war is outlawed by the Pact of Paris, but only war-as-an-instrument-of-national-policy, a new formula, an undefined type of war. The kinds of war not outlawed include: (1) war of self-defense, yet self-defense is not defined; (2) war by the British in defense of certain unnamed regions; (3) war in fulfillment of League obligations. If we take Article 2 of the Pact with the implementation of numerous arbitration and conciliation treaties, which latter will be broken when the Pact is broken, we are pushed back to the Herriot formula that the agressor is the state who goes to war contrary to its commitments to arbitrate or conciliate. To fight the aggressor is defensive; thus a juristic frontier of defense is set up. There is no call for the codification of international law here, and a demand for it would have

been a mistake. The need now is more whole-hearted cooperation with the peace agencies already existing.—

Luther H. Evans.
5742. STONE, F. G. The freedom of the seas and the Kellogg Pact. Nineteenth Century. 105 (624) Feb. 171-178.—The convincing argument upholding British interference with neutral shipping during the World War was the supremacy of the British navy. The United States is not disposed to allow this argument to carry the same weight in the future; witness the support given by President Coolidge and Congress to the bill for one aircraft carrier and fifteen 10,000-ton cruisers. Even more important is Borah's proposal for a conference to codify maritime law. Senator Borah favors expansion of the Declaration of London, the application of whose principles paralyzed British sea power in the early months of the War. The divergent British and American viewpoints must be tactfully dealt with if lasting bitterness between the two countries is to be avoided. The situation is serious because the United States is not a member of the League of Nations and is therefore free to place its own commerce above the interests of general peace by demanding a "freedom of the seas" which cannot be acceded to by states bound by Article 16 of the Covenant to sever all trade and financial relations with the covenant-breaking state. The pact for the renunciation of war is not a substitute for Article 16. Secretary Kellogg has declared that there is not even a moral obligation on the United States of America to apply sanctions to a treatybreaking state. - Howard White.

5743. UNSIGNED. An inventory of Pacific basin problems. Amer. Trust Rev. of Pacific. 17 (9) Sep. 15, 1928: 194-199; (10) Oct. 15, 1928: 218-222.—The author discusses the subject under the following heads: Australasian problem, problems of the monsoon lands, Siberian problems, problems of the English speaking Pacific Northwest, Latin-American problems, and problems of Oceania. Most of the problems are fundamentally and basically concerned with trade and markets. "Public questions neither in the Occident nor the Orient any longer turn primarily on religious controversy as they once did; nor on the powers of king, nobles, clergy, and commons as they subsequently did; but upon institutions for learning and earning."—
H. L. Jome.

5744. VARLEZ, LOUIS. Migration problems and the Havana Conference of 1928. Internat. Labour Rev. 19(1) Jan. 1929: 1-19.—This paper is intended to supplement the report of the Second International Conference on Emigration and Immigration held at Havana from Mar. 31 to Apr. 17, 1928, which report has already been published in the Monthly Record of Migration. Varlez attended the conference in an advisory capacity. He discusses the general atmosphere of the conference, the special conditions influencing discussion, the difficulties encountered, and the value of the results achieved. If a new conference is held there will be greater likelihood of fruitful results if it is held under the aegis of Geneva organizations, and follows their methods of preparation and procedure. If a future conference should limit itself to "a certain number of definite points ripe for international solution by way of formal agreements," it is likely to be more successful than if its agenda comprises all migration questions. There is considerable discussion of the composition of the conference, of the decisions, of the line to be drawn between domestic and international questions, and of migration as a social and political problem. "National legislative measures...have not done migration movements the services expected of them." "It seems clear that for the examination of problems of this kind great international conferences are needed, with sessions held at regular intervals, and preceded by careful preparatory work on the part of the competent au-

thorities." "The essential questions for migrants are not those of technique and administration, statistics and protection, transport and inspection. Above all these details of regulation fundamental problems of

international policy are becoming more and more evident."—Norman E. Himes.

5745. ZIMMERMAN, M. A. Před deseti lety.

[Ten years ago.] Zahranični Politika. 8(1) Jan. 1929: 17-24.—Before the World War the state was the center of all relities of the state was the center. of all political activity and the relations of states were

of a purely mechanical nature. Many international treaties were in conflict with international law and with moral standards. The Paris Conference, although its work was very incomplete and some points can be understood only from the point of view of the political situation in those days and now considered as more or less unreasonable, made nevertheless a very important step towards a new and higher order of the whole world. -Zd. Peška.

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 4779, 4813, 5139, 5814)

5746. ANDERSON, C. ARNOLD. An experimental study of "social facilitation" as affected by "intelligence." Amer. Jour. Sociol. 34(5) Mar. 1929: 874-881.—This paper summarizes an experimental study of the effect of the presence of a group upon the quantity and quality of different types of work by individuals varying in general "intelligence." Individuals and groups working under conditions of solitude and of the presence of a group were compared as to changes in amount and accuracy of work. The groups differed widely in intelligence. In general, the presence of the group acted as a facilitating factor. The normal group (I.Q. of 100) was more responsive to this influence than was the brighter group, which was often definitely inhibited under these conditions. Work done in the presence of the group tended to be slightly more accurate; this result was more characteristic of the brighter group. Variability in amount and in accuracy was greater in the group situations; this also was more evident in the case of the brighter group. Generally, those subjects who worked faster were more accurate. The fastest workers tended to show the greatest increase in amount when subjected to the influence of the group.—Amer. Jour. Sociol.

5747. ANGELL, JAMES R. Modern movements in psychology during the last two decades. Amherst Graduate Quart. 18(2) Feb. 1929: 73-86.—Conrad

5748. ANTHONY, R. Le rôle des hommes de pensée dans le politique et le social. [The role of men of thought in political and social life.] Rev. Internat. de Sociol. 37 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 41-46.—Julian Benda, in La Trahison des Clercs, and La Fin de l'Éternel, defines the role of men of action as the conquest of things; the role of the scholars (clercs) as the maintainance of the eternal moral precepts intact, treason to this function through participation in temporal affairs being the fundamental cause of the mental and social decadence of the present. A preliminary criticism of this theory is that men of thought are also men of action, and may be of two types, either pure scientists, seeking to discover truth, or advocates of specific causes and particular interests. But Benda restricts the title "men of thought" to those who follow the cult of the ideal, neglecting those who follow the knowledge of laws and their consequences, including those laws which might furnish the basis for a practical political and social order. Humanity is not composed solely of laymen and scholars in Benda's definitions of the terms. Again, neither the barbarian morality of the laymen nor the utopian morality of the idealistic scholars is a true morality, for this latter must be based on reasoned knowledge, furnished by the science of sociology. Treason of true men of thought then, would consist

only in passing from the category of pure scientists to that of protagonists for a particular cause, or in dissimulating the consequences of the truths they have discovered. Benda's discussion of the role of men of thought in political and social life displays great talent but it is particularly dangerous because of the sophisms involved, and because of the great talent which makes these sophisms both seductive and difficult to perceive. -Irene Barnes

5749. BREYSIG, KURT. Seelenformen, Gesellschaftslehre und Geschichtswissenschaft. types, sociology and the science of history.] Schmollers Jahrb. 53 (1) Feb. 1929: 1-31.—The development of the concept of psychic types, particularly as exemplified by the work of Kretschmer, has provided the social scientist with valuable tools for use in research. Schizothymic and cyclothymic types are found as major divisions not only among individuals but also among the philosophies, religions and ethical codes produced by society. The growth of social institutions as shown in history is greatly clarified through the application of these concepts.—Carl M. Rosenquist.

5750. DOUGLAS, DOROTHY W. P. J. Proudhon: A prophet of 1848. Part I: Life and works. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 34 (5) Mar. 1929: 781-803.—Though not a pure anarchist, Proudhon was the forerunner of anarchism. Though not a militant trade unionist, he was the forerunner of syndicalism. Human relationships, he held, must be built on free individual initiative and mutual justice and respect—impossible in the present social order based on exploitation. The new social order demands special interest groups which, on the economic side, would facilitate the direct exchange of goods and eliminate most of the credit system, and on the political side, would supply the minimum degree of federal sovereignty necessary for social balance. Proudhon's life was busy and dramatic; his writings were prolific and influential out of all proportion to their coherence. His influence was felt in the Paris Commune; in the establishment of mutualistic banks in Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Germany; in the anarchism of Bakunin, Kropotkin, and Herzen; in the social theory of De-Greef; and in the present day syndicalist movement, which looks to Proudhon as its prophet, in spite of wide divergence from his doctrines.—Amer. Jour. Sociol.

5751. DUNCAN, OTIS DURANT. Intolerance and the social sciences. Jour. Louisiana Teachers Assn. 6(6) Feb. 1929: 42-44.—O. D. Duncan.

5752. GASS, SHERLOCK BRONSON. Humanism as a way of life. Forum. 81(5) May 1929: 282-287.-A humanist is not a specialist who takes his stand between the etherialism of theology and the materialism of natural science. Unlike the scientist, he is a dualist and is concerned with the point of differentiation from the animals—the intellect. He holds to the theory of moral freedom, be this freedom ever so limited. He is both individualist and moralist. He turns to languae and literature for his discipline because language is the instrument by which consciousness is made articulate and literature reflects the significance of life. He stands between those who look at life and literature with the shorn intellect of science—the philologists and sociologists—and those who look with the pure spontaneities of animal consciousness—the humanitarians and romantics. This makes him the most unpopular and isolated of men, but he enjoys the liberation of his own mind and the order and balance of his spirit.—Raymond Bellamy.

5753. RIGNANO, EUGENIO. La morale de l'harmonie de la vie. [The ethic of the harmony of life.] Rev. de Métaphysique et Morale. 36 (1) Jan.—Mar. 1929: 100-112.—In society, as well as in the case of the individual, simultaneous impulses may reinforce one another or may mutually conflict in various degreees. The former brings happiness while the latter brings discontent. Such is the problem of the relation of individual and social interests as expressed by Nietzsche and Tolstoi; paganism and Christianity. In practice, however, one has always labelled such acts as just and moral which tend to establish an harmonious relation between individuals; unjust and immoral, those which bring disharmony. The advancement of social harmony is the touchstone and ethical standard of all social progress according to what we have named the "positivistidealist." This thesis will be expanded in our book which will appear shortly.—John H. Mueller.

which will appear shortly.—John H. Mueller.

5754. SOLARI, G. Kant e la dottrina penale della retribuzione. [Kant and the penal doctrine of retribution.] Riv. Filos. 20(1) Jan.—Mar. 1929: 25–58.—

5755. THOMSON, J. ARTHUR. Natural history and human life. Century Mag. 117 (5) Mar. 1929: 513-525.—Nature has endowed man with practical, emotional and intellectual qualities, which, because of selection, are in harmony with nature and enable man to utilize her, respond to her aesthetic appeals and understand her.

selection, are in narmony with nature and enable man to utilize her, respond to her aesthetic appeals and understand her.—F. H. Hankins.

5756. WALLIS, WILSON D. The prejudices of men. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 34 (5) Mar. 1929: 804–821.—Prejudice is a predisposition in judging not determined by mere love of truth. So-called "hard facts" are really plastic. Factors which keep prejudice alive are interest, ignorance, inertia of opinion, and isolation. Every century scorns the preceding for its superstition, and every people considers its culture superior to all others. There is a tendency to identify enlightenment with the geography of one's own culture. The explanation lies in the strength of the social bond. As society becomes more efficient, group solidarity becomes an instrument of danger, for social impulse runs to excess. The means becomes end. The more silent and insidious the foe, the more dangerous it is.—Amer. Jour. Sociol.

5757. WALSH, FRANCIS AUGUSTINE. Trends in American thought. Proc. 4th Ann. Meeting Amer. Catholic Philos. Assn. Dec. 27–28, 1928: 91–107.— Philosophy grows by assimilating data from the many sources in a complex society, and not merely from academic chairs. America has produced no system of philosophy, but affords various trends of thought which later will be formed into a system. Four such trends are furnished from the sciences: emergent evolution, behaviorism, relativity, and the new realism. On the whole we are witnessing an effort to construct a metaphysics on the data of science. The philosopher derives satisfaction from such a trend to metaphysics: "if, as with the scholastics, he is in possession of a system convincingly built on direct truth and genuine reality, he should carry his natural light into those attractive loggias now glittering under the artificial constructs of science."—Walter B. Bodenhafer.

5758. WHEELER, WILLIAM MORTON. Present tendencies in biological theory. Sci. Monthly. Feb. 1929: 97-109.—In view of much current criticism of

biology it seems well to examine its present tendencies. These may be divided into three groups: those it shares with other sciences, those peculiar to some particular biological science, and those originating in a special field, biological or other, and tending to spread over the whole biological domain. In the first group come the extraordinary accumulation of data, intensive specialization and complication of research devices. The second group is too large for more than an impressionistic survey. We may arrange the biological sciences horizontally in the following series: sociology, psychology, anthropology, ethnology, pathology, physiology, genetics, morphology, paleontology, biogeography, phylogenetics and taxonomy. Of these the first two, the sixth, eighth and last two are relatively independent, the others borrow much from their neighbors. Those at the center of the list, especially physiology and genetics, are concerned most with inframiscroscopic data and least with the microscopic: the reverse is true as we move from the center toward the two ends of the series. In like manner the sciences at the ends are predominantly ideographic or historistic, interested in qualitative changes, while those at the center are "nomothetic," they are more quantitative and interested in laws of relationship. Such division is, however, far from sharp. Nevertheless, their differences give rise to speculations designed to resolve the apparent disharmony between such concepts as life and mechanism. Driesch with his entelechies and psychoids and Bergson with his elan vital darkened counsel with metaphysical speculation. At present there are three theories which may be first reconciled with each other and then may reconcile the conflict between mechanists and vitalists, viz., emergence or holism, configuration or Gestalt, and behaviorism. All of these are interested in entities or situations as wholes, a view implied also in the theories of "emergent evolution" or "creative synthesis." "We may regard them as so many partial aspects of the single conception which has been called 'organicism.' 'This view justifies the approach of both the historistic and the nomothetic biologists: they do not conflict, but are working at different levels, the physiochemical and the organismal. The real conflicts come about through the third group of tendencies due to the attachment of certain biologists, especially those of the historistic group, to various concepts of a vague, philosophical or even fictitious nature introduced from the higher disciplines of psychology, sociology and philosophy. Among such are "individuality," "value," "purpose," "design" and "potentiality." These only cause confusion, When these are rejected or toned down, danger of demoralization because of the split between historistic and naturalistic studies will be removed. Some sources of opposition will, however, remain because of the four levels of organic phenomena, the physiochemical, the organismal, the mental and the social. F. H. Hankins.

HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

ORIGINAL NATURE AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

5759. BLISS, LAURA P., and PERKINS, HENRY F. Fifteen pairs of twins: a study of similarities. Eugenics. 2(2) Feb. 1929: 22-26.—Fifteen pairs of twins were compared in regard to the following points of obvious structure: hair whorl of crown, eyebrows, iris pattern, ears, nose, teeth, friction ridge patterns of hands, and right or left-handedness. Three kinds of similarity were compared: (a) bilateral symmetry in

each person, i.e., likeness of the right and left sides: (b) mirror imaging, i.e., similarity of the right side of one of a pair of twins to the left side of the other; (c) parallel imaging, i.e., similarity of the corresponding sides—right and left—of the two twins. Among average persons right and left ears or hands are not usually precisely alike, but identical twins have been thought to have more bilateral symmetry than the average. However, the fifteen pairs of twins here studied showed less bilateral symmetry than normal, although we cannot tell why.—R. E. Baber.

5760. GARRETT, HENRY E. Jews and others. Some group differences in personality, intelligence, and college achievement. Personnel Jour. 7(5) Feb. 1929: 341-348.—This study covered 296 freshmen at Columbia College. The subjects were given the Thorndike Intelligence Examination, the George Washington Social Intelligence Test, the Personal Inventory B2 of the Colgate Mental Hygiene Tests (Laird), and their grades for the first year were averaged. The study showed: (1) marked superiority of the Jewish students snowed: (1) marked superiority of the Jewish students in grades and in general intelligence, (2) slight superiority in social intelligence, and (4) no significant difference in emotional stability.—Asael T. Hansen.

5761. McFADDEN, J. H. A further note on the differential I.Q.'s of Siblings. Jour. Applied Psychol.
13 (1) Feb. 1929: 86-91.—H. R. Hosea.

5762. NEWMAN, H. H. Mental and physical traits of identical twins rearred apart. Jour. Heredity.
20 (2) Feb. 1929: 49-64.—This is a detailed study of the

20(2) Feb. 1929: 49-64.—This is a detailed study of the physical and mental resemblances and differences of a pair of identical twins who were separted at 18 months of age and lived apart for 17 years, twin "A" in London, England, and her sister, "O", in Ontario, Canada. Previous study by the author has shown that where the same sides (right or left) of the two twins are more alike than the two sides of the same twin, then one may be quite certain the pair is of single ovum origin. In this case the palm patterns of either twin are strikingly unlike, but those of the right palms of "A" and "O" are strikingly alike, as are also the patterns of the left palms of the two. Interesting differences in the fingerprints of the girls is explained by the fact that "A" is naturally left-handed and "O" right-handed. In comparison with their parents and siblings the twins are very much alike and notably different from all the others. The results of many physical measurements and eleven mental tests are given. "O" has had the better environment in all respects. Physical differences are slight, with the possible exception of weight. Temperamental and emotional traits are notably similar. Intelligence quotients, however, are notably different, though less different than in five cases of identical twins reared together. On the whole results are sharply different from those of a similar study by H. T. Muller (Jour. Heredity, 1925), and the author prefers not to draw conclusions until his other cases

have been summarized.—F. H. Hankins.

5763. PETERSON, JOSEPH. Studies in the comparative abilities of whites and Negroes. Mental Measurement Monog. (5) Feb. 1929: 3-110.—The report is based upon tests of twelve year old white and Negro children of Nashville, Chicago and New York City. The Rational Learning, Mental Maze and Disc Transfer tests were given individually at a single sitting to Nashville and Chicago children, the Rational Learning alone to New York children while additional group tests were given to Nashville children. On the Rational Learning test race differences of .53 in Nashville and .81 in Chicago were found in favor of white children and in New York .54 in favor of Negro children. The latter also practically equalled the whites in both the Point Scale and Myers Practice test. The Mental Maze test gave race differences for Nashville and Chicago, respectively, of .77 and .27, and the Disc

Transfer of 1.04 and .97. General results indicate a tendency to decreasing difference between the median scores of the white and Negro twelve year old children in order of the decreasing percentage of Negroes in the population, suggesting the increasing severity of selection of Negroes in the cities in question. New York Negroes surpass greatly the Nashville Negroes on the Meyers Picture and the Rational Learning tests, and to a lesser degree the Chicago Negroes on the Rational Learning tests. In speed of reaction differences appear to be due to different cultural backgrounds and "set" for speed rather than to general intelligence. Further studies are needed that will have large and locally representative samples in several sections under different economic stress, educational opportunities, occupations and other selective conditions.—Charles S. John-

CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

(See also Entries 5826, 5874, 5885)

5764. SONDERGAARD, ARENSA; RUGG, HAR-OLD; and KRUEGER, LOUISE. Studies in child personality. I. A study of the language of kindergarten children. Jour. Educ. Psychol. 20(1) Jan. 1929: 1929: 1-18.—Child personality must be studied not children. through mere stimulus and response but through the total conduct of the child as an integration of motive, attitude, and meanings. In the present study the technique of the eye-witness analyst is used, writing a full running account of (a) the child's speech, (b) his bodily movements and gestures, and (c) the products of his creative activity; and analyzing these in the light of the total social situation. Three months of recording, even with dictation to a stenographer, proved that records can be made without the children's being aware of the process. The conversation of each of 27 representative kindergarten children was recorded by 15-minute periods and supplemented by a description of the social situation. Of the 3,125 remarks recorded, 40.8% were descriptive of self-assertiveness; only 0.25% of self-depreciation. Evidences of "social consciousness" were found in only 3.7% of the remarks; torbuling assertions of 20% is a supplemental to 2.8%. verbalized perceptions in 8.3%; linguistic experimenta-tion in 6%; dramatic play in the world of fancy in 4.7%; questions in 9.95%; rational thought in 6.2%. The study reveals the kindergarten child as a relatively unsocial defender of his individuality.—Samuel A. Stouffer.

5765. WASHBURNE, JOHN N. An experiment in character measurement. Jour. Juvenile Research. 13 (1) Jan. 1929: 1-18.—The hypothesis that delinquent children are lacking in ability to postpone an immediate satisfaction for the sake of a future greater satisfaction was tested on 73 children, aged 3 to 17. They were asked to make one imaginary choice, of an automobile now or an automobile and a million dollars a year from now; and two actual choices, a piece of candy now or five pieces next week, and one cent now or ten cents next week. The children had been classified according to behavior as good, doubtful, and bad. The "good" children over 8 quite consistently chose the later satisfaction, the "bad" children over 8 equally as consistently chose the immediate satisfaction. The tendency to wait increased with chronological age, but not significantly with mental age. The type of judgment exercised in these tests is named "impulse-judg-

ment."—Samuel A. Stouffer.

5766. WHITLEY, M. T. Children's interests in collecting. Jour. Educ. Psychol. 20(4) Apr. 1929: 249-261.—A questionnaire on collecting given to children revealed a wide variety of articles collected. Children under eight tended to collect such things as marbles, coupons, buttons and boxes; adolescents collected letters, photographs, theatre programs, badges,

magazines and so on. Three hundred seventy-eight different articles were mentioned by 4446 children. At no age were fewer than 84% of the children interested in collecting.—Ruth Shonle Cavan.

PERSONALITY AND LIFE ORGANIZATION

5767. ALLPORT, FLOYD H. Seeing women as they are. Harpers Mag. 158 (946) Mar. 1929: 397-408.—H. R. Hosea.

5768. JASPER, HERBERT H. Optimism and pessimism in college environments. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 34(5) Mar. 1929: 856-873.—A questionnaire, composed of 20 questions related to attitudes on social issues, and 20 questions regarding personality traits, was given to a sampling of four types of colleges: a was given to a sampling of four types of congect a state normal school, a state university, a denominational university, and a private college. Three answers indi-cating degrees of optimism and pessimism were listed after each question. Complete tabulations are given for the most significant questions. There was a large difference between the norms of the respective groups in their characteristic responses. The ranking of types of colleges in regard to optimism and pessimism: the colleges, ranked from the most pessimistic in both social attitudes and personality traits to the most optimistic, are as follows: private college, state university, denominational university, and state normal school. The relation of personality traits to social attitudes: In general the responses to questions relating to personality traits are of the same nature as the responses to social attitude questions. Naïve, unsophisticated enthusiasms are associated with optimism, and intellectual sophistication is associated with pessimism in the college environment. There seems to be no support for the common belief that college students have a tendency toward a dangerous depression. Some of the inadequacies of the questionnaire method of study are overcome by an experiential knowledge of each college studied.—Amer. Jour. Sociol.

THE FAMILY

(See also Entries 5050, 5822)

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE FAMILY AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX

(See also Entry 5874)

5769. GOBLOT, E. De la valeur de la chasteté. [On the value of chastity.] Rev. Philos. 54 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 7-28.—True chastity does not consist in abstinence, but in moderation. The vice against chastity is contraception to avoid parenthood. Practiced within as well as without marriage, it leads to depopulation and national decay. Chastity is valuable because it makes for the perpetuation of the race.—

E. L. Clarke.

5770. HORNEY, KAREN. The problem of the monogamous ideal. Internat. Jour. Psych.-Anal. 9 (3) Jul. 1928: 318-331.—Both the demands for monogamy and the forces with which these demands come into conflict derive their motive power from the most elementary and direct desires arising from the oedipus complex. On one side is the desire to have as a love-object the parent of the opposite sex and on the other the incest-prohibition. It is inevitable that both sets of impulses should be mobilized in married life. This, in fact, makes it possible to understand why it never will be possible to find any principle which will solve these conflicts of married life. Yet the discovery of the unconscious sources of matrimonial conflict may so weaken not only the idea of monogamy but also the polygamist tendencies as to make it possible for the conflicts to be fought out and some adjustment effected. Ernest R. Mowrer.

THE MODERN FAMILY AND ITS PROBLEMS

5771. BAÜMER, GERTRUD. Der Unehelichenschutz und die legitime Familie. [The unmarried mother and the 'legal' family.] Frau. (6) Mar. 1929: 336-341.—The "outlawry" of the unmarried mother and of the illegitimate son results chiefly from religious tend-encies in legislation: the German code says explicitly that there is no bond of kinship between father and illegitimate son; no legal, moral or social fatherhood without marriage. But in Nordic countries, the ideas are far removed from such a religious conceptions.—

G. L. Duprat.

5772. LUBLINSKY, PAUL. Marriage and divorce in Soviet Russia. Family. 10(1) Mar. 1929: 28-31.— The new legislation concerning marriage and divorce in Russia assumes that stable matrimonial relations are desirable only so long as they are supported by mutual good will and agreement. The age of marriage is earlier; the divorce rate is much higher than formerly. Under the Family Code of 1927 marriages are of two kinds. The first is the registered type wherein age, kinship, and health must be certified. The second, de facto or common law marriage, is binding and valid also, even as to alimony and inheritance. Divorce can be obtained in the registrar's office with or without mutual consent. If an agreement as to children, property, and alimony is not signed in the registrar's office, either person may take the case to court. When a divorce is obtained by one only, a notice is to be sent to the other within three days. The great increase of divorce in 1927 is explained by the radically changed divorce procedure established by the new code. (Statistical tables are based upon Leningrad and Moscow with other time and place comparisons both European and American.)—L. M. Brooks.

5773. McCARTNEY, JAMES L. Epilepsy amongst

the Chinese with the analysis of a case. Psychoanal. Rev. 16(1) Jan. 2929: 12-27.—This is a detailed case analysis of an epileptic woman and the psychoanalytic

treatment of her case.—Ruth Shonle Cavan.
5774. MURRY, JOHN MIDDLETON, 5774. MURRY, JOHN MIDDLETON, and YOUNG, JAMES CARRUTHERS. Modern marriage. New Adelphi. 2 (3) Mar.-May 1929: 221-227.—H. R.

PEOPLES AND CULTURAL **GROUPS**

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 4815, 5744, 5782, 5790)

5775. ADAMIC, LOUIS. The Bohunks. Amer. rcury. 14 (55) Jul. 1928: 318-324.—The au-Mercury. thor of this article describes immigation from Yugoslavia to the U. S. as he has himself participated in it. Such immigration is frowned upon by the nationalists of Yugoslavia as a direct loss of manpower, and also because returned immigrants lack respect, are arrogant and vulgar, and often transmit venereal disease. Before the World War, migrants from the present Yugoslavia had no nationality which the people of the U.S. recognized, and so were called Austrians or "Bohunks." They worked as unskilled labor in the mills, stockyards, forests and construction camps, or started small stores or saloons. They were but little interested in American institutions or life and talked mostly of their native villages, to which they expected to return some day. Most of them found it unnecessary to learn to speak English. Actually most of them have not returned to the Balkans, but are gradually disappearing into the melting pot. A few Slovenes have become well-known scientists, millionaire bankers or manufacturers, or wealthy bootleggers, but the number of this distinguished minority has remained small.—Robert E. Riegel.

5776. TURMANN, MAX. Les problèmes de l'émigration. [Immigration problems.] Schweiz. Zeitschr. f. Betriebwirtsch. (2) 1929: 52-60 & (3): 77-89.—The stream of migration has been a great deal lessened, beginning with the end of the great war, both by the countries of immigration and by those of emigration. Limitations applied by several governments have been pointed out by an inquiry of the International Labour Office: limitations for young men in consideration of military duties (Belgium and Portugal), of familial obligations for ascendants and descendants (Switzerland, Czechoslovakia), of debts (Norway), for dependent women and young men (Germany). Recruiting of emigrants without special icense is forbidden (Cuba, Morocco) or by private agencies (Poland), or without labor contracts and provision for transport (Switzerland, England). Sanitary supervision is required in several countries; many require recruiting agencies to send emigrants home. Hence the problems of emigration become every day more complex.—G. L. Duprat.

5777. YOUNG, DONALD, and WEAVER, W. WALLACE. The public lands and immigration.

Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. 142 (231) Mar. 1929:
151-157.—Since the returns to agriculture are now lower than in industry, immigrants should not be encouraged to settle upon the land. "Immigration does not flow in great volume from one country to another unless one country possesses a decided advantage in the ratio of population to resources or in cultural achievement." Although there were many cases prompting immigration to this country prior to 1890, the existence of a vast unsettled public domain offered perhaps the chief attraction. It was not racial bent which prompted the "new" immigration to settle in cities but the fact that, with the vanishing domain, land could not be purchased within the buying range of the new arrivals. The idealistic motives to immigration have been exaggerated; the forces were essentially economic. Just before the Civil War the South urged severe immigration restrictions in order that western lands might be reserved for the extension of the plantation system and of slavery. The East, on the other hand, interested in manufacturing development was friendly to free migration. The industrial East likewise opposed a free land policy lest new arrivals prefer to go into agriculture. The benefits that have been reaped from rapidly filling up the public domain have been "grossly exaggerated." This has, however, resulted in some gain. Among these may be mentioned the more easy assimilation of immigrants in rural districts and the fact that a large agricultural output made possible the industrial expansion and specialization of the East. We cannot, however, continue to pour immigrants into rural districts with the hope that they will receive adequate returns "unless we have a blind faith that somehow or other a revolution in agricultural methods." will bring about an unheard-of increase in yield.' The contention that immigration has not increased the total population of the U.S. is unsound. Our public land policy and our immigration policy are briefly reviewed historically. "Statesmen who would direct surplus population toward agriculture for social reasons fail to distinguish between a class of prosperous, land-owning farmers and a class of poverty-stricken peasants." Barriers to land ownership have now become "almost insurmountable" so that it is difficult for new

arrivals to get a secure economic foothold—especially in view of the current low returns in the agricultural industry.—Norman E. Himes.

COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

(See also Entries 5021, 5098, 5152, 5185, 5418, 5838)

5778. ARÈNE, ÉMILE. La colonisation française en Tunisie. [French colonization in Tunis.] Rev. Écon. Française 50 (9–10) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 255–274. Under French encouragement mining, agriculture, fisheries and manufacturing have prospered. France is doubly interested in the growing of cotton in Algeria and Tunis, first for the sake of colonial agriculture and to free French cotton industry from dependence on the American supply. Foreign trade is analyzed and a customs union discussed. Colonization measures are twofold: the settlement of natives nomadic by nature and the installing of immigrant families from Europe. Colonization induces a problem of naturalization with special difficulties which concern Britishers and Italians. Syndicalism, communism and nationalism are movements of some importance in Tunis affecting the development of the colony.—R. W. Murchie.

ments of some importance in Tunis affecting the development of the colony.—R. W. Murchie.

5779. HAWKINS, F. H. The situation in China. Some general impressions. Internat. Rev. Missions. 17(2) Jul. 1928: 464-471.—The secretary of the London Missionary Society (British Congregational) here gives his impressions drawn from a visit to China in 1927 and 1928. In his judgment political unsettlement is likely to continue longer than he had first expected. Missionaries are on the whole favorable to the Nationalist government. The Chinese Church has carried on its work with heroism and success, but there is a dearth of candidates for the Christian ministry. The process of the transfer of authority from the foreign missionary to the Chinese has been greatly accelerated by events of the past two years. Hawkins believes, however, that there is great need for continuing the foreign missionary in China.—K. S. Latourette.

COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF CULTURAL GROUPS

(See also Entry 5723)

5780. EDIE, LIONEL D. Peaceful penetration. The impact of American business on English culture. Century. 117(5) Mar. 1929: 559-565.—English culture is being influenced by and yet is resistant to certain American business techniques and ideas, referred to by the English as "Americanization." Five elements in Americanization may be distinguished, namely: (1) multiplication of mass luxuries such as steam heat, refrigeration and cheap automobiles; (2) mass production, including scientific management, the application of up-to-date machine technology, and scientific research; (3) elastic credit, exemplified by the Federal Reserve System in the U. S., some favoring such a system, others clinging to the traditional English banking system; (4) prohibition, which has little chance of near-future adoption in England; and (5) protectionism, which is rapidly finding favor, being regarded as a plank in a platform for the salvation of English industries. The diffusion into England of these American elements is regarded with contempt, antagonism and fear. However, the ultimate peaceful penetration of these aspects of American culture is inevitable, with the exception of prohibition. The result will be a new English culture, the new elements being grafted on and modifying the old.—W. O. Brown.

5781. KIRSCHE, PAUL. Die Frau im vaterrechtlichen Orient. [Woman in the patriarchal Orient.]

Arch. f. Frauenkunde. 14(5) Dec. 1928: 425-443

& 15(1) Mar. 1929: 68-78.—An investigation of the

status of woman in the Orient must distinguish between the patriarchal and the matriarchal, as well as between the near and the far Orient. This article is Part I, treating the near Orient, and discussing the position of woman in Arabia, northern Africa, Turkey, southern Russia, the Caucasus, Central Asia, and Persia. The fate of woman in the Orient is, in general, that of being subordinate to the man, uncultured, and strictly secluded because of male jealousy. Certainly the lot of the Oriental woman is a tragic one, little modified by social or religious differences. In general the position of the urban Oriental woman is less free than that of the peasant or the nomad wife. Until recently she was compelled to wear a veil on the streets. Only recent years have released an active movement for freedom in various places.—Conrad Taeuber.

CONFLICT AND ACCOMMO-DATION GROUPS NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 5050, 5694, 5760, 5763, 5788, 5805-5807, 5839, 5840, 5844, 5859)

5782. GOSNELL, H. F. Characteristics of the non-naturalized. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 34 (5) Mar. 1929: 847-855.—More than 7,000,000 of the foreign-born in 1920 were unnaturalized. The preponderance of aliens from southeastern Europe still unnaturalized is explained by their more recent arrival. In Chicago the great bulk of the non-declarants are women. Another factor affecting naturalization is occupational status, the skilled and professional class being more interested in citizenship. Marital status is also important. The immigrant feels himself a part of the life of the country when he starts to raise a family here. Moreover, it is easier to be married if he is naturalized. Since it usually takes several years before the process of naturalization begins to operate, the non-declarants are uniformly younger than the declarants. Another factor is education; immigrants having no schooling are much less likely to take an active interest in naturalization than are the educated. This study has also shown that the non-declarants are, as would be expected, much less informed about the political institutions of America. —Amer. Jour. Sociol.

5783. HANKINS, FRANK H. Racial relationships and international harmony. World Unity. 3 (5) Feb. 1929: 311-319.—The term race, often loosely used, defines a group of persons distinguishable from others by a complex of inherited traits. Race and nation are not identifiable. The latter is compounded of several races. It is a politically independent group having a common tradition, usually speaking a common language, holding similar religious and ethical views, and inhabiting a territory conceived to constitute a geographical unity. Nationalistic sentiment unites diverse races by powerful emotional bonds, with the result that Nordic, Alpine and Mediterranean hybrids of Germany make war against their distant hybrid cousins of France under the destructive illusion that they belong to distinctive breeds. Nationalistic separatism, which is an essential basis of war and a chief impediment to world organization, is not based on racial difference, but upon patriotism. In fact, the sense of racial difference and superiority, so far as Europeans are concerned, is primarily a product of nationalistic sentiment. A less poignant patriotism would reduce the sense of racial differentiation and further international harmony.—F. H. Hankins.

POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 4815, 4816)

DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 4775, 5345, 5777, 5850, 5857, 5858)

5784. B., G. Population—Allemagne: Nouvelles tables de mortalité, 1924-1926. [Population—Germany: New tables of mortality 1924-1926.] Bull. Stat. générale de France. 28 (2) Jan.—Mar. 1929: 182-184.—Wirtsch. u. Stat. gives a résumé of the mortality statistics for Germany based upon the census of June 16, 1925, and the number of deaths registered for 1924, 1925, and 1926. The French mortality rates for 1920-23 (cf. Huber, Michel, Tables de mortalité pour la population de la France, 1920-1923, Bull. Stat. générale de France, Jul.—Sep. 1928) are shown in comparison with those for Germany for 1924-1926. Comparisons of mortality rates by age and sex, and the average expectation of life by age and sex are shown for the two countries. Three tables are given.—O. D. Duncan.

5785. GORDON, D. S. Population and poverty in India. Indian Rev. 30(2) Feb. 1929: 97-99.—The Indian population (70% agricultural) increasing 20% between 1870 and 1910 now numbers approximately 320,000,000. Birth rates and death rates are both high. Fifty per cent. of the children live to middle age. Causes restraining population growth have been reduced owing to the mitigation of famine and the progress of public health measures, while the social conditions swelling the birth rate have been maintained. Marriages are still highly fertile and early. The Indian people are not an emigrating race, but two millions have recently left, one million (mostly coolies) going to Ceylon and the Malaya Peninsula. The middle-class people among whom unemployment is most severe have not emigrated. Some relief for over-population might be afforded by industrialization but not by emigration. Out of 800 million acres, one-half is now cultivated. Of the remainder one-half is in forest, desert or waste, the other half being cultivatable by irrigation. Progress in alleviating population pressure might also be made by educating the farmers who are now handicapped by ignorance and scarcity of capital. "It is still a question whether, even after all the available land has been brought under cultivation, and all agricultural improvements have been effected, 300 million people can comfortably live in India. It seems impossible. If India aims at any high standard of life, she cannot support more than two-thirds of her present population." "But sound economic policy alone can not solve the problem of poverty, although it may diminish its seriousness among the western nations opinion is veering round in support of controlling parenthood. Here, too are needed not only increased production, increased emigration and social legislation, but above all, birthcontrol."- Norman E. Himes.

5786. HOWARD, HARRY PAXTON. Population pressure and the growth of famine in China. Chinese Econ. Jour. 4(3) Mar. 1929: 248-262.—If present rates of growth (1.1 or 1.5 per annum) are maintained, the Chinese population, already nearly equal to that of Europe, will double itself in little over half a century. Natural checks are incapable of keeping down the increase. The most common "artificial" check is infanticide, its prevalence being suggested by the disproportionate sex ratio. The provinces most seriously subject

to famine (the oldest settled) are Shensi, Shansi, Honan, Chihli, and Shantung. The famine area is spreading South. "Population is increasing much more rapidly than the amount of cultivated land." In 1766 it was 3.5 mow per capita; in 1812, 2.1; in 1887, 2.2. The decreasing ratio is obscured between 1812–1887 owing to a falling off of the population in certain northern and central provinces. In the period 1850-1880, 150 million people were swept off. Yet the population still presses on the farm land area. Such a decreasing ratio would not necessarily mean food shortage provided new crops were developed, farms improved, fisheries, forests, and mines exploited, and industries developed. In the south pressure has been forestalled by more intensive rice cultivation and by harvesting two crops a year compared with one in the North. Industrial development is as yet affecting only local areas. Silk production does not seem to be increasing relative to population. "Flood control, irrigation, and land reclamation may temporarily relieve pressure in some districts—but these methods are being adopted only where famine is already frequent." If colonization could take up a quarter of a million yearly it would absorb 4% of the yearly increase. "More equal distribution of wealth, and elimination of economic waste, would temporarily improve matters in most localities, but would not touch the fundamental problem—the pressure of population upon the means of subsistence. Birth control education and clinics on a large scale would, if combined with economic improvements "in a decade or two...check the steady decline towards general famine conditions..." But at present there are no hopeful signs of such a general campaign.—Norman E. Himes.

5787. HUBER, MICHEL. Rapport sur les travaux préparatoires à la quatrième révision décennale de la nomenclature internationale des causes de décès. [Report on the preparatory work for the fourth decennial revision of the international nomenclature on the causes of death.] Bull. Inst. Internat. de Stat. 23 (2) 1928: 3-166.—Norman E. Himes.

5788. LA SALLE, D'ANFREVILLE de. La colonie espagnole du Maroc Français. [The Spaniards in French Morocco.] L'Afrique Français. Suppl. (1) Jan. 1929: 117-119.—There are more Spaniards than any other foreign element in Morocco. The explanation for this fact lies in geographic propinquity. There is, however, no cause for alarm at their number, as they form only a small fraction of the total number of Europeans living in the protectorate, among whom a new, fusion civilization is developing. The census of 1926 showed but one Spaniard for every five Frenchmen there. The Spaniard settlers are primarily townsmen, and generally artisans. Two-thirds of them are concentrated in the three cities of Casablanca, Rabat and Oudida. Birth and death rates among them approximate those of Spain. Although of low social station, the immigrants send their children to the French schools, thus giving them the opportunity of materially raising their standing in a virgin land of boundless opportunity. Spanish Franciscan missions, consulates, a chamber of commerce at Casablanca, two friendly societies and a sports association tend to keep alive a spirit of love for the mother land, but this will break down with the rise of a new generation, educated in the French schools. There is not the slightest conflict between the Spanish and French newcomers, and racial amalgamation will proceed apace. From all points of view, the Spanish element is highly desirable. - Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

5789. LE BLANC, THOMAS J. The vital index for the women of Osaka, Japan. Sci. Reports, Tokyo Imper. Univ. 3 (4) Nov. 1928: 713-725.—The vital index (ratio of births to deaths) for the women of Osaka, Japan, shows: (1) For the year 1914 the maxi-

mum biologic efficiency with reference to reproduction comes in the age group 25-29 (midpoint 27.5) with a vital index of 1809.8, i.e., 18 babies were produced for every death; in 1925 the same age group leads, with 22 babies per death. (2) From 1914 to 1925 the vital index for the 20-24 age group jumps from 1191.5 (12 babies per death) to 1939.4 (19 babies per death), closely approaching the 25-29 age group. This might be caused by one of several factors, not here discussed. (3) In the older age groups there is no significant difference between the vital indices for 1914 and 1925. (4) Compared with the women of the birth registration area of the U. S. in 1919, the Osaka women have lower vital indices, especially in the younger age groups. (However, the influenza epidemic reached its peak in 1918, and its death toll of young women considerably affected the birth rate in 1919 in both Japan and the U.S.) (5) Under the same 1919 comparison the Osaka women excel in the older age groups, producing 25 times as many births per death as do women of the same age groups in the U.S. Part of this difference is only apparent, and is caused by differences in registraomy apparent, and is caused by differences in registration requirements. Also there is no evidence that all of the difference is biologic. (6) When the vital index is made specific for marital state, the peak of efficiency occurs in the 20-24 age group for both 1914 and 1925, with practically no change between those two years.-

5790. LIVI, LIVIO. I resultati del censimento degl'Italiani all'estero alla metà del 1927. [The results of the census of Italians abroad in the middle of 1927.] Economia. 6 (8) Aug. 1928: 159-162.—R. M. Woodbury.

5791. PIERRE, R. J. La population du globe et des principaux pays. [The population of the world and of Jan. 15, 1928: 8-26.—On the basis of the population figures for 1920, 1921, and 1922, and for the three-year period of 1925, 1926, and 1927 estimates of the population for 1935, 1945, and 1950 are made. In the European countries where the data on population are more reliable than in some other parts of the earth the estimates are made with the assurance that they will prove to be reasonably accurate. The population of France is estimated to be 44, 47, and 49 millions respectively for the years 1935, 1945, and 1950. The present density of 40.7 per sq. km. will increase to 89 per sq. km. by 1950. The corresponding figures for Germany are 69, 76, and 79 millions with 168 persons per sq. km. in 1950. All other European countries are treated in a similar manner and the estimates for the continent in millions are 526 in 1935, 585 in 1945 and 616 in 1950, and an average density of 64 inhabitants per sq. km. in 1950. The estimates for the U. S. are 137 millions in 1935, 162 millions for 1945, and 177 millions in 1950. For the continent of South America the probable figures are given as 88 in 1935, 115 in 1945, and 132, or an average density in 1950 of only 6 inhabitants per sq. km. as compared with 11 for the U.S. In Asia where the increase in the population has been less pronounced, the probable millions in 1935, 1945, and 1950 will be respectively 1,116, 1,202, and 1,251 or 30 per sq. km. in 1950. The figures for parts of Africa are estimates based upon estimates and are not to be compared with those of Europe or the U. S., but the figures are given as 158, 177, and 188. For Australia the corresponding estimates are made to fractions of a million, 11.5, 15.7 and 18.3. From the detailed estimates the totals for the whole earth are 1,895 millions at the present time and probably will be 2,083 in 1935, 2,313 in 1945 and 2,442 in 1950. On the basis of this progression the approximate population of the globe will be 3,175 millions in 1975 and 4,125 millions in the year 2000. These estimates are made with the conviction that the increase in food production in the next century will be sufficient to meet

the needs of an increasing population. The pressure of the population on the land will be so great in certain countries that emigration will result. By 1950 it is estimated that there will be 213 inhabitants per sq. km. in Japan, and emigration will be toward Korea and These estimates should stimulate an in-Formosa. terest in the collection and publication of statistical data not only of population but of resources, agriculture

and commerce. Guy-Harold Smith. 5792. SUTHERLAND, H. E. G. The relationship between I. Q. and size of family. Jour. Educ. Psychol. 20(2) Feb. 1929: 81-90.—Previous investigators have in the main found negative correlations between intelligence and size of families in groups of subjects not homogeneous as regards social status and occupation of the parent. In order to obtain evidence on this point from homogeneous sources, a study has been made of 3096 cases among British miners, who—for reasons cited—are environmentally similar. The results, organized in 12 tables, lead to the conclusion that where the factor of environment is constant, there is a quite distinct tendency for the children with higher intelligence to come from the smaller families.—Earle Edward

Eubank. 5793. UNSIGNED. A setback in mid-life mortality. Stat. Bull. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. 10(2) Feb. 1929: 1-4.—During the current decade there has been an increase in the death rate of adults. At birth the expectancy of life was greater in 1927 than in 1921. That was exclusively due, however, to improve-ment in the early years of life; the upper ranges of life, even from the second year, have shown no gain but rather a loss. The industrial policy holders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, an essentially wage earning group, have a life expectancy less than that of the general population. They show a gain between 1922 and 1927, but it is clear that the gain is only in the younger ages. "For adults there is, as yet, little encouragement in these figures for a lengthening of life expectation, and no indication whatever of a greater life span." (Statistical table.)—E. B. Reuter.

HEREDITY AND SELECTION

(See also Entry 5762)

5794. BEHR-PINNOW. Über Geigenbauerfamilien. [Heredity and the art of violin-making.] Arch. f. Rassen-u. Gesellsch.-Biol. 21 (3) Feb. 28, 1929: 284-310.—This is an elaborate and painstaking study of the extent to which the artistic capacity to construct violins is inherited. There is an extensive discussion along psychological lines of the qualities needed, the analysis being refined to the utmost differentiation of the special abilities requisite. To the author's analysis, those of Ziehen and Mjöen are added. There are several violin-making centers, but the author chose Mittenwald where the stock is inbred. Here he traced through church books and other sources the genealogies of several families sometimes through 11 generations. Of 164 individuals in nine family trees, 140 were violin makers, seven of undetermined calling and 17 in other occupations. The ability often came out even when descendants moved to an unfavorable environment or when they were specially handicapped by external circumstances. There are five Italian genealogies including that of Stradivarius. It is permissible to maintain that the special abilities required for expert, artistic violin-making have appeared in such unusual frequency in the family trees over so many generations (the quality of the output could be tested by surviving instruments), and have indeed persisted so clearly even when the traditional relationships of the home environment have ceased, that they may be considered inherited. conclusion it may be said that the ability artistically to construct violins is found in at least three-quarters of the male members of the families studied."-Norman

5795. UNSIGNED. Third Annual Report, Eugenics Survey of Vermont. Feb. 1929: 3-24.—The "Rector" family shows in its better branches many persons who make useful contributions to the same communities which at heavy cost support defective and delinquents from the same stock. The "Furman" family shows recurrence of desirable qualities which suggest hereditary transmission. Many English corruptions of French family names make difficult the tracing of descent .-E. L. Clarke.

EUGENICS

(See also Entries 5560, 5769)

5796. IVES, C. P. 2nd. Eugenical cases in point.

I. The Shulls: Four brothers in "Who's Who." Eugenics. 2(1) Jan. 1929: 30-32.—R. E. Baber. 5797. LAUGHLIN, HARRY H. The progress of American eugenics. Eugenics. 2(2) Feb. 1929: 3-16.-In less than two decades of their existence in the U.S. eugenical research and organized effort in eugenical application have amply justified themselves. Research and education are the two primary tasks. Each race and culture, besides having a cosmopolitan interest, should treasure its own hereditary endowment and special culture and strive for development. It is possible for a nation to become eugenically minded in the same manner that the U.S. is today educationally minded, religiously minded and hygienically minded. If this were to come about the American people would have in their possession a new agency for controlling, to a great extent, the forces which have greatly influenced the course of history. War, conquest, religion, education, discovery, invention and the leadership of great men have been factors in history, but the natural hereditary endowment of the average citizen is the most powerful factor in national fortune .-- R. E. Baber.

5798. LAUGHLIN, HARRY H. Die Entwickelung der gesetzlichen rassenhygienischen Sterilisierung in den Vereinigten Staaten. [The development of legal eugenical sterilization in the U. S.] Arch. f. Rassen-u. Gesellsch.-Biol. 21 (3) Feb. 28, 1929: 253-262.—A discussion of the legal and eugenic aspects of state enactments and of state and federal decisions on sterilization. The treatment begins with the enactment of the first statute (Indiana, 1907) and ends with the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Virginia case. The list of 23 states that have passed enactments is furnished of 23 states that have passed enactments is furnished together with dates. Six state laws have been held to be in violation either of state or federal constitutions, viz.: (New Jersey, 1911 law in 1913; denied equal protection of the law; U. S. Supreme Court); (Iowa, 1913 law in 1914; grounds, "no provision for due process of law" and "cruel and unusual punishment"; Fed. District Court); (New York, 1912 law in 1918; unequal protection; U. S. Supreme Court); (Oregon, 1917 law in 1921; unequal protection; low court); (Indiana 1907 law in 1925; unequal protection; U. S. Supreme Court). Sometimes sterilization has been considered a double punishment. Hence the greatest mistake of early laws punishment. Hence the greatest mistake of early laws has been their association with the viewpoint of punishment. The second juristic difficulty has been with "due process." If eugenical sterilization is to be legally emancipated, then the texts of laws must provide for procedure before a court of record deposing that the individual concerned is, according to present knowledge of the science of heredity, a potential parent of socially inadequate offspring; and the legal representative of the tried must have every opportunity for the defense of his clients. Both from the point of view of the law and from that of procedure the situation is quite parallel to the compulsory commitment of the insane and feeble-minded. The rudimentary laws of the land permit

eugenical sterilization only in cases possessing hereditary defects, the reproduction of which would be opposed to the true interests of the state. The final result has been to separate eugenical sterilization from punishment, and from curative treatment for the well-being of the individual. The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court (May 2, 1927) is noteworthy in that it upheld the constitutionality of the Virginia law. Up to July 1, 1925, 6,244 patients have been reported sterilized under the laws of the 23 states-3,307 being men and 2,937 women. A table is furnished showing reports by states. Gosney reports 2,271 other cases from July 1, 1925 to Jan. 1, 1928—a total of about 8,500. Yet this is a mere beginning. This experience has proved valuable in the consideration of important theoretical points. A more certain method of inquiry into the biological value of families is greatly needed. The sterilization of individuals is no longer legally confined to those confined in institutions. Some attention is given by the author to the surgical side of sterilization. Objections to the practice are considered.—Norman E. Himes.

5799. MARX, ALFRED. Kritische Bemerkungen zur Rassenhygiene. [Critical notes on race-hygiene.] Der Morgen. 4(3) Aug. 1928: 255-264.—The word, Rassenhygiene, has been used ambiguously—sometimes with a biological and sometimes with a political implication. Biologically it is the same as eugenics, concerned with certain demonstrable facts of heredity and with a program favoring health certificates at marriage and the prohibition of marriage among habitual criminals, inebriates and mental defectives and among those affected with hereditary diseases—provisions which, considering the non-transmissibility of acquired characteristics, the actual cure of a hereditary ailment should not suspend. The political implications are different. These propose the elimination of the unfit. But fitness is relative. Those unfit for one purpose need not be unfit for another. Those unfit for producing offspring need not be unfit for mutual comradeship and affection. Those unfit for one calling need not be unfit for another. Particularly misleading is the assumption that one social or ethnic group is more fit than another. Capacity for acquiring wealth and rank is likely to be incompatible with artistic and scientific capacity. Persons of the higher social strata are not conspicuously endowed nor are those of the lower strata entirely unendowed. Similarly without warrant is the assumption that the Anglo-Saxon or the Nordic type is superior. The assumption lacks substantiation in fact as well as clarity regarding the concepts employed .- Abraham Cronbach.

5800. SUAREZ, JOSE LEON. Eugenica. [Eugenics: The need for its teaching and popularization.]

Rev. de Ciencias Econ. 16 (88) Nov. 1928: 2506-2532.—

Hitherto the Ibero-American peoples have been interested in the quantity rather than the quality of population. Emphasizing the need of number they have forgotten the criteria of health and adaptability. The central problem of eugenics is to substitute rational human selection for cruel natural selection. Steriliza-tion is the chief (negative) method so far employed for this end and it has reached its greatest development in the U.S. (Discusses Virginia case in the U.S. Supreme Court.) A eugenic program is particularly necessary now that hygiene is keeping alive such large numbers of incompetents who formerly would have perished. The problem in Latin America is initially one of education, especially with regard to sex, where the question is particularly new. It is also important, as Ayarragaray has shown, to regulate our immigration as a eugenic control. The church remedy of abstinence and chastity is a high ideal, but it is doubtful if it will be realized outside of primitive societies and convents. It is also important to note that good heredity does not necessarily inhere in the aristocracy who hold their positions

because of the inheritance of great estates from colonial times. Yet is is very important to study family instories, both to discover the good strains as evidenced by our history and to detect pathological trends and

guard against them.—L. L. Bernard.
5801. WAGNER, HARRISON G. Eugenical cases in point. II. A Hill family: state charges. Eugenics.
2(1) Jan. 1929: 32-33.—R. E. Baber.

THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

5802. B., G. Habitation-France: Statistique des logements à Paris d'après le recensement de 1926. [Housing—France: Statistics for dwellings in Paris according to the census of 1926.] Bull. Stat. générale de France. 28 (1) Oct.—Dec. 1928: 62–63.—From 1921 to 1926 there was a decrease from 435 per 1000 to 423 per 1000 in the number of over-populated dwellings, so far as ordinary residences are concerned. The diminution is due to a reduction in the number of persons per dwelling rather than to an increase in the capacity of houses. The opposite tendency may be observed with respect to apartment hotels; there is an increasing number of transient persons who temporarily require only one room per person as a residence. Three tables are given.—O. D. Duncan.

5803. DALZELL, A. G. Development of urban communities. Canad. Engineer. 59 (9) Feb. 26, 1929: 267-272.—The stream of immigration into Canada for purposes of agricultural development has been partly offset by two counter movements: (1) emigration to the U. S., (2) migration to urban centers. The urban drift was never so intense in Canada as in the U.S. Within the last 25 years the movement has been toward the suburban areas. (Growth of urban and suburban populations compared.) Segregation and dispersion in suburban communites create social, economic and civic problems. Not only town planning but regional planning and metropolitan commissions have become neces-

stiles. (Six charts.)—R. W. Murchie.

5804. DENAIS, JOSEPH. La crise de la grande ville. [The plight of the large city.] Rev. de Paris. 36(3) Feb. 1, 1929: 586-608.—Twelve per cent. of the population of France is gathered at one focal point— 2,871,000 in Paris, 1,706,000 in the remainder of the Department of the Seine, and an additional quarter of a million in Seine-et-Oise and Seine-et-Marne who spend most of their lives in Paris. The attraction of Paris is increasing at such a rate that seven or eight millions will probably live in this area by the end of the century. The Paris region is composed of 80 distinct municipal units, with no administrative unity for the whole. Paris itself pays taxes to the national government far out of proportion to what it receives in return. Its representation in the government is far below its proportional The administrative problems created by this situation are difficult to solve, and the national government deals with them but weakly. The first problem of the region is that of housing. Counting only those who live in less than one room per person, 24.7% of all Parisians and 19% of the population of the bankieu are badly lodged. In 18 of the 80 quartiers of Paris more than one-fourth of the population is badly housed. One hundred and eighty-six thousand people live in districts where one in every hundred inhabitants dies of tuberculosis each year. Over 350,000 lodgings are required for present needs in the Department of the Seine, not considering growth of population and the thousands of dwellings which are destroyed each year. The housing law of July 13, 1928, puts capital with low interest at the disposal of those desiring to build. Such procedure will not keep pace with the need, and offers no solution to the problem of building dwellings between the cheapest and those of average comfort. Nor does such a law

solve the problem of the place where houses may be built. Subdividers are cutting up new land without rhyme or reason. In Paris itself there is already too little open space and additional territory is used up for hotels, business and new thoroughfares each year. Population is being displaced at the expense of the poor or modest classes who cannot afford the new luxurious hotels and apartments of the capital. The housing law assumes that no attraction is needed but the prospect of home ownership to take people from the city. Such is not the case. There must be rapid transportation, good streets, movies,-in short, the advantages of Parisian life, and at a moderate price. In the face of all these facts it is imperative that a comprehensive plan be made for the Paris region. Such a plan should prevent the simultaneous development in concentric form of all the marginal communes, for such would leave no open space for air. Such development also puts too great a strain on traffic, as each commune would demand a direct line of transportation to the city. better solution would be the creation of satellite cities de toutes pièces as in America. Such cities should be linear, rather than circular, running along the route to the capital with a depth of several hundred meters on each side. By combining train and bus service such towns could have easy and quick access to the city. The carrying out of such plans will require some strong administrative unit covering the entire region.—E. C

FOSTER, A. L. A cooperative adventure in the field of race relations. Opportunity. 7(3) Mar. 1929: 98-99.—In the Chicago Urban League are united leading Negroes and whites, who are successfully promoting interracial cooperation and encouraging self-help by

Negroes.—E. L. Clarke.

5806. FRAZIER, E. FRANKLIN. Chicago: a cross-section of Negro life. Opportunity. 7 (3) Mar. 1929: 70-73.—E. L. Clarke.

5807. McDOWELL, MARY E. Hovels or homes? Opportunity. 7(3) Mar. 1929: 74-77.—Many Negro families in Chicago are crowded into outworn and unsanitary single family dwellings. Public indifference is permitting the development of several slum areas. The desire of the Negro for good housing is shown in his purchase of property in city and country, and the maintenance of fine districts such as South Park Avenue and the Negro suburb of Robins. Julius Rosenwald is promoting a model 417 apartment project, but rents will be too high for small income families.—E. L. Clarke.

5808. STURGE, PAUL D. Some German residential institutions. World Assn. for Adult Educ. Bull. 39. Feb. 1929: 7-22.—H. R. Hosea.

THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 5199, 5803, 5845, 5881)

5809. GEE, WILSON. Rural sociology as a field of research in the agricultural experiment station. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 34 (5) Mar. 1929: 832-846.—Agricultural experimental stations have been slow to appreciate sociology, partly because of the division among rural sociologists. One view, represented by Gillette, thinks of rural sociology largely as a general technology to improve rural life. The other view, represented by Sanderson, holds that sociology is incompetent to deal with the total reality of rural life and is not concerned with right ways of action. The best approach is a middle ground. Rural sociology is applied sociology. Like forestry in relation to botany, it can make valuable contributions to the parent science by testing its theoretical generalizations. But, like forestry, rural sociology has also its practical problems. The sociologist in the agricultural college will be expected to formulate a program of right action to remedy bad conditions of rural health, public welfare, community organization,

etc., because, until specialization goes farther than is in sight today, there is no one else as competent to deal with these problems. Important subjects needing research are (a) the truth or falsity of the conceptions of rural advantages in health and social life, used to keep young people from migrating to the city; (b) the underlying forces in the depopulation problem; (c) standards of living; (d) rural groups and institutions. There should be no comprehensive effort to standardize research in the several states, though a more or less uniform approach to rural migration and standards of living would have advantages. Some research in rural sociology needs to be carried on in the country and the city at the same time, and some needs to be kept up for

a long period in a specific area.—Amer. Jour. Sociol.

5810. OLIVIER. The progress of a Negro peasantry. Edinburgh Rev. 249 (507) Jan. 1929: 105-116.—
Jamaica was settled with the intention that it should be a "white man's country." Slavery made possible a welldeveloped system of estate and plantation agriculture. After emancipation the sugar and coffee estates declined. Although the Negroes were slow to adapt themselves to the new economic conditions, activities of missionaries laid the foundation of improved Negro peasant production and civilized life. Rents being high and wages low, social discontent was rife. Following the Jamaica rebellion a new government was introduced and a new land policy adopted. Possession was taken on behalf of the Crown of lands unclaimed or in illegal adverse possession, and thousands of acres were thus recovered from squatters. Of the governors Sir Henry Blake has done most to initiate a progressive policy in the interest of popular agriculture, having put into operation in 1895 a scheme which resulted in the establishment of many thousands of peasant freeholds. The improvement of Negro agriculture really dates from the establishment, simultaneously with the Crown Lands Settlement scheme, of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, ostensibly detached from the Government but liberally subsidized by it. The society achieved success when it obtained instructors who did not convey the impression of being officers of the State or agents of the planting class, but were interested and sympathetic friends. There are now more than 260 branches of the society, with nearly 8000 members. Sixteen full-time instructors are employed.—E. E. Cummins.

5811. RANKIN, J. O. The use of time in farm homes. Nebraska Agric. Exper. Station Bull. #230. Dec. 1928: pp. 50.—This study has 21 tables and 18 figures describing and analyzing the use of time by members of Nebraska farm families. The work days were long, especially in summer. The chief "away-from-home uses of time" were short trips fitted into the cycles of farm work and needs of agriculture rather than regular vacations. The use of farm machinery was tending to increase the leisure time. Variations between individuals were found to be related to sex, season, tenure, and type of agriculture. Nearness to town was correlated with increase of away-from-home activities. Several pages are given to an analysis of the work of the farm women, the chief result of which shows a great diversity of activity between women and among various jobs. Sickness reduces both work and leisure time. Increased home equipment is advocated as a factor for adding to the enjoyment of the spare time. Comparison with a sample of urban families studied by certain women's clubs indicates greater amounts of home re-creational facilities in the farm homes and, conversely, greater away-from-home recreation by city families. Comparisons of educational and recreational expenditures (per family) with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' study of laborers and lesser employees for 1919 indicates greater farm expenditures. No conclusions are drawn for farmers in relation to the urban upper classes.—Carle C. Zimmerman.

5812. SPRAGUE, JESSE RAINSFORD. The chain-store mind. $Harpers\ Mag.\ 158\ (945)$ Feb. 1929: 356-366.—The coming of the chain store to the smaller towns has transformed the physical aspects of the business section; at the same time its advent is symbolic of a change in the mental life of the community. Characteristic of earlier days was a strong feeling of community self-reliance, and closeness of personal relationships; the present tendency is towards impersonality and a willingness of the smaller community to accept ideas readymade and standardized from outside. This can be seen in many phases of community life: in religion, in finance, in industry, in retailing, in newspaper publishing, even in organized charity.—Malcolm M. Willey.

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS; REFORMS, CRAZES, REVOLUTIONS

5813. SWIREN, DAVID BERNARD. The Jewish woman. Jewish Forum. 12 (2) Feb. 1929: 64-67.—The plight of the Jewish woman in ancient times was economically and socially incomparably brighter than that of the non-Jewish one. From the time of the dis-persion, the Jewish woman's lot grew worse; it differed from country to country, and was generally much influenced by the status of women in the country in which the Jews lived. Of late the Jewish woman is regaining her old position. In Palestine, where the Jewish National Homeland is being re-established, the women enjoy political and civil rights. In 1920, and in March 1928, the Jewish women helped to elect delegates to the Hasephath Hanivharim (General Assembly).— Uriah Z. Engelman.

DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION AND THE PRESS

(See also Entries 4446, 4710, 4711, 4719, 5051)

5814. BENNETON, NORMAN A. Social thought in Émile Zola. Sociol. & Soc. Research. 13 (4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 366-376.—The novels of Émile Zola have been attacked because of the frankness with which they portray vice. It was the aim of the author, however, to depict the various forms of misery objectively and vividly, in order that his readers might be stimulated to

undertake reforms.—F. N. House.

5815. BENT, SILAS. The battle of Portland.

New Republic. 58 (746) Mar. 20, 1929: 115-118.— Until two years ago the daily newspapers of Portland, Maine, were controlled by Guy P. Gannett, vice-president of the Fidelity Trust and business associate of Walter Wyman, the Insull representative in Maine. Maine power utilities, with one small exception, are dominated by the Insulls, and Gannett holds Maine power stock. The Portland Evening News, edited by Ernest Gruening, is now in the field and dissents generally from the policies of the Gannett papers, especially in their stand on utility problems. The News has printed an analysis of Maine power holdings and argues that present rates are too high because of the necessity of paying interest on the stocks and bonds of pyramiding holding companies. As a result of his stand Gruening charges a boycott has been fostered by Gannett against the advertising columns of the News; the large stores are not using its columns, explaining that Gannett papers give ample coverage. Gruening further charges that the Fidelity Trust called notes of a merchant who began advertising in the News, and that non-News

advertisers get preferred position in Gannett papers, and vice versa. According to supporters of the News the Gannett papers have toned down or neglected entirely important phases of the Tea Pot Dome revelations and other oil and utility matters. The Portland situation shows the dangers inherent in the trend to one newspaper cities and monopoly control of the newspaper field; minority positions can gain no expression, and by selection of material, coloring or distortion, erroneous conceptions may be broadcast unchecked. In the trend toward consolidation advertisers are partially responsible, for they prefer to cover a market in a single medium. It is the reader that suffers. The heartening phase of the Portland situation is that the News has ardent supporters among its readers.—Malcolm M. Willey.

5816. DAVIS, HAVEN N. Social values of the open forum. Sociol. & Soc. Research. 13 (3) Jan.—Feb. 1929: 256–264.—The Open Forum in America is a relatively young institution, its organization occurring 31 years ago. Its greatest development has been since the World War. It bids fair to have an increasing popularity. Its social values may be summarized as follows: (1) it is broadly educational; (2) it is a socializing force in American life, giving insight and understanding into the varied groupings and patternings of the social order; (3) it educates public opinion; (4) develops a sense of public responsibility; (5) serves as a safety valve for repressed feelings; (6) cultivates a tolerant attitude toward varied opinions and groups; (7) and, serves as an agency for perpetuating free speech.—W. O. Brown.

5817. DUPIERREUX, RICHARD. La fondation Kaiser Wilhelm pour le progrès des sciences. [The Kaiser Wilhelm Foundation for the Progress of the Sciences.] Coopération Intellectuelle. 1 (1) Jan. 15, 1929: 3-17.—H. R. Hosea.

5818. FUJITA, MICHINARI. Japanese associations in America. Sociol. & Soc. Research. 13 (3) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 211-228.—The Japanese associations are a group of social, economic, political and educational organizations found in the areas of Japanese concentration. There are four central associations with about 80 local branches. The first of these associations, the Japanese Association of America, was organized at San Francisco in 1900. Its emergence was due (1) to the prevalence of anti-Japanese agitation, and (2) to the necessity for aiding the Japanese immigrant in his adjustment to the American milieu. This association performs certain functions, typical of those performed by other Japanese associations. It conducts educational campaigns, aids in Americanization projects, gives legal aid and agricultural guidance to the immigrant, carries on political propaganda, does statistical and research work, to the end of the more effective functioning of the association, aids in obtaining re-entry permits, and initiates educational projects for the second generation Japanese immigrants. In time the Japanese associations will die out, due to the following reasons. (1) The Japanese population, as a result of the immigration restriction law of 1924, is on the wane. (2) The withdrawal of the right to endorse various certificates from the associations by the Japanese government in 1925 destroys the major source of the associations' income. (3) The assimilation of the second generation Japanese has weakened the work of the associations. (4) The Japanese government does not favor the

associations as it once did.—W. O. Brown.
5819. PERRY, STUART H. The press under fire.
Univ. Missouri Bull. 29 (28) Jul. 21, 1928: 2-17.—The many criticisms of the contemporary press grow out of three faults: the personality short-comings of certain editors (at most a limited ground for criticism); editorial and publishing inadequacy, such as poor news service, etc. (a self-correcting fault in the long run); and the degrading nature of the material often printed (the most serious of all the faults). The last of these three may be subdivided into the charges that the press has a degrading moral effect by printing details of crime, scandal, etc.; that it produces crime through sensational publicity in criminal cases; and that it interferes with the administration of justice by unbridled treatment of crime stories before and during trials. The third of these is most serious, and calls for drastic reform. Here some regulation is perhaps essential. While the newspaper publishers may quake at the idea of censorship, the public at large probably would not object seriously to some attempts at interference designed to curb the publication of certain types of material. The press itself should canalize the current of attack and direct it to the point at which reform is most needed and feasible. Self reform of this sort would be far better than meddlesome interference by 48 state legislatures.

—Malcolm M. Willey.

5820. TUNEIWA, A. La Bibliothèque publique d'État à Odessa. [The State Public Library at Odessa.]

Rev. des Bibliothèques. 38 (10-12) Nov.—Dec. 1928: 377-421.—The Public Library of Odessa, founded in 1829, compares favorably in plant, methods and personnel with libraries in other major cities. The library was greatly enriched through the confiscation of books of those Russians who fled the country in 1917 and later. Among the special facilities described are: a museum of manuscripts, history of printing, book binding and illustration; and a Cabinet du Marxisme et Leninisme, founded in 1925. There are some interesting statistics of use. During a 5-year period, 56% of those who used books were students, between 25 and 30% intellectual workers, 5% workmen and .005% militia and sailors. In a current year the circulation of books in the sciences was as follows: social sciences, 28,616; natural history, 33,483; technology, 36,412; periodicals, 83,606.—A. J. Kennedy.

5821. WHITE, EDWARD J. The press and the judiciary. Univ. Missouri Bull. 29 (28) Jul. 21, 1928: 18-24.—Malcolm M. Willey.

EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 5441, 5768, 5871)

5822. ADAMS, SELDEN CARLYLE. The parent-teacher movement—place in education. School & Soc. 29 (746) Apr. 13, 1929: 474–480.—The family may be regarded as the source of all ethical ideals, social relationships, government and business relations. The function of the family is changing, as social conditions change. No mother today can handle the entire training of her children. The school is trying to meet certain needs: more education before entrance into a vocation; care of children whose parents are both employed; guarding against over-fatigue due to the many activities of present-day life; vocational adjustment. The parents still have four responsibilities: to see that the child is in good physical condition when he enters school; to give the child the basic life truths; to create in the child the proper attitude toward school; to educate themselves to train their children properly.—Ruth Shonle Cavan.

train their children properly.—Ruth Shonle Cavan.

5823. GALVAN, LUIS E. El plan de la reforma educacional en Chile. [Plan of the new educational system in Chile.] Amauta. 3 (18) Oct. 1928: 59-66.— The Chilean General Association of Professors has worked out and the government has put into effect a modern educational system to replace the old poorly-articulated classical system. It aims at the all-round education of the child from infancy until his eighteenth year when he reaches his majority. The primary, secondary, and university systems are therefore integrated into a continuous process. Autonomy and decentralization are provided in order that the maximum adaptation of curriculum to the locality and the type of student may be obtained. Attendance in various forms

and for particular ends is required up to the eighteenth year. Instruction is accordingly free. Coeducation is provided for on the theory that the two sexes must live and function together and that the school should give training in this as in other matters. The school itself is looked upon as a vital community, not as a segregated and superimposed institution. Here the children of all classes should learn to live and work together with the result that class antagonism should be destroyed instead of fostered. The system recognizes the right of every citizen to be educated to the limits of his capacity and it insists upon the dignity of vocational along with literary education. There are six types of schools with several subdivisions (see lists), the secondary schools being subdivided into technical-manual, scientific preparatory, and humanistic preparatory, in order that each one may secure the final orientation which suits his interests and capacities.—L. L. Bernard.

pering subdivided into technical-manual, scientific preparatory, and humanistic preparatory, in order that each one may secure the final orientation which suits his interests and capacities.—L. L. Bernard.

5824. GENTILE, GIOVANNI. La politica scolastica del regime. [School policy of the regime.] Educ. Fascista. 7 (7) Mar. 1929: 178–186.—Organizing the state was the first step the present regime took; this was essential and necessary to awaken the consciousness of the Italian people. This process became a system in 1922 and 1923. The second step was the reorganization of the school system, from the primary school to the university. The technical high schools, for instance, which prepared for technical institutes, were so reformed that they now prepare students for specific professions; only those who want to do advanced study in their field need go to the institutes of technology. The normal school now offers four-year courses and is coeducational. The university also has become independent in its administration and faculty regulations. This reconstruction was necessary to strengthen the state. Now all educational institutions are under the direction of the Minister of Education.—L. A. Ondis.

5825. KANDELL, J. L. Educacion selective de Francia y Alemania. [Selective education in France and Germany.] Nueva Democracia. 9 (10) Oct. 1928: 9-10, 30.—France is undergoing a marked social transformation after the war and this is being reflected in her educational system, which formerly was of the classical type. After much popular and professional opposition, more attention is being given to the modern languages and the sciences. The object of secondary education in France is to select the elite of the nation for leadership, to teach them to think rather than to fill their minds with information, to give the middle classes and the proletariat the same chance as the upper classes, and to intensify a national culture. In Germany there has been a movement toward the articulation of the secondary schools with the elementary schools and the universities, toward the establishment of Aufbauschule, or rural high schools, from which the rural youth may pass into the universities, and toward a much greater practicality in instruction. Book learning is giving way largely to learning by doing. There is also much greater local flexibility and adaptation of curricula to the needs of students. The objects of training here are to give an ability to solve actual problems, to select leaders, and, as in France, to strengthen the national culture. In Germany also, the schools are being opened to the adults and heads of families. In France the teachers are perhaps more scholarly, but in Germany the instruction is more practical.—L. L. Bernard.

5826. McCLURE, W. E. Characteristics of prob-

5826. McCLURE, W. E. Characteristics of problem children based on judgments of teachers. Jour. Juvenile Research. 13 (2) Apr. 1929: 124-240.—A questionnaire to the teachers of the Toledo grade schools revealed that 2.02% of the children are regarded as problems. The lower grades had few problem children, while in the special classes 8.67% were problems. The problem children averaged 7.7 undesirable traits each, the most common of which were: annoying nearby

children, failure to concentrate, excessive whispering, carelessness in written work, general disobedience and disrespect for the teacher, disorder during intermissions, unreliability. For every problem girl there were five problem boys. There were many differences between the dull and bright groups. In the lower grades the children with low I. Q.'s were twice as great a problem

as in the upper grades, the reverse being true for children with high I. Q.'s.—Ruth Shonle Cavan.

5827. MACNAMARA, T. J. The nation and its schools. Fortnightly Rev. 125 (746) Feb. 1929: 224-233. Today local rates provide about 43% of the cost of elementary education in Great Britain. Inequitable extremes of high and low rates between nearby districts continue. It is suggested that local contributions should provide 15%-20%, the nation providing the rest. Many examples demonstrate the improvement in income and social status of the teacher in the past two generations. The conditions for an effective system of national education include (1) community recognition of the importance of education, (2) a curriculum framed to help the pupil to a decent life as well as a decent living, (3) adequately financed and administered schools, (4) teaching staff well trained and free from anxieties as to maintenance and provision for old age. - Jordan True

5828. MICHELS, ROBERTO. Cenni sulla vita universitaria negli Stati Uniti. [Notes on university life in the United States.] Nuova Antologia. 63 (1539) Nov. 1, 1928: 87-95.—American universities excel in the practical branches of knowledge. They are rich in external comforts, and in the spirit of good fellowship. There is little interest in politics, but great interest in sports. There is a shifting of sexual standards, and much corruption caused by prohibition. Immigrant groups in the U.S. are of varying influence. The Italians have

played a small cultural role through their attachment to their own language.—Dexter Perkins.

5829. SENET, HONORIO J., et al. Radio extension cultural. [Cultural extension by radio.] Bol. del Museo Soc. Argentino. 17 (79) Jan. 1929: 3-25.—The Museo Social of Argentina having been incorporated with the University of Buenos Aires as a regular department of extension instruction decided to undertake to extend its activities in behalf of popular education in matters of social welfare and legislation throughout the country by means of the radio. Accordingly, the director of the Museo Social, Dr. Tomás Amadeo, secured permission of the *Intendente* (mayor) of Buenos Aires to make free and exclusive use of the city broadcasting station, built to broadcast the grand operas at the public theatre at Colon and other messages of public importance. The Museo Social sought exclusive use of the station for cultural purposes in order to avoid confusion and possible conflict of messages. The backers of the project believe that the need for such means of popular education is particularly great in Argentina because of the marked divergencies of cultural levels between Buenos Aires and the upper mountainous and plains provinces, where knowledge and customs are but little advanced beyond those of colonial times and where the larger part of the population is still largely mixed with the aborigines. Also immigration has brought many racial, religious, economic, and political differences into the republic. It will be the purpose of this new form of university extension education in Argentina to develop a program of after-school instruction and culture for all of the people, tending to improve their mentality, reinforce their patriotic feeling, contribute to spiritual union and harmony by the creation of a national consciousness, better their morality and conduct, and improve their knowledge and welfare.—L. L. Bernard.

5830. UNSIGNED. Adult education societies in India. World Assn. for Adult Educ. Bull. #39. Feb. 1929:

27-32.- H. R. Hosea.

5831. WOLFE, W. BÉRAN. Why educate women? Forum. 81 (3) Mar. 1929: 165-168.—It is an accepted pedagogical principle that women are equally educable with men, but the old tradition dies hard and the result is a struggle for sex dominance. The failure of the liberal arts college is due to a fundamental defect in its purpose. It makes no provision to teach young people to be good neighbors to members of the opposite sex. Men's colleges have ivy-clad traditions of masculine supremacy. Contacts with women are few and such as develop a notion of women as very inferior creatures. Women's colleges are largely copies of men's colleges and tend to intensify the maladjustments of young women. Coeducational colleges are partial failures because most of them are in effect men's colleges. The successful college will be one of real coeducation with equality of opportunity and emphasis on teaching euthenics to men and women together.—Raymond Bellamy.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS. AND CULTURE

(See also Entries 4810, 4867, 5506, 5549)

CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

(See also Entries 4823, 4870, 4872, 4875, 4876, 4880, 5780, 5828)

5832. DURTAIN, LUC. La otra Europa. [Thother Europe.] Amauta. 3 (19) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 1-9,-(The social, economic, and political position of Russian women.)—L. L. Bernard.

5833. UNSIGNED. La culture classique chez les Tchèques. [Classical culture in Czecho-Slovakia.] Bull. de l'Assn. Guillaume Budé. (20) Jul. 1928: 24-36.—A statement of the status of Latin and Greek in Czech schools, of the activity of Czech classical scholars, and of the attempts being made to combat the hostility toward classical education in Czechoslovakia.—E. N. Johnson.

5834. WOHLGEMUTH, J. Das Leid der Tiere. [Suffering of animals.] Jeschurun. 15 Jul.-Nov. 1928: 245-267, 452-468.—Jewish legislation, especially in rabbinic literature, is explicit in its many prohibitions of cruelty to animals. Not only may physical pain, such as would be involved in vivisection, not be inflicted, but there are many prohibitions against cruelty of the type indicated in the Biblical "Thou shalt not muzzle an ox in his threshing." (There is a detailed consideration of the various passages.)—Moses Hadas.

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

5835. BASTIDE, R. L'oeuvre de Raoul Allier et la sociologie religieuse. [Raoul Allier's work and religious sociology.] Rev. du Christianisme Soc. (1) Jan. 1929: 62-72.—R. Allier has made an important contribution to sociology by his historic study of the development of the Christian churches. But the essential value of his study of conversions is in the emphasis on personal processes ("personal coefficient") in opposition to social control and pure imitation. Conversion is a birth and growth or mutation of character, a slow evolution of a second personality, in the "subconscious." To evangelize is not to compel: evangelization is individual suggestion. Savage societies are pathological, because they are limited in their intellectual and ethical growth. "Primitive" men are not primitive, but deficient (arrêtés). In witcheraft or magic, there are "sensorial" illusions, from which the creeds and

"primitive" faith spring. The superstitious process leads to magic.—G. L. Duprat.

5836. FISKE, CHARLES. Is America a Christian country? Harpers Mag. 158 (945) Feb. 1929: 290-300. Increasingly men are saying that Christianity and Western civilization are incompatible, and therefore, that it is impossible for America to be the "Christian" country it claims to be. If being Christian means to apply with bald literalness the aphoristic, paradoxical and semi-allegorical teachings of Jesus, of course it is impossible; and He Himself had no intention to urge the reductio ad absurdum which literalism involves. But the principles themselves-brotherliness, unselfish service, abounding generosity, self-forgetful love, and all the rest—are both valid and essential to highest national as well as personal development. ideals, however, are not in harmony with many of our most emphasized values, especially those which sanctify commercialism. One of our greatest obstacles to assimilating these ideals is our delusion that we are already a Christian nation. Ours is in truth a national religion which conflicts with Christianity. But there is evidence of progress—especially in the realm of business—which justifies the hope that the conflict may eventually be resolved.—Earle Edward Eubank.

may eventually be resolved.—Earte Lawara Luoank. 5837. GROSSMAN, MORDECAI. A mystical approach to Judaism. Menorah Jour. 16 (2) Feb. 1929: 97-111.—H. R. Hosea.
5838. HUTCHISON, W. F. African prophets. Southern Workman. 58 (2) Feb. 1929: 77-84. & 58 (3) Mar. 1929: 123-130.—In the British and French. territory on the West Coast of Africa, in 1914, a native convert from the Grebo tribe, referred to as the Black Elijah, suddenly appeared exhorting natives to Christianity with such effectiveness that thousands of them renounced their fetiches and burned their idols. Miracles were attributed to him. Conversions were accompanied by demonstrations of hysteria and emotional outbursts which swept through his entire audiences. In less than four months the inhabitants of 52 villages declared themselves Christians. The mass conversions caused acute embarassment to the Christian missions under white leadership which were unprepared for the sudden and unprecedented applications for membership in the established churches. Preacherless churches erected by "Harris converts" have stood since 1914 awaiting promised Christian teachers. Meanwhile many of the disappointed have returned to their old In 1920 a native of Ashanti, Samson Oppon, appeared provoking similar scenes and within a few months enrolled fifteen thousand catechumens.—

Charles S. Johnson.

5839. KINGSLEY, HAROLD M. The Negro

goes to church. Opportunity. 7(3) Mar. 1929: 90-91. Among the striking features of the religious life of the Chicago Negro are a church with over 10,000 members, 12 independent churches which have recently grown out of church politics, a vigorous Episcopal church with a white staff and a Negro congregation, a strong Roman Catholic church, and varieties of the "fringe" movement ranging from theosophy to Mohammedan-

ism.—E. L. Clarke

5840. McAFEE, JOSEPH ERNEST. Churches and race relations. Opportunity. 7(2) Feb. 1929: 39-41.—Churches can promote wholesome race relations in four ways: First, by multiplying contacts of individuals and the families of the two races; second, by including persons of both races in the same membership; third, by unevasive, dispassionate and sympathetic study of the specific conditions which erect and maintain the barriers between races in a given community; fourth, by a courageous attack upon practical civic problems of interracial status, such as:

housing and industrial opportunity.—E. L. Clarke. 5841. STERN, ERICH. Über die Bedeutung religiöser Formen für die Erziehung. [Concerning the significance of religious ceremonies for education.]

Der Morgen. 4(5) Dec. 1928: 433-444.—Ceremonies play an important part in the religious education of children. Children are as yet not capable of religious experiences. But the ceremonies they see and hear prepare them for such experiences in after years. Many adults who claim to be able to dispense with ceremonies in their religious life forget that they were greatly influenced by ceremonies in their childhood. If, however, we cannot observe the old ceremonies with reverence we should, of course, not observe them at all in the presence of our children who are sure to detect the hypocrisy. We should rather encourage the development of new ceremonies which we will find no difficulty in observing.—Sheldon H. Blank.

MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS

5842. CASANOVAS, MARTI. Cuadro de pintura mexicana. [A picture of Mexican painting.] Amauta. 3 (19) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 37-50.—Art is based on the economic and great moral foundations of life. The 19th century, the machine age, tended to reduce all human manifestations to exact and calculated expression, to science, and it created the bourgeoisie. the class which apostolized this new mechanical and efficient order of things. The art of the age, supported by the bourgeoisie, of which it was the emotional and spiritual representative, also sought in conformity to reduce its expression to definite rules and to render the criterion of this type of art—academic art—pure emotion and esthetics of form, rather than the emotion and esthetics of content. However, the proletariat revolted against the domination and standardization of economic processes and values by the bourgeoisie, and likewise they revolted in their art against the formal academic spirit and created impressionism. The spirit of impressionism is essentially that of free, direct expression, which makes form secondary and content or direct emotional values primary in meaning. It is essentially inartistic from the academic standpoint, but is full of human value. It has been primarily individualistic rather than social. Post-impressionism has been essentially exaggerated, particularistic, and without real artistic or social value. The new art of Mexico partakes of the general revolt of proletarian impressionism against bourgeois academicism and formalism, but it is of local origin, springing from the revolution of 1910. The art of the Diaz regime was academic, French, and unreal. The new art of the revolution was at first individualistic and undisciplined. Its theme was the Indian and incidents of the new social order which gave the Indian a place, items of sufficient interest in themselves. But as the revolution took on form and organization the new Mexican art became integrated as the defender and expositor, propagator, of the new social order. It is still an art created by Indians about Indians, but socialized and with a purpose. It is also taking on form and technique,

but is not becoming formalized.—L. L. Bernard.

5843. CHAPPELL, NAOMI C. Negro names.

Amer. Speech. 4(4) Apr. 1929: 272-275.—The present surnames of the Negro were given him largely by white men and therefore have no racial significance. fortunately the Negro did not bring his personal name with him from Africa, but his choice of names in this country reflects his racial characteristics. The deep religious nature of the Negro is shown in the frequent selection of Bible names, and his marked propensity for melody and rhythm is reflected in the choice of alliterative and euphonious names. His love of ornamentation and ostentation is seen in the many historical and classical names and in the use of appellations suggestive of prestige and royal lineage.—Elizabeth Edwards.

SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION

(See also Entries 5610, 5780, 5812)

5844. MATHEWS, BASIL. The disestablishment of Islam. Rev. of Churches. 5(4) Oct. 1928: 514-521.—The abolition of the Caliphate is a dramatic symptom of the secular movement in the Islamic world. Moreover, nationalism in the Islamic world is similar to the upheavals which disrupted the Holy Roman Empire. Nationalism is, however, only one aspect of the force which is silently disestablishing Islam—the irresistable tidal movement of western secular civilization across the world. Nevertheless, an Islam rid of external authority and rigid legalism may wax stronger spiritually, because thus the essence of faith becomes thought about Allah and consideration of the Moslem's mystical relation to the One God.—D. C. Blaisdell.

mystical relation to the One God.—D. C. Blaisdell.

5845. REVEL, JEAN. Les moeurs familiales et sociales dans une contrée rurale. [Family and social customs in a rural district.] Correspondant. 100 (1594) Feb. 25, 1929: 602-610.—(The district referred to is Bresse, in the eastern part of France and far from urban centers.) Christian morals are being slowly corrupted even in remote country districts. The peasant today marries earlier and often for "love" rather than according to reason. Children are accepted but children are not considered a divine gift. The parents are satisfied with the non-religious lay schools, and family discipline has declined. Children spend time and money on cinemas and cabarets. The ancient antagonism between bourgeois and peasant has softened but the peasant does not allow it to die. Neighborliness often takes the form of burdensome obligatory exchange of services between the peasants. Quarrels are usually settled privately and not in the courts as formerly. Master and servant are more nearly equal, owing to the scarcity of help and the use of machinery. Communism is gaining headway among hired servants. The peasant is not exactly avaricious, but he pushes his provision for his children to unseemly extremes. He grudges a sou to the church, but throws money out of the windows at his daughter's wedding.—E. C. Hughes.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

(See also Entries 5418, 5785)

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 5771, 5795)

5846. BOHNE. Individual psychologische Betrachtungen zu den Kapitalverbrechen der letzten Zeit. [Considerations of individual psychology with reference to recent capital crimes.] Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung. 33 (22) Nov. 15, 1928: 1502-1507.—Miriam E. Oatman.

5847. BRIDGMAN, OLGA. Four young murderers. Jour. Juvenile Research. 13 (2) Apr. 1929: 90-96.—Very brief case histories prepared in the psychological clinic of the San Francisco Juvenile Court.—Thorsten Sellin.

5848. LEONHARD. (Senatspräsident.) Die Bedeutung der Blutgruppenuntersuchung im Straf- und Zivil-prozess. [The significance of the inquiry into

bloodgroups in criminal and civil procedure.] Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung. 34(2) Jan. 15, 1929: 135-139.—Miriam E. Oatman.

5849. SPENCER, CARLTON E. Methods of detecting guilt: word-association, reaction-tim method. Oregon Law Rev. 8 (2) Feb. 1929: 158-166. reaction-time Some 20 years ago Münsterberg of Harvard, and Wigmore of Northwestern started a controversy on the use of psychology in detecting criminals. Since then much interest has been stimulated and progress made. Psychologists are now working with four methods of detecting crime, namely: (1) measuring the movements of breathing and time required for inhaling and exhaling, (2) Recording the beating of the heart, circulation of the blood and systolic blood pressure, (3) recording the changes in the body's resistance to the passage of electricity during emotional states, (4) the word association reaction-time method. This article deals mostly with the fourth. Since 1879 psychologists have been working with the word-association experiment. In the experiment words not connected with a particular crime are selected. These are then mixed with words that are connected with the crime. The words are pronounced and the subject is asked to reply with the first thought that the words suggest to him. Highly sensitive apparatus is sometimes used to measure the reaction, but the most successful method requires three persons, one pronounces the words, one observes the subject and records his reaction, and the third writes down reaction time according to a stop watch. This process is repeated three or four times. Each prepares his own report separately and then all three compare notes. Reports of experiments show great success in detecting criminals. The legal profession is showing willingness gradually to incorporate the aids of psychology. The tests have not been sufficiently proved as to reliability of technique to warrant courts in accepting their results as evidence at the present time very extensively. The legal profession is willing and anxious to stimulate and encourage effective techniques for the exposure of deception in criminal detection.—T. Earle Sullenger.

DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 5785, 5807)

5850. BROWN, EARLE G. What we are learning about accidents from vital statistics records. Amer. Jour. Pub. Health. 18 (11) Nov. 1928: 1347-1352.— Analysis of statistics of the State of Kansas shows that of 273,801 deaths from all causes for the years 1914-1927 inclusive, accidents caused 15,682 or 5.7% of the total; of these deaths, the majority of which were preventable, more than 50% were due to 5 principal types of accidents. Accidental falls caused 2,542, with 58% in the age group of 70-89 years. Automobile accidents caused 2,118 deaths; railroad accidents, 1,879; accidental drownings, 1,214, (two-thirds of the last were under 20 years of age); accidental burns, 1,164. In 1927, only four diseases caused more deaths than accidents. In this year, also 31.6% of all automobile accidents resulted from skidding or overturning, and 20.1% from collisions. Deaths from falls, railroad accidents, drownings and burns do not show much variation from year to year, while automobile accidents are on the increase.—E. R. Hayhurst.

variation from year to year, while automobile accidents are on the increase.—E. R. Hayhurst.

5851. CONNOLLY, JOEL I.; MARTINEK, MATHEW J., and AEBERLY, JOHN J. The carbon monoxide hazard in city streets. Amer. Jour. Pub. Health. 18 (11) Nov. 1928: 1375–1383.—In a survey of the street air of typical districts of Chicago to determine the carbon monoxide content, 690 air samples were collected. These were taken in various places and

analyzed by a modification of the iodine pentoxide method. Of 649 samples 85% showed 0.5 part or less per 10,000 parts of air, and 63% showed 0.3 part of less per 10,000. The average concentration of the city was 0.31. Boulevards with 0.476 had approximately twice the air pollution of the traffic streets which had 0.250 and four times that of the residential and industrial streets which had 0.125. The concentration by districts was greatest in the "loop," where it was 0.53 part per 10,000. The average of 41 samples taken on the lower of two-level streets was 0.62 part per 10,000. The authors' conclusion is that, while at times there may be enough carbon monoxide to menace the health of those exposed over a period of several hours, the amount is insufficient to constitute a serious public

amount is insufficient to constitute a serious public health hazard.—E. R. Hayhurst.

5852. DEMING, DOROTHY. Neglected ages—
adolescence. Pub. Health Nurse. 21(2) Feb. 1929: 68-70.—The writer refers to a study made recently by Miss Jessamine S. Whitney, statistician of the National Tuberculosis Association. In analyzing tuberculosis deaths by age groups it was found that while the death rate from tuberculosis in general had declined 36% in the last decade, the death rate at the ages 15 to 25 years had declined only half that amount, and less so among women of that age group. Girls do not eat as they should to resist disease, they do not dress so as to resist the cold, they ignore fatigue, and get an in-adequate amount of fresh air. While weighing large groups of high school and college girls during winter months, many considered two pounds of clothing including shoes an excessive amount, consequently these girls are constantly cold. They therefore stay indoors. Many who "freeze" incessantly have low blood pressure and subnormal temperature. Cares and employment without educational direction should not be considered as belonging to adolescence chiefly because of lack of constructive value and the possible undermining influence on health and happiness. Three groups of children call for careful deliberation; the child whose mental equipment does not permit him to profit by further academic instruction,—he should be enrolled in vocational classes; the child who, though able to do the regular school work, is forced into industry at an early age because of the economic stress at home; and the child whose failure in regular school work cannot be attributed to inferior endowment but,

rather, to early unfavorable conditioning of the child to the school.—E. R. Hayhurst.

5853. DePORTE, J. V. Health conditions in the Soviet Union. Reflex. 4(2) Feb. 1929: 81-85.—H. R. Hosea.

5854. LAURER, FRANK A. Hearing survey among a group of pupils of Syracuse schools. Amer. Jour. Pub. Health. 18 (11) Nov. 1928: 1353-1360.— In a hearing survey of a representative group of Syracuse schools in which 4,419 pupils were tested by the audiometer method, 502 or 11.3% were found to have impaired hearing. Of these, 421 or 83.8% had a mild impairment; 56 or 11% had a moderate impairment, and 25 or 5% had a severe hearing loss. Four hundred and ten or 81.7% had adenoids and diseased tonsils. Of 302 pupils who were given special ear, nose and throat examinations, recommendations were made as follows: tonsillectomy, 187; removal of wax, 54; inflation, 13; medical attention for purulent discharge, 33; further observation, 15. Approximately 80% of the 320 pupils could have their hearing restored or nearly so by proper medical attention.—E. R. Hauthwest.

medical attention for purulent discharge, 35; further observation, 15. Approximately 80% of the 320 pupils could have their hearing restored or nearly so by proper medical attention.—E. R. Hayhurst.

5855. McGOVERN, FRANCIS E. The crippled child and the state's responsibility. Rehabilitation Rev. 3(2) Feb. 1929: 50-51.—Although the State's (Wisconsin) law on the subject of cripples is adequate, legal authority and actual performance are two different things. It is conservatively estimated there are now

about 8,000 crippled and deformed children in Wisconsin or about one to every thousand population, and two-fifths of this number are in need of operative treatment. Among the provisions urgently needed is a permanent home and a separate orthopedic hospital for these underprivileged children. Next, there should be greater coordination between the educational program and that of the vocational schools for handicapped children with the hope of teaching them to become self-respecting and self-supporting citizens where possible. Adequate appropriations are necessary even though it means higher taxes. Such funds would be well invested since they reduce destitution and add names to the assessment rolls even if the humanitarian aspect is overlooked.—E. R. Hayhurst.

aspect is overlooked.—E. R. Hayhurst.

5856. PETER, W. W. Diabetes in New York
City. Amer. Jour. Pub. Health. 18(11) Nov. 1928:
1388-1391.—Analysis of records of the New York
City Department of Health showed that the diabetes
death rate has doubled in 29 years, 1898-1926. The
increase was more rapid in females. Out of a total of
24,850 deaths from diabetes, 23,554 occurred among
those above 25 years of age; of this number, more than

half were in the 45-64 year age group.—E. R. Hayhurst.

5857. SCOTT, CHARLES B. Our national accident problem. Amer. Jour. Pub. Health. 19 (2) Feb.
1929: 141-144.—The author states that there were 4 per cent. more deaths from accidents in the U.S. in 1927 than in 1928. In 1926, heart disease and pneumonia were the only two diseases more fatal to men than accidents. There is a definite need for a better classification of accidents. During 1926 the U.S. had a higher percentage of accidental deaths than any other country. No one will question the fact that tuberculosis takes a heavy toll of life between 10 and 20, and yet in the first half of that period accidents caused twice as many deaths as tuberculosis. Organized safety work began in industry. The National Safety Council was formed by industrial people, but during the last 15 years accident prevention work has extended to every phase of our life, and therefore the scope of the Council's activity has broadened. The author stresses the need for a proper classification of accidents.—E. R. Hayhurst.

5858. SOPER, H. E. The interpretation of periodic-

ity in disease prevalence. Jour. Royal Stat. Soc. 92 (1) Mar. 1929: 34-61.—Acknowledging the work of Sir William Hamer more than 20 years ago, the author has been led to reëxamine the problem of measles and to compare that of diphtheria, with a view of obtaining numerical results through the simplest mathematical postulate which would relate the results to the observed facts. Considering infection interval, mass action, and periods, from the statistics of measles in a conceived community possessing three characteristics. viz. (1) an equal susceptibility to a prevalent disease; (2) an equal capacity to transmit the disease according to a law, when infected; and (3) the property of passing out of observation when the transmitting period is over, it can be deduced (formula submitted) that the more serious epidemics if compared to a pendulum will swing lower than the lighter ones, and it is possible to obtain the period of infinitesimal epidemics. When the peaks are immense, that is, the epidemic is explosive, there follows a long intermission when cases remain few; and the susceptibles rise uniformly at the rate of the accessions, during this stage. The Glasgow curve of measles from 1888-1927 has not shown anywhere the simple form of a single repeated wave, in this respect being rather different from London. In the epoch 1901-1912, the two-yearly repetition shows a large winter and small summer forepeak. When the cases are at a bottom level, practically any law ceases to operate. This must happen in some measure also after every large epidemic. In the analysis of a sequence of years consisting of the whole period of 40 years, the standard errors are such that no very firm answer is obtainable. One formula argues that there is a susceptible population of 3.7 years accumulation which might be thought to accord better with the observed mean ages of cases, viz., 4.5 years. Observed discord between formula and event may be considered as due to many possible reasons such as the want of parity between actual and registered cases. Hamer's London diphtheria studies showed a more uniform curve, but in both London and Glasgow there is a great discrepancy between notified cases of diphtheria and deaths. In fact, the term "case" seems to have changed its meaning at times. While there is deviation from the law of mass action yet the over-riding waves possess features of such action, "characterized, let us say, by delayed instant activation in a uniformly replenished motile mass." A study of these shorttimed waves shows certain constancies present which to some extent permit epidemics to be followed and fore-shadowed. (Charts, tables, appendix and 12 pages of discussion accompany.)—E. R. Hayhurst. 5859. THOMAS, JESSE O. American cities—Tulsa. Opportunity. 7 (2) Feb. 1929: 54-56.—Most of the 22,000 Negroes in Tulsa are segregated. Unpaved and unlighted streets, surface wells, and surface sewerage still prevail, but houses are much improved since

1921. Negroes vote and hold court. Schools are good, teacher qualifications and salary schedules being identical with those of the white schools. Negroes and whites are working cooperatively for racial advancement.—
E. L. Clarke.

MENTAL DISEASE

(See also Entry 5773)

5860. OGBURN, WILLIAM F., and WINSTON, ELLEN. The frequency and probability of insanity. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 34(5) Mar. 1929: 822-831.—The extent of insanity is not generally appreciated. A statistical analysis of the relatively more complete data gathered in New York and in Massachusetts reveals the startling fact that the chance of a young person 15 years old being placed in a hospital for the insane during his lifetime is about 1 in 20, while the chance of developing an incapacitating mental dis-order whether sent to a hospital for insanity or not is probably at least as high as 1 in 10. To the extent that insanity is traceable to mental maladjustments due to psychological experiences it would appear that modern civilization is a cause to a very large extent of serious psychological maladjustment on the part of

mankind.—Amer. Jour. Sociol.

5861. POPENOE, PAUL. The extent of mental disease and defect in the American population. Jour. Juvenile Research. 13(2) Apr., 1929: 97-103.—There are well over 300,000 patients in hospitals for the insane in the U. S.—about as many as those suffering from all other diseases combined. Besides, many mental patients are outside hospitals. Whether the number of "insane" is increasing or not is undetermined. Pollock and Malzberg in a study of New York State cases found that males have a slightly higher expectation of succumbing to mental disease than females, and foreign-born a considerably higher expectation than native-born. Of the native-born, 4.5% are, under present conditions, due to enter institutions for the insane. The cost of caring for these patients is estimated at \$150,000,000; to which may be added lost income aggregating \$480,000,000. The problem of mental defect is also grave and has been largely neglected. On the basis of several school tests, checked with the national army tests, it appears that at least 4% of the present population would, by the application

of current tests, be found to have an I. Q. of 70 or less. This means about 5,000,000, of whom only 60,000 are under institutional care. Both amentia and dementia are probably due to heredity in at least 50% of the cases. The appalling problem created by them is being attacked by California and some other states by means of sterilization. The mental hygiene movement is attacking it from a different angle.—F. E. Johnson.

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

5862. EVANS, EDITH V. The organization of a curative workshop. Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation. 8(1) Feb. 1929: 49-62.—H. R. Hosea.
5863. HOLT, ELIZABETH W. More about visiting housekeepers. Pub. Health Nurse. 21(2) 1929: 96-98.—Visiting housekeepers function successfully in Dayton, Ohio, under the Community Chest; in New York City, under the Maternal Aid Association; in Hartford, Connecticut, under the Visiting Nurse Association, and through the Visiting Housekeepers Bureau in Philadelphia, Pa. Some of the duties are systematizing the housekeeping and demonstrating sanitation and cleanliness.—E. R. Hayhurst.

5864. JONES, ROBERT. The cripple. Rehabilitation Rev. 3(1) Jan. 1929: 1-10.—The author traces

tion Rev. 3(1) Jan. 1929: 1-10.—The author traces the changes that have taken place in the attitude of society to the cripple, from the dawn of history to the present time with a forecast for the future. In early times the cripple was condemned by religion and ostracized. Changes, however, were gradual, and in the 19th century there began to appear a medical and social recognition of the cause of deformity and and its remedy. While medical progress was slow if was and its remedy. While medical progress was slow it was given an impetus of great promise by the promulgation of the germ theory as the cause of disease. It was, however, during the great war that fundamental advances were made in the care and treatment of the disabled and the crippled. Later, efforts were directed towards prevention and after-care and the establishment of orthopedic centers.—E. R. Hayhurst.

COMMUNITY WORK—SOCIAL WORK WITH GROUPS

(See also Entry 5855)

5865. BUCK, JOSEPH G. The New Jersey program for the care of crippled children. Rehabilitation Rev. 3(2) Feb. 1929: 45-48.—The official program for the State of New Jersey is intended to provide for the needs of 10,000 and possibly more crippled children under 18 years of age. A preliminary inquiry sheet has been distributed to various agencies in order to learn the needs. As soon as this information is obtained, the program is to proceed as follows: (1) the establishment of clinics in cooperation with local medical resources throughout the state; (2) arranging with the superintendents of schools relative to education for cripples; (3) providing for vocational guidance and training through various clinics and agencies, keeping in mind the requirements of each cripple; (4) the arrangement of institutional care for certain mentally deficient cripples; and (5) to meet the needs of the helpless class of cripples other than mental cases. The Vital Statistics Law, Amended, 1928, provides for the reporting of congenital cases of crippling.—E. R. Hayhurst.

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 5804, 5883)

5866. BRADWAY, JOHN S. The establishment and extension of state associations of legal aid organizations. Family. 10(1) Mar. 1929: 24-27.—Seven states have systems of legal aid. Twelve have legal aid committees of the state bar association. It was found that the large cities generally have legal aid work, but of 88 cities (50,000 to 100,000 population), 78 were without it. At the present time more than 110 cities of 50,000 or more population are without legal aid. (An extensive hibliography is provided.)—L. M. Brooks.

extensive bibliography is provided.)—L. M. Brooks. 5867. FLYNN, MARGARET. Organizing a social hygiene conference. Jour. Soc. Hygiene. 15 (2) Feb. 1929: 91–94.—This is a description of the methods used in preparing the Regional Social Hygiene Conference held at Louisville, Ky., in October, 1928. The steps outlined are as follows: (1) Securing an invitation for the Conference from local sources; (2) securing promise of support, financial and other; (3) preparing lists of invitations and sending letters; (4) preparing and placing publicity; (5) building the program. There are suggestions on the preparation of lists; on follow-up publicity after the conference, to preserve and augment the interest aroused; and on the arrangement of the program. Six or seven outside speakers are enough for a three day conference, since it is important to give sufficient place to state and local authorities in building up a conference program.—J. C. Colcord.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 5420, 5549, 5693, 5724)

5868. ANDERSON, HUGO B. Responsibility of state in caring for its children. Relief Soc. Mag. 16(2) Feb. 1929: 63-71.—A summary of measures needed in order to enable the state of Utah to realize fully modern standards of child care is given in this address before the Relief Society of the L. D. S. Church. The education and health programs of Utah are in advance of those of other states, as the proportional expenditure for educational purposes is twice the average, and compulsory education has been extended to cover ages six to eighteen. However, some time may be required for the educational system "to catch up with itself." Conduct clinics, and suitable vocational guidance and training for older students are needed. The 175 clinics which Utah established under the Sheppard-Towner Act have reduced maternal mortality 35% within five years. Comparable progress has not been made in the care of dependents, defectives and delinquents. Salt Lake County has had annual expenditures of \$105,000 for outdoor relief, in addition to \$50,000 for widows pensions. The supervision of the families given relief has been divided between the L. D. S. Relief Society, the Family Service Society, and the Salt Lake County The county officials cared for 643 cases, but lacked both the numbers and training required for constructive work. The widows were allowed only \$5 per month for each child, but when children were taken by the county and placed in institutions the allowance for support was \$15. However, a better administration of the law should precede efforts to make the pension adequate as a recent survey revealed that half the recipients were not entitled to this relief .- Lucile Eaves.

5869. FIALA. Der österreichische Jugendgesetzentwurf. [The Austrian bill on the welfare of the young.] Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung. 33 (13) Jul. 1, 1928: 910-913.

-Miriam E. Oatman.

5870. IRWIN, ROBERT B., and McKAY, EVELYN C. Blind relief laws: Their theory and practice.—Legis-lation Series—No. 2 pp. 122.—This monograph is a revi-

sion of a study published in 1919 entitled Blind Relief Laws and Their Administration. It recognizes blindness as a sufficient cause of poverty to require special legislative treatment. Twenty states already have enacted such legislation. This report is a summary of these laws and of the requirements for their efficient operation. The four fundamental principles of blind relief legislation are that (1) it should designate the governmental unit which is to pay the aid; (2) it should define clearly who shall receive the aid; (3) the amount of aid to be given should be adjusted so as to protect both the taxpayer and the recipient; (4) it should provide special administrative procedure. Appendix C summarizes in tabular form the primary features of the twenty laws now in force.—H. A. Phelps.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

5871. MacCORMICK, AUSTIN H. Light in dark places. Jour. Adult Educ. (2) Apr. 1929: 129-141.—While education is not the great solution for crime which some have thought it, there is a place for education of prisoners. Low mentality and general indifference eliminate some prisoners as possible students. Others, however, turn toward education following the shock of imprisonment, with the knowledge that it will be difficult to secure work after leaving prison. Educational work in prisons is very poor, due to untrained teachers, lack of interest, and poor libraries. There is little vocational education. San Quentin and the Wisconsin prison are exceptions. The chaplain in the one case and the warden in the other have stimulated an interest in education among prisoners and in each case the state university cooperates through correspondence courses.—Ruth Shonle Cavan.

MENTAL HYGIENE

5872. BERNHARD, HEINRICH. Psychiatrie im Strafvollzug. [Psychiatry in the infliction of punishment.] Arbeiterwohlfahrt. 4(3) Feb. 1, 1929: 70-75.—The psychiatric point of view in relation to criminal punishment consists not only in an understanding and judgment of the mental condition of the criminal but also in the promotion of his welfare. Courts have too often commissioned forensic medical men without psychiatric knowledge. Criminals adjudged mentally inferior in court generally receive sentences which may be damaging to the community as well as to the prisoner if the consciousness of being judged mentally inferior may result in further noxious behavior. The recidivist is especially dangerous to society. Therefore, prison doctors should not limit their activity to the health and sanitary aspects merely, but they should study the personality of the prisoner in the interest of science. Such doctors should master criminal biology in order to further the science of racial biology. Doctors should cooperate with educators and ministers. A special department of research is attached to a prison in Berlin. It has been found that those responsible for prison life who have given regular study to the prob-lem have made their task absorbingly vital. Prison inmates should be segregated in accordance with their particular defect.—Marius Hansome.
5873. DIXON, EDITH. A talk on sex education.

5873. DIXON, EDITH. A talk on sex education. Jour. Soc. Hygiene. 15(2) Feb. 1929: 80-85.—E. L. Clarke.

5874. WITMER, HELEN LELAND. Attitudes of mothers toward sex education. University of Minnesota Press. 1928; pp. 112.—Largely a monograph on the effectiveness of one organization in instructing mothers in how to teach sex facts to young children, this study suggests a technique for measuring the results of such an educational program and seeks to discover the ex-

tent to which opinions correlate with behavior. Through house to house visits in widely differing sections of a large city multiple choice questionnaires on various points in a sex education program were checked by mothers of young children, and their opinions before instruction by the organization were thus recorded. Six months later those mothers who attended the organization's course of lectures rechecked the same questionnaire, presented this time by a person not connected with the organization. As judged by this method and by their own statements their opinions had been little changed by instruction. Age, religion, nationality, and type of community in which they had been reared showed no relationship with the opinions the mothers expressed, while the amount of their education, their husband's occupation, and the type of houses they lived in-indices of socio-economic status-showed low but significant correlation with their opinions. The mothers' statements of what sex education they had given their children correlated about 60 ± .05 with their statements of opinion on the subject, suggesting that, in this field at least, opinion is a rather reliable index of behavior. Two short, theoretical chapters on the nature of attitudes, the methods of measuring them, and the significance of this study for the theory of attitudes complete the monograph. The study was carried out under the supervision of the organization concerned and a committee from the faculty of the University of Minnesota .- Helen L. Witmer.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

5875. BUTZERIN, EULA B. Is industrial nursing keeping pace? Pub. Health Nurse. 20(2) Feb. 1929; 81-82.—The objective of medical and nursing service in industry is to increase production, to improve health and decrease disability in order to increase production. However, the practice of industrial nursing heretofore has been seasonal—depending upon economic prosperity and depression. The efforts have been individual and uncoordinated and there have been no uniform standards of work set up. In many instances workers have been unprepared for their tasks and employers have failed to see the need of experts. The writer discusses administration, organization, scope of educational work and nursing service in industry. She pleads for more scientific analysis of the human element in industry, and advises nurses to be more specific in records. Records must be interpreted in days saved to increase production.—E. R. Hayhurst.

5876. CARR, ADA M. One fight more. Pub. Health Nurse. 21 (2) Feb. 1929: 71.—The writer refers

to a speech which Franklin D. Roosevelt made recently in behalf of 50,000 crippled men, women and children in the State of New York. He said that most of them are not receiving adequate care or treatment for the reason that such treatment costs more time and money than the average family can afford. It would pay the state to help in restoring these cripples to useful citizenship. The great majority of them can, with the aid of modern medical science, be restored. The duties of the State include giving the same care to removing physical handicaps of its citizens as it now gives to their mental development.—E. R. Hayhurst.

5877. GARDNER, MARY S. Public health nursing

for the tuberculosis patient. Pub. Health Nurse. 21 (2) Feb. 1929: 66-67.—The public health nurse has failed to render the same service to the well-to-do tuberculous patient of the private physician that she renders to the lower financial groups. The private physician does not use her. A study of "why" would be interest-ing. Perhaps it is because he does not understand her work,-or it may be because of the violent edul ational work of the past, which laid stress on conta doctor not infrequently yields to the patient's esire to

keep the nature of his disease in the early stages a secret lest he be shunned by his friends. If the nurse is failing to do her part in the tuberculosis field, it may be due to one or more of these reasons: Inability or unwillingness on the part of the community to support her in sufficient numbers; lack of understanding on her own part of the importance of case-finding and adequate health supervision; an over-burdened case-load which makes good work impossible; and poor plan of work, making for too much routine and allowing too little initiative to develop new methods.—E. R. Hayhurst.

5878. IVIMEY, MURIEL; WELCK, MABELLE, and ALLEN, GRACE. Mental hygiene in a public health nursing program. Pub. Health Nurse. 21(2) Feb. 1929: 99-106.—The writers describe what is being done to bring mental hygiene into a public health nursing program in the East Harlem, New York, Nursing and Health Service. The detection and treatment of the maladjusted seems to be the negative side of the program. The positive side of the program is emphasized in all educational health work and services to the expectant mother, the infant and the preschool child.—E. R. Hayhurst.

5879. KLEINSCHMIDT, H. E. A publicity campaign of national scope. Amer. Jour. Pub. Health. 18 (11) Nov. 1928: 1369-1374.—The publicity campaign put on in 1928 by the National Tuberculosis Association to demonstrate the importance of the early diagnosis of tuberculosis was cooperated in by every state tuberculosis association. Pertinent facts about tuberculosis were widely spread by means of posters, circulars, newspaper articles, special articles, motion pictures, etc. Through this publicity many persons were pursuaded to consult the doctor. Public health and medical groups were united in the pursuit of a common objective and the way was paved for more publicity. E. R. Hayhurst.

5880. LANGLEY, MARTHA P. The visiting nurse and the home safety campaign. Pub. Health Nurse. 21(2) Feb. 1929: 83-84.—Reference is made to the 1927 report of the National Safety Council: 19,000 persons in the U. S. lost their lives through preventable causes as: falls, burns, fires and explosions, asphyxiations, poisons and other avoidable accidents, many of them in the home. Noting these alarming facts, the Erie Safety Council organized a campaign for safety in homes. Among other agencies coming in contact with the home, visiting nurses carried lessons in accident prevention to mothers directly. Fatalities in Erie, Pennsylvania, were cut in two after a two months' campaign, and many common home hazards leading to fires, falls and other mishaps were abated.— E. R. Hayhurst.

5881. McIVER, PEARL. Rural public health nursing teaching centers. Pub. Health Nurse. 21(2) Feb. 1929: 72-77.—The failure of one county nurse is a much greater economic loss than the failure of a staff nurse in the city. In some communities it has taken years to overcome the prejudice against health work, which has resulted from the lack of understanding on the part of an inexperienced nurse. There are but eleven approved schools in the U.S. offering curricula in public health nursing. Some of these do not offer adequate training in rural nursing, consequently rural public health nursing supervisors are enthusiastically endorsing the rural practice centers which have been established in eight counties: Hennepin, Minnesota; Hanover, Virginia; Monmouth, New Jersey; Oswego, New York; Sunflower, Mississippi; Darke, Ohio; Boone, Missouri. Here graduate nurses study and practice before taking positions as rural public health nurses. (The organization of such a training center, character and cost of the training, and various experiences are discussed.)—E. R. Hayhurst.

5882. MERRILL, KING J., and PARK, WILLIAM H. Effect of Calmette's BCG vaccine on experimental animals. Amer. Jour. Pub. Health. 19 (2) Feb. 1929: 179-192.—E. R. Hayhurst.

5883. PARKER, VALERIA H. Prenatal clinics and the prevention of congenital syphilis. Jour. Soc. Hygiene. 15(2) Feb. 1929: 70-80.—The diastrous results of syphilis in the pregnant mother prove conclusively the necessity for early and effective treatment of the disease. Two contrasting studies show that where 70% of untreated cases ended disastrously 83% of successes were registered in an adequately treated group. A further report made by Dr. J. Whitridge Williams of Johns Hopkins shows that with "inefficient" treatment only 60% of the children of syphilitic mothers may be born alive and well while with "adequate" treatment 93.3% are free from the disease. Effective treatment must be begun not later than the sixth month of pregancy. A broad future program is recommended in the hope that prenatal clinics may develop more uniform standards in their diagnosis and treatment of the disease.—Mary Ruth Colby.

5884. SAMUELSON, ESTELLE E. The attitude of medical examiners in industry. Rehabilitation Rev. 3(1) Jan. 1929: 18-20.—While the support of the medical profession in general is excellent, there is one kind of physician who stands aloof—the medical reaminer in the industrial plant and business organization—when it comes to the employment of the deafened worker. There are a number of kinds of work which the hard of hearing can perform very satisfactorily. Recently a large department store employed in the tube room a number of deaf or hard of hearing workers, but the medical examiner clamped the lid down tight apparently "to avert the dreaded flood of deafened workers." The otologists may help this situation enormously by assisting in publicity matters.—E. R. Hayhurst.

5885. TURNER, CLAIR E. Child health protection. Technology Rev. 31 (4) Feb. 1929: 205-208. 242. — A recent study of hand washing facilities of 404 schools located in 22 states and the Dominion of Canada showed that only half had available hot water, and about one-fifth had no soap or towels. For the past eight years the Department of Biology and Public Health of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has cooperated with the public schools of Malden in the development and evaluation of health education. Charts and tables summarizing results are presented. The number of children taking milk has been doubled; those having the nail-biting habit have been reduced 80%; habits of diet, sleep, exercise and cleanliness have been definitely improved. Gains in weight during a twenty-month period of boys who had health training averaged 13.52 pounds compared with 11.13 of a control group without this training. Smaller girls with health education gained more than larger girls without. The tendency under a health program is for the growth of boys and girls to be accelerated both in height and weight without fundamental changes in bodily proportions.—Lucile Eaves.

SOCIAL HYGIENE

5886. ROUTZAHN, MARY SWAIN. The aims of social hygiene publicity. Jour. Soc. Hygiene. 15 (2) Feb. 1929: 65-70.—The program of the American Social Hygiene Association must combine broad as well as concrete objectives. Attendance at venereal clinics, legislation and the raising of funds, represent immediate objectives. For the broader ends educational publicity must plan for the slow process of changing behavior. Taboos upon discussions of sex problems must be reckoned with. The measurement of results is often difficult and discouraging. Those undertaking such publicity must be convinced that as a result of acquiring information individuals will act in quite specific ways.—Elizabeth Wisner.

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